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THE  
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PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE  
DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1828-1829.*

No. I.

SIR WILLIAM HOSTE, BART.

POST-CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY, K. C. B. AND K. M. T.

THE naval service of England has sustained a great loss in the death of this distinguished officer; and although this loss might have been more felt a few years ago than it is now, when the country is enjoying a state of profound peace, yet our gratitude for past services, and our admiration of high talents, unwearied zeal, and heroical bravery, should make us equally anxious to pay every tribute of respect to the memory of him who has served his country so well, as though he had been snatched from us, like Nelson, in the very act of achieving great and memorable deeds.

The family of Hoste was originally of Bruges, in Flanders, where the name occurs in the list of the city magistrates as

early as 1359. James Hoste, son of Jaques, who had been governor of Bruges, was one of the Protestants driven from the Low Countries by the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, and settled in England in 1569. From him the officer now deceased was sixth in descent; being the second but eldest surviving son of the Rev. Dixon Hoste, of Godwick in Norfolk, by Margaret, daughter of Henry Stanforth, Esq. of Salthouse in the same county.

The career of Sir William Hoste in the navy was commenced as midshipman under the protection of the immortal Nelson, on the breaking out of the French revolutionary war; and he served with that great commander in the *Agamemnon* and other ships, till after the expedition against Teneriffe; when his patron transferred him to the care of Capt. Ralph W. Miller, commanding the *Theseus* of seventy-four guns. The following are extracts from Nelson's correspondence relative to his protégé, previous to the latter attaining his sixteenth year:

To the Rev. Dixon Hoste, Godwick, Norfolk, February 14. 1794:—“ You cannot, my dear Sir, receive more pleasure in reading this letter than I have in writing it, to say that your son is every thing which his dearest friend can wish him to be; and is a strong proof that the greatest gallantry may lie under the most gentle behaviour. Two days ago, it was necessary to take a small vessel from a number of people who had got on shore to prevent us; she was carried in a high style, and your good son was by my side.”

To the same, May 3d.—“ The little brushes we have lately had with the enemy only serve to convince me of the truth I have already said of him; and in his navigation you will find him equally forward. He highly deserves every thing I can do to make him happy.”

To Mrs. Nelson.—“ Hoste is indeed a most exceeding good boy, and will shine in our service.”

In August, 1798, Mr. Hoste succeeded the Hon. T. B. Capel in the command of *la Mutine*, the only small vessel attached to Nelson's squadron in the battle of the Nile. This

appointment being confirmed by the Admiralty in December following, he continued to serve in her till the close of the war. His post commission bore date January 7. 1802. He subsequently commanded the *Eurydice* of twenty-four guns, and *Amphion* frigate.

At the commencement of 1809, Captain Hoste appears as senior officer in the Adriatic, where he cruized with unremitting vigilance against the enemy's vessels, and was employed in carrying supplies and reinforcements to the garisons of Ancona, Corfu, and the Ionian islands. On the 8th of February, the *Amphion*, in company with the *Redwing* sloop of war, captured a French brig, mounting six twelve-pounders, and destroyed two store-houses of wine and oil collected at Melida, an island near the coast of Dalmatia. She subsequently assisted at the capture of thirteen deeply-laden merchantmen in the mole of Pesaro, and had the command of the very gallant, well-conducted, and successful attack made on the enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste. The following is an extract from Lord Collingwood's official letter on the occasion:—

“ I have on many occasions had to represent the zeal, the bravery, and the nice concert of measures that are necessary to success, which have distinguished the services of Captain Hoste; and this late attack of the enemy is not inferior to those many instances which have before obtained for him praise and admiration. The manner in which he speaks of Lieutenant Phillot, who commanded the party, and of the other officers and men, is highly honourable to them; but the *Amphion's* officers and men, following the example of their Captain, could not well be otherwise than they are. \* \* \*

Within a month two divisions of the enemy's gun-boats have been taken, consisting of six each.”

There are not many officers in the service under whose directions more boat-actions have been carried into effect than under those of Captain Hoste. He was the sworn foe to inactivity; and when he could effect nothing with his ships, he was constantly contriving expeditions with boats, not only to



cut out vessels, but to destroy the batteries and to capture the towns of the enemy. In this way, in June 1810, the town of Grao, in the Gulf of Trieste, and a convoy laden with naval stores for the arsenal at Venice, were captured, in gallant style, by the boats of the *Amphion*, *Active*, and *Cerberus*.

We come now to the mention of the most conspicuous naval victory which had for some time been achieved in the Mediterranean station, we mean the triumphant action maintained, March 13th, 1811, by Captain Hoste against a squadron of the enemy of greatly superior force, off the island of Lissa.

Connected with this event is a little characteristic anecdote, which shows the coolness and courage of Captain Hoste in battle. When the enemy were advancing to break the line in the action off Lissa, our hero hailed his old friend, Captain Gordon, then commanding the *Active*, the ship immediately astern of the *Amphion*, in these familiar words: — “I say, Jemmy, pass the word to keep the flying jib-boom over the taffel; for we must not let these rascals break the line. Half an hour on this tack is worth two on the other.” It is needless to say, that “Jemmy” was of all men the most likely to fulfil this injunction.

The battle of Lissa is the only engagement of any extent on record, in which the lines on both sides were formed entirely of frigates and smaller vessels. The following is Captain Hoste’s own account of this victory, in which every reader must be struck with the evident reluctance of the writer to speak of his own deeds, and the anxiety he manifests to bring forward, in the best possible way, the merits and bravery of his companions: —

“ *Amphion*, off Lissa, March 14. 1811.

“ **SIR**, — It is with much pleasure I have to acquaint you, that after an action of six hours, we have completely defeated the combined French and Italian squadrons, consisting of five frigates, one corvette, one brig, two schooners, one gun-boat, and one xebec: the force opposed to them was his Majesty’s

ships *Amphion*, *Active*, *Cerberus*, and *Volage*.\* On the morning of the 13th the *Active* made the signal for a strange fleet to windward, and daylight discovered to us the enemy's squadron lying-to off the north point of Lissa; the wind at that time was from the N.W., blowing a fine breeze. The enemy having formed in two divisions, instantly bore down to attack us under all possible sail. The British line, led by the *Amphion*, was formed by signal in the closest order on starboard tack to receive them. At 9 A.M. the action commenced by our firing on the headmost ships as they came within range. The intention of the enemy appeared to be to break our line in two places; the starboard division, led by the French commodore, bearing upon the *Amphion* and *Active*, and the larboard division on the *Cerberus* and *Volage*. In this attempt he failed (though almost aboard of us), by the well-directed fire and compact order of our line. He then endeavoured to round the van ship, to engage to leeward, and thereby place us between two fires; but was so warmly received in the attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the act of wearing he went on shore on the rocks of Lissa, in the greatest possible confusion.

"The line was then wore to renew the action, the *Amphion* not half a cable's length from the shore; the remainder of the enemy's starboard division passing under our stern and engaging us to leeward, whilst the larboard division tacked and remained to windward, engaging the *Cerberus*, *Volage*, and *Active*. In this situation the action continued with great fury, his Majesty's ships frequently in positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking fire from the enemy, who, with his superiority of numbers, had ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, Sir, could with-

\* *Favorite*, *Flore*, *Danaé*, and *Corona*, of 44 guns, and 350 men each; the latter a 24-pounder frigate; *Bellona*, of 36 guns, and 224 men; and *Carolina* of the same force, although described by Captain Hoste as a corvette. The brig and other small vessels carried in the whole 36 guns and 307 men, making, with the addition of 500 troops, a grand total of 284 guns, and 2655 men. The British squadron mounted 156 guns; and being 104 short of complement, went into action with only 879 men.

stand the brave squadron I had the honour to command. At 11<sup>h</sup> 20' A.M. the *Flore* struck her colours, and at noon the *Bellona* followed her example. The enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled state of his Majesty's ships would admit of; and the *Active* and *Cerberus* were enabled at 3 P.M. to compel the sternmost of them to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the *Corona* of 44 guns, and the *Bellona* 32.\* The *Favorite* of 44 guns, on shore, shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion, the corvette making all possible sail to the N.W., and two frigates crowding sail for the port of *Lessina*, the brig making off to the S.E., and the small craft flying in every direction; nor was it in my power to prevent them, having no ship in a state to follow them.

“ I must now account for the *Flore*'s getting away after she had struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the *Bellona* was raking us; and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the *Bellona* and taking her, to losing time alongside the *Flore*, which ship I already considered belonging to us. I call on the officers of my own squadron, as well as those of the enemy, to witness my assertion. The correspondence I have had on this subject with the French captain of the *Danaé* (now their commodore), and which I enclose herewith, is convincing; and even their own officers, prisoners here, acknowledge the fact. Indeed, I might have sunk her, and so might the *Active*: but as the colours were down, and all firing from her had long ceased, both Captain Gordon and myself considered her as our own; the delay of getting a boat on board the *Bellona*, and the anxious pursuit of Captain Gordon after the beaten enemy, enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered ships to come up with him, his rigging and sails apparently not much injured; but, by the laws of war, I shall ever maintain he be-

\* The *Bellona* mounted 36 guns.

longs to us. The enemy's squadron was commanded by Monsieur Dubourdieu, a capitaine de vaisseau, and a member of the Legion of Honour, who is killed. In justice to a brave man, I must say he set a noble example of intrepidity to those under him. They sailed from Ancona the 11th instant, with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the island of Lissa. Thanks to Providence, we have this time prevented them.

“ I have to lament the loss of many valuable officers and men; but in a contest of this kind it was to be expected. It is now my duty to endeavour to do justice to the brave officers and men I had the honour to command. I feel myself unequal to the task: nothing from my pen can add to their merit. From your own knowledge of Captains Gordon, Whitby, and Hornby, and the discipline of their ships, every thing, you know, Sir, might be expected; and if an officer so near in the same rank as themselves may be permitted to give an opinion, I should say they exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and it is a duty I owe all, to express in the most public manner my grateful sense of the brave and gallant conduct of every captain, officer, seaman, and royal marine, employed on this occasion. From my first Lieutenant, Mr. David Dunn, I received every assistance that might be expected from a zealous, brave, and intelligent officer; and his exertions, though wounded, in repairing our damage, are as praiseworthy as his conduct in the action, particularly as I have been unable to assist him, from a wound in my right arm, and several severe contusions. Captain Moore of the royal marines, of this ship, received a wound, but returned to his quarters immediately it was dressed. The captains of the squadron speak in the warmest terms of their officers and men, particularly of their first Lieutenants, Dickenson, Henderson, and Wolridge; and the behaviour of my own officers and ship's company, who have been with me so long, was every thing I expected from their tried worth; but I must not particularise where all are equally meritorious. The damage the ships have sustained is very considerable,

and I feel will render us totally incapable of keeping the sea. I enclose a statement of the enemy's force, together with a return of the killed and wounded in the squadron, and deeply lament they are so great.\*

" I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" WILLIAM HOSTE.

" *George Eyre, Esq. Senior officer in the  
Adriatic, &c.*"

" Amphion, Lissa, March 15. 1811.

" SIR, — On my arrival here this morning, I found the remainder of the French Commodore's crew and troops, 200 in number, had retired to Lissa. They were summoned to surrender by Messrs. Lew and Kingston, two midshipmen of the *Active*, who had been left in charge of prizes, and several men belonging to privateers. The summons was acceded to; they laid down their arms, and were made prisoners of war. The spirited conduct of these young men deserves every praise; nor can I forbear mentioning the dastardly behaviour of a Sicilian privateer brig of 14 guns, named the *Vincitore*, and commanded by Captain Clemento Fama, who was lying in this port, and previous to the commencement of the action hauled down his colours to a small one-gun Venetian schooner: this was witnessed by every man in the squadron, and I believe there was but one opinion on the subject. Messrs. Kingston and Lew afterwards went on board, took charge of the brig, beat off the schooner, and prevented her from destroying the vessels in the bay.

" I omitted a circumstance in my former letter respecting the *Corona*, which, from the meritorious conduct of those officers and men employed, deserves to be mentioned. The *Corona* caught fire in the main-top shortly after her capture, and the whole of her main-mast and rigging was instantly in flames. Lieutenants Dickenson of the *Cerberus*, and Hays of the *Active*, with a party of men, were on board her at the

\* Amphion, 15 killed, 47 wounded; the other ships, 35 killed, and 103 wounded. Total, 50 slain, 150 wounded.

time. The ship now presented a most awful spectacle, and I had quite given her up as lost. No possible assistance could be afforded from the squadron, and she had to trust alone to her own exertions; these, however, were not wanting, and by the extraordinary perseverance and coolness of the officers and men, the fire was at last extinguished, with the loss of the main-mast, and the ship of course saved to the service. I have to express my warmest thanks to Lieutenants Dickenson and Haye, and the officers and men employed under their orders, and beg leave to recommend them to the commander-in-chief. “I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “W. HOSTE.\*

“*Captain G. Eyre, &c.*”

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Captain Hoste and the French Commodore, alluded to in the first of the above letters:—

“H. B. M. S. *Amphion*, at the Island of Lissa, March 15. 1811.

“SIR,—The frigate you commanded in the late action with the British squadron struck her colours to H. B. Majesty’s ship *Amphion*, under my command. I was not able to take possession of you at that moment, being engaged with the *Bellona* frigate; but I considered you as my own, and as a man of honour you must have thought so yourself: I call on the officers of your own squadron, as well as those I have the honour to command, to witness my assertion. You know, sir, I might have sunk you, had I not considered you as having surrendered, and so might two of my squadron also. By the laws of war the *Flore* belongs to me; and the purport of my present truce is to demand her restitution, in the same state as when she struck.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “WILLIAM HOSTE.

“*To Mons. Peridier, Captain, commanding  
the frigate Flore, off Lessina.*”

\* The French account of the action, written by an Italian colonel, forms a most ludicrous contrast to the British captain’s. It will be found at length in the *Nav. Chron.* vol. xxv. p. 423. *et seq.*, and an analysis thereof in *James’s Nav. Hist.* vol. 5. p. 199. *et seq.*

## (TRANSLATION.)

“ On board his Imperial and Royal Majesty’s frigate  
the Danaé, in the Roads of Lessina.

“ SIR, — In consequence of the wounds received by M. Peridier, Commandant of his Imperial and Royal Majesty’s frigate la Flore, I have had the honour to take upon me the command of his Imperial and Royal Majesty’s ships, and cannot surrender to you his Imperial Majesty’s frigate under the laws to which you refer, because she did not strike her colours, as you are pleased to state. His Majesty’s frigate had her flag cut by shot. Her state not allowing her to continue the engagement any longer, her captain thought proper to withdraw from it. If you should not consider my answer satisfactory, I request you will address yourself to my government.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(No signature.)

“ To M. the Commandant of the *Amphion*  
frigate, at Lissa.”

“ H. B. M. S. *Amphion*, Lissa, March 19. 1811.

“ SIR, — The letter I had the honour of receiving to-day was neither signed nor dated (I presume through mistake); I return it for its signature.

“ As captain of the Danaé, you will not admit that the Flore struck her colours in the late action, nor did I call on you to do so. No, sir, I call on Mons. Peridier, the commander of that ship, as a man of honour, to declare whether she struck her colours or not; and if M. Peridier was so severely wounded as not to have charge of the ship at that time, I look to his next in command for an answer to my letter of the 15th; but I again assert, and ever shall maintain, that, by the laws of war, his frigate belongs to my sovereign, and his sword to me: the world will judge between us.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ W. HOSTE.

“ To the Captain commanding the  
frigate *Danaé*.”

A gold medal in commemoration of the action was presented to the four captains; and it forms part of the augmentation of the arms of Hoste which will be noticed hereafter.

The captured frigates were escorted by the *Amphion* and *Volage* to Malta, and from thence to Portsmouth, where the *Amphion* was paid off August 12. 1811. Captain Hoste was now appointed to the *Bacchante*, a new thirty-eight gun frigate, and soon after his return to the Mediterranean captured a French privateer and two valuable convoys on the coast of Istria and Apulia; not to mention several other successful enterprises of inferior moment; in one of which some despatches from Corfu were intercepted, and a French general of artillery and his suite, going to Otranto, were captured.

Information was brought to Captain Hoste on the 11th of May, 1813, that a number of vessels were lying in the channel of Karlebago. He accordingly sailed without delay for the spot, but owing to adverse winds and a strong current, he did not arrive there till the morning of the 15th. Meanwhile the vessels in question had escaped. The visit of Captain Hoste was, however, not ineffectual; for, as he found that the port afforded excellent shelter to the enemy's convoys, he determined to destroy the works which defended it, and accordingly brought up within pistol shot of the batteries. After a good deal of firing a flag of truce was hung out, and the place surrendered at discretion. A detachment of seamen and marines then landed, under the direction of Lieutenant Hood, blew up the castle, destroyed all the public works, and brought off two twelve-pounders, four nines, and two brass sixes.

At the capture of Fiume, by the squadron under Rear-Adm. Freemantle, July 3. 1813, Captain Hoste served on shore, and landing on the 5th with a party of marines at Porto Ré, he blew up the forts which had been deserted by the enemy, and destroyed the artillery. On the 2d of August in the same year, after assisting in silencing the batteries at Rovigno, he placed himself at the head of a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Bacchante* and *Eagle*,



and, defeating the French troops which occupied the town, he disabled the guns and works, captured part of a large convoy in the harbour, and burnt the remainder, together with all the vessels on the stocks.

The year 1813 teemed with important naval events in the Adriatic; but none were productive of such great and permanent effects as the reduction of the fortresses of Cattaro and Ragusa, by which the allies became masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Gulf of Venice. In the operations against these places, Captain Hoste commanded the naval force and a detachment of military; and we give in his own words the account of the actions which led to their fall.

“ Bacchante, off Castel Nuova, October 16. 1813.

“ SIR, — I arrived off Ragusa on the 12th instant, and joined the *Saracen* and three gun-boats, with a detachment of the garrison of Curzola on board, commanded by Captain Lowen, who had been directed by Colonel Robertson to act on this coast. From the information I received from Captain Harper of the *Saracen*, together with the state of the country about Cattaro, and the insurrection of the Bocchese, I lost no time in proceeding to this place, with the vessels under my orders. On the 13th, in the morning, we forced the passage between Castel Nuova and the fort of Rosa, and, after some firing, secured a capital anchorage for the squadron, about three miles above the former. In the evening, I detached the boats of this ship and two Sicilian gun-boats, under the orders of Captain Harper, who very handsomely volunteered his services, to capture the enemy's armed naval force, which I understood were lying between Isle of St. George and the town of Cattaro. Captain Harper completely succeeded: the enemy had deserted their boats on his approach, and having succeeded in manning them with the armed Bocchese in the neighbourhood, he most gallantly attacked and carried the island, the commandant and his garrison surrendering at discretion. I enclose his report of the affair, with the account

of the guns, &c. captured. This is a point of the utmost importance to our future operations : it commands and fronts the narrow channel to the narrow branch of the river that leads up to Cattaro itself; and, fortified as it is, it would have been with difficulty, if at all, the ships of war could have passed it. The fort of Peroste was taken by the Bocchese the same night; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol surrendered by capitulation to the British force this morning. The garrison remain prisoners of war till exchanged; the officers are allowed their parole. There are several Croats amongst the garrison, who are willing to enter the Austrian service, and I intend sending them to Fiume. I shall lose no time in getting up to Cattaro. Fort St. John is the only place the enemy possess in the Boccò. The French general, Gauthier, has retired into the fort, with about 600 men: it is about fifteen miles up the river, and is a very strong place. I intend proceeding there directly our affairs are arranged here. I have left a garrison in Fort Espagnol, and enclose the return of the stores, guns, &c. taken in the three places.\* The Montenegrins have been of considerable service in closely blockading the country round Espagnol, and the neighbourhood. I cannot mention in too warm terms the conduct of Captain Harper; he is ever ready, and most indefatigable, and the capture of Isle St. George does him, the officers, and men, the highest credit. I am much indebted to Captain Lowen for the ready advice and assistance he at all times gives me; and the zeal that animates every one is highly praiseworthy. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ W. HOSTE.

“ *Rear-Admiral Freemantle.*”

\* Four gun-boats, mounting in the whole four long 24-pounders, and two 12-pr. carronades; and having on board four large brass 24-pounders, carriages, &c. complete, intended to be mounted on the fortifications at Cattaro. Found at Isle St. George, Castel Nuova, and Fort Espagnol, 11 brass, and 23 iron guns, one brass 6½-inch mortar, seven iron swivels, 6000 shot, upwards of 4500 live shells, about 12,300 pounds of gunpowder, 400 cartridges for the great guns, ready filled, 900,000 musket-ball cartridges, eight cases of musket-balls, 900 hand grenades, three cases of ditto, one furnace for heating shot, and a quantity of provisions. Total number of prisoners, 438.

"Bacchante, before Cattaro, Jan. 5. 1814.

"SIR,—I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that, after ten days' cannonade, the fortress of Cattaro surrendered by capitulation this morning to the Bacchante and Saracen. The terms I granted to the garrison are, to lay down their arms on the Marina, to be transported to some port in Italy, to be considered as prisoners of war, and not to serve against England or her allies till regularly exchanged. It is unnecessary I should enter further into detail, than to say, that by the exertions of the officers and crews of both ships, our batteries were enabled to open from four different points on the castle and works at daylight on Christmas morning; that on the 1st of January, two additional batteries of 18 and 32-pounders, were opened and played against the castle; and that on the 3d I had arranged every thing with the chief of the Montenegrins for a general assault, when the commandant, General Gauthier, sent out, expressing his wish to capitulate.

"This morning the capitulation was signed; a copy of which I enclose, with the state of the garrison.\* Our loss, I am happy to say, has been trifling; one seaman killed, and Lieutenant Haig, R. M., slightly wounded.

"The mouths of the Cattaro are now freed of the enemy, Sir; and in bringing this business to a successful issue, the officers and men have exerted themselves to the utmost. We have received no assistance but from a few Montenegrins; we have had to trust to our own resources alone, and we have found them in the zeal and perseverance which has actuated all parties. From the exertions of Captain Harper and Lieutenant Milbourne, two 18-pounders and two mortars were got up the range of mountains before Cattaro, to the astonishment of friends and foes; and what was deemed impracticable by the French General was completed in ten days. The zeal and activity of Captain Harper are well known to you, Sir; and I assure you, in no instance have they been

\* The place to be given up to the British on the 8th of January; the garrison, consisting of 295 officers and men, to be disposed of in the manner already described.

more conspicuous than on the present occasion: he is a most invaluable officer. It is my duty to mention the meritorious conduct of Lieutenants Milbourn and Rees (acting) of the *Bacchante*; Lieutenant Hancock of the *Saracen*; Mr. Vale, Master of ditto; Lieutenant Haig, R. M.; and Mr. Charles Bruce, midshipman of the *Bacchante*; and the whole of the officers and men of both ships have tried to excel each other on this occasion. The torrents of rain, and the fatigues and privations attending an attack of a fortress like Cattaro, at this season of the year, have been borne with a cheerfulness that entitled them to every praise. I cannot conclude this without acknowledging in the warmest terms the active assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, of Lieutenant-General Campbell's staff, who was waiting in the *Bacchante* for a passage to Zante. His zeal and ability have supplied many deficiencies on our part, and considerably tended to the speedy reduction of the place. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "W. HOSTE.

"*Rear-Admiral Freemantle.*"

"*Bacchante, before Ragusa, Jan. 29. 1814.*

"SIR,—My letters of the 6th instant will have acquainted you of the capture of Cattaro, and of my intention to attack this place as soon as the artillery and stores necessary for the siege were embarked from that fortress. On my arrival here on the 19th, I found the place invested by the Austrian General Milutinovitch, with two Croat battalions; but not a single piece of artillery had arrived. Four mortars and two guns were immediately landed from the *Bacchante*, and opened on the works of the town, and Fort Lorenzo, the morning of the 22d. The enemy returned a heavy fire from all his batteries. The approach to Ragusa is extremely difficult, by the commanding situation of Fort Imperial and the island of Croma; and it became an object of importance to secure this latter post before we could advance our batteries; two 18-pounders were therefore landed, and by the great exertions of the officers and seamen under Lieutenant Mil-

bourne, one gun was brought round the mountains at the back of Ragusa, a distance full six miles, and placed immediately opposite the island, which it completely commanded.

“ The French General, however, on the morning of the 27th, sent out a truce to request our batteries would cease, and a capitulation was commenced and signed on the 28th, for the surrender of the town and its dependencies. The British and Austrian troops took possession the same day; 120 pieces of cannon were mounted on the works of the town and Fort Lorenzo, 21 in Fort Imperial, and 11 in the island of Croma, with a garrison of 500 men, and nearly six weeks’ provisions. The garrison are prisoners of war, not to serve against England or her allies till regularly exchanged. I am happy to say the best understanding has prevailed between the allied troops; and general Milutinovitch has expressed himself in the handsomest terms for the assistance he has received.

“ The object for which you sent me here, Sir, is now, I believe, obtained, by the expulsion of the French troops from the provinces of Cattaro and Ragusa, and it only remains for me to mention the meritorious conduct of all the officers and men who have shared the fatigues and privations attending it. I beg leave also to mention the great assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, who accompanied me from Cattaro. His ready and active services have considerably diminished the difficulties we have met with. The loss of the British, during the siege, has been 1 killed and 10 severely wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ W. HOSTE.

“ *Rear-Admiral Freemantle.*”

On the capitulation of the French General at Cattaro, when his whole force grounded their arms to the crews of the *Bacchante* and *Saracen*, it was exceedingly interesting to view the manner in which these crews disposed their numbers to the best advantage, the marines and small-armed seamen being extended in single file along the beach to as long a line

as possible, and the midshipmen acting as ensigns with the union jack attached to pikes. In this manner they received the submission of the French troops.

The disinterestedness and magnanimity of Hoste were displayed on this occasion. On the termination of the conflict in the Bocca de Cattaro, he said to the captain of the Saracen, "Come, Harper, *you* were the first to conceive the expedition. Let the Saracen take possession of Cattaro."

The last action of Captain Hoste consisted of an expedition against a French garrison of 170 men, commanded by a colonel, at Parga, on the coast of Albania, which attempt he was solicited to make by a deputation of the inhabitants, who wished to be freed from the Gallic yoke. The affair, however, was a bloodless one; for on his appearance before the town the tri-coloured flag was hauled down, and Captain Hoste took possession of the fortifications. Soon after this, being in ill health, he quitted the Bacchante, and returned to England as a passenger in the Cerberus frigate.

On the 18th of May, 1814, Captain Hoste received the royal licence to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Austrian military order of Maria Theresa, conferred "for his services in aid of the Austrian army on the coast of the Adriatic in 1813." He was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain on the 23d of July, 1814; and, in the course of the same year, he obtained the following heraldic honours. To his family's arms, which are Azure, a bull's head caboshed, couped at the neck, between two wings Or, was added as an augmentation, in chief a naval crown, and pendant therefrom by a ribbon a gold medal, subscribed LISSA; and as an additional crest, out of a naval crown, the rim encircled with laurel, an arm embowed, grasping a flag inscribed CATTARO.

On the enlargement of the order of the Bath in January, 1815, Sir William was nominated one of the first Knights Commanders.

Subsequently to this, he commanded the Albion seventy-four, stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth. His last appointment, which he held till his death, was the command

of his Majesty's yacht, the Royal George. When the Duke of Clarence made his last visit in this vessel to Plymouth, Sir William was so much shattered in health, that his Royal Highness would not consent to his taking upon himself the fatigue of the command, but prevailed on him to allow the Honourable Captain Robert Spencer, the duke's private secretary, to perform the duty.

In person Sir William Hoste was rather tall and thin. He was high shouldered, and stooped much latterly, his chest being contracted, and his appearance in other respects denoting a consumptive constitution. This unfortunate tendency to disease was perceived with the deepest regret by his friend and companion in arms, Captain, now Sir James Gordon; and, much lamented as Hoste universally is, it is doubtful whether his loss has been so keenly felt by any one as by that highly-esteemed and popular officer. Sir William Hoste, while the nation resounded with the fame of his exploits in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, was called the "Young Nelson;" and in like manner the character of Sir James Gordon was similar to that of Lord Collingwood. The constant friendship of Hoste and Gordon also reminds naval men of the firm attachment existing between the two departed Admirals, and, like them, our Captains were never so well pleased as when eulogising each other. It has been seen, that in physical organisation Hoste resembled the hero of Trafalgar—the mind was too much for the body. Trifles sometimes would irritate his temper; but in battle he was the coolest of the cool, another point of similitude to Nelson. Gordon, on the contrary, though equalling his friend in seamanship and bravery, is of the most equable temper, and his suavity of manner frequently carried him through difficulties with comparative ease which the other would probably have found more labour in surmounting.

Perhaps no officer in the service gave juniors so many opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of obtaining promotion, as Sir William Hoste. As we have before noticed, when he could not employ his ship against the enemy, his

plan was to send his boats on cutting-out expeditions ; and he has been often known to say to one and another of his officers, when cruising in the Adriatic, "There,—you have now an opportunity of making yourself a Captain;" pointing to some vessel of the enemy moored under the protection of a battery.

Sir William Hoste was one of the first disciplinarians in the service ; his ship was a perfect "man-of-war." Sir William was beloved no less by his men than by his officers ; as a proof of which, we have been told that after the action of Lissa, when a vacancy for a boatswain occurred in the squadron, and Sir William offered the warrant to David Buchanan, chief boatswain's mate of the *Amphion*, the honest fellow said, "No, thank you, Sir ; if it's all the same to you, I'd rather serve as chief boatswain's mate with Captain Hoste, and spill my blood in the lee scuppers, as I've done before, than be boatswain of the finest first-rate in the service."

This gallant hero died on the 6th of December, 1828, in London, at the house of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Orford ; at the age of 48. He was buried in St. John's Wood Chapel. The funeral was attended by many persons of distinction, particularly in the naval service, who had assembled on this melancholy occasion from remote parts ; and it could not but have been highly gratifying to the friends and relations of the deceased, to witness the lively and affecting sympathy displayed during the mournful ceremony by the old companions who had served under him as Lieutenants. Among these were particularly noticed Captains David Dunn, O'Brien, and Phillott.

Sir William married, April 15. 1817, Lady Harriet Walpole, sister to the present Earl of Orford ; and has left three sons and three daughters : 1. Sir William-Legge-George, who was born at Rome in 1818, and has succeeded to the baronetcy ; 2. Theodore-Orford-Raphael, born at Lausanne in 1819 ; 3. Caroline-Harriet-Clementina ; 4. Psyche-Rose-Elizabeth ; 5. Priscilla-Ann ; and, 6. Wyndham-Horatio-Nelson, born in February 1825.



The materials for the foregoing Memoir have been derived from "The Naval Chronicle," "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography," "The United Service Journal," and "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. II.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

## ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF DERBY.

MANY females have risen from the lower and middle classes of society to exalted rank: some on account of their personal charms, others from fortuitous circumstances; but, unfortunately, too few by a union of superior beauty with virtuous conduct. To the subject of the present memoir, however, this high praise is justly due.

Miss Eliza Farren was born in the year 1759, and her family was respectable, though not opulent. Her father, Mr. George Farren, was a surgeon and apothecary in the city of Cork; her mother was the daughter of Mr. Wright, an eminent brewer at Liverpool; her paternal uncle was a captain in the 64th regiment of foot, and was a gentleman distinguished by his literary taste and talent. Mr. Farren grew, unhappily, too fond of gay society: he dissipated by irregular habits the little fortune which his wife had brought him, failed in his profession, became a provincial actor, died, and left a young and destitute family, at an early period of life. The children were educated by Mrs. Farren, who devoted herself indefatigably to their care; but whose circumstances compelled her to bring them up to the stage. Kitty, the eldest of seven, was considered clever in the parts of chambermaids; Eliza was equally successful in the personation of such characters as Edward the Fifth in "Richard the Third;" and Peggy, the youngest, was, many years afterwards, well-known on the London boards as the wife of Mr. Knight, an exceedingly clever actor in light and elegant comedy.

Miss Eliza Farren made her first appearance on the Liverpool stage, in 1773, as Rosetta, in "Love in a Village," being at that time only fourteen years of age. She performed this and many other characters with great success, not only at Liverpool, but at Shrewsbury, Chester, and other places where the company usually performed. At length, by the kindness of Mr. Younger, the manager, she obtained a letter of introduction to the elder Colman, at whose theatre in the Haymarket she appeared in the summer of 1777, in the character of Miss Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." That excellent mimic Edwin first appeared the same night as Tony Lumpkin; and the celebrated Henderson also made his *début* during that season. It may not be unamusing to quote a contemporary critic on the lady: "Miss Farren's first appearance on a London stage, appeared the most leading figure in this group, and from that circumstance is entitled to some indulgence from the critic pen. Her performance of Miss Hardcastle, though far short of Mrs. Bulkeley, who was the original barmaid, would not have disgraced either of our winter theatres. Her person is genteel, and above the middle stature; her countenance full of sensibility, and capable of expression; her voice clear, but rather sharp, and not sufficiently varied; her action not directly awkward; and her delivery emphatic and distinct."

On the 30th of August following, Miss Farren played the part of Rosina, in the "Spanish Barber," which was then first produced, and by her skilful performance greatly contributed to the success of the piece.

But the part which completely established her fame as an actress, was Lady Townley. Her first performance of that character was the result of the recommendation and entreaty of the inimitable Parsons, who removed every scruple which timidity on Miss Farren's part interposed, and at length prevailed upon her, though not without great difficulty, to try it for his benefit. The consequence was just what he had predicted: the whole house was enraptured with the

performance; and Miss Farren was engaged that night for *both* the winter theatres, and played alternately at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, through the season, the first characters in tragedy, as well as in comedy.

It may be said that, throughout life, accidental circumstances greatly favoured Miss Farren. At Bath, Mrs. Siddons had played Almeida, in Pratt's tragedy of "The Fair Circassian," with great success. In bringing the piece forward at Drury Lane, it was Mr. Sheridan's intention that Mrs. Crawford should make her first appearance as the heroine. Through some disagreement, however, that lady was not engaged: the part of Almeida was consequently given to Miss Farren; and the piece had a nearly uninterrupted run of three-and-twenty nights. This was in the year 1780.

Mrs. Abingdon's desertion of Drury Lane for Covent Garden, was another fortunate circumstance, which at once placed Miss Farren, who succeeded her, in her proper sphere.

It was at about this period of her fame that the celebrated Charles Fox was observed to pay her particular attention, frequently dangling whole evenings behind the scenes for the sake of her company; but finding these attentions not meeting the success he anticipated, he gave up the pursuit to Lord Derby, who took every means in his power to promote her interest. He induced Lady Dorothea Thompson and Lady Cecilia Johnson to become her patronesses; by which means she was enabled to move in the first circles. She was naturally anxious to rival women of the highest rank and fortune in every female and polite accomplishment; and so indefatigable were the pains she took to improve, that Miss Farren was justly considered as a finished pattern of female elegance and fashion. The platonic affection that was said to exist between Miss Farren and Lord Derby was, of course, productive of a great many squibs, &c. among the would-be-wits and idlers about town; but their conduct was so guarded as to be free from the aspersions of the most censorious

malicious. His Lordship at that time was very painfully circumstanced with regard to his Countess: there had been a separation between them, but no divorce. At all the interviews between Lord Derby and Miss Farren, Mrs. Farren, who resided with her daughter, was present; and not a whisper of calumny was ever breathed against them.

The exalted estimation in which Miss Farren's conduct and character were held, induced Mr. King, on his succeeding to the management of Drury Lane theatre, to pay her all possible respect and attention. When the Duke of Richmond became enamoured of private theatricals, Miss Farren was appointed to preside over the stage business, at his house in Privy Gardens. To this employment she devoted much attention, as it introduced her to a wider circle of nobility; and she was caressed by numerous ladies of rank and fashion. At the little theatre which the Duke had caused to be fitted up, Lord Derby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Charles Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, &c. were accustomed to appear in the principal characters.

At this time Miss Farren had a house in the vicinity of Grosvenor Square, kept her carriage, and was received in the first circles. Occasionally, she played with great success in Ireland; where, also, she was much noticed by the nobility. On the opening of the new theatre of Drury Lane, in April, 1794, she delivered an amusing epilogue, written by George Colman the younger.

The following character of Miss Farren, when she was in her meridian, was written by an eminent critic of that day: —

“ It might be sufficient praise to say of Miss Farren's performances, if she had never deviated from the walk for which art as well as nature designed her, it might, perhaps, be sufficient praise to say, that, were we to collect every idea which has been suggested to us by books, or has been the result of our own observations on life, assisted by all that the imagination could conceive of a woman of fashion, we should find every idea realised, and every conception embodied, in the

person and acting of Miss Farren. Her figure is considerably above the middle height, and is of that slight texture which allows and requires the use of full and flowing drapery, an advantage of which she well knows how to avail herself; her face, though not regularly beautiful, is animated and prepossessing; her eye, which is blue and penetrating, is a powerful feature when she chooses to employ it on the public, and either flashes with spirit or melts with softness, as its mistress decides on the expression she wishes to convey; her voice we never thought to possess much sweetness, but it is refined and feminine; and her smiles, of which she is no niggard, fascinate the heart as much as her form delights the eye. In short, a more complete exhibition of graces and accomplishments never presented itself for admiration before the view of an audience.

“To this enumeration of personal charms, we have to add the list of her talents. It is not wise, indeed, to separate them—they are mutually benefited and improved by each other. *Dant simul et accipiunt*. A rarer combination of nature and art to qualify their favourite for the assumption of the principal characters in the higher comedy has never been known: she possesses ease, vivacity, spirit, and humour; and her performances are so little injured by effort, that we have often experienced a delusion of the senses, and imagined what in a theatre it is so difficult to imagine, the scene of action to be identified, and Miss Farren really the character she was only attempting to sustain: we cannot admit the supposition even, that St. James’s ever displayed superior evidence of fine breeding than Miss Farren has often done in her own person.”

Mr. Boaden also, in his “Memoirs of Kemble,” thus speaks of her:—

“In my remarks upon the leading actresses of the year 1783, I shall first pay my respects to Miss Farren, who in comedy, if not in tragedy, merited the highest distinction. She had succeeded at Drury Lane theatre to the characters which had been performed by Mrs. Abingdon, though it

would be difficult to mention two actresses who differed more essentially in their comic style. They both delighted to exhibit the woman of fashion; but the character received the differences of its colouring from the personal and mental qualities of the representatives.

“ Miss Farren, at this time, in her person was tall, and perfectly graceful; her face was beautiful and expressive; her voice was rather thin, and of but slender power, but rendered effective by an articulation of the greatest neatness and precision. It was her practice, from the weakness of her organ, to stand rather forward upon the stage.

“ When I carry my recollection back to the peculiar character of her acting, I think I may say that it was distinguished by the grace of delicacy beyond that of every comic actress I have seen. It was, as it were, the soul of every thing she did; and even in the comedies of Congreve she never lost it for a moment, amid the free allusions, and sometimes licentious expressions, of his dialogue. The eye sparkled with intelligence; but it was a chaste and purified beam, from a mind unsullied, though sportive. Her levity, therefore, was never wanton; her mirth had no approach to rudeness. She played upon a coxcomb of either sex with the highest zest, but refinement was the invariable attendant upon her ridicule, and taste seemed to preside alike over her action and her utterance.

“ From her early habit of acting tragedy, she had drawn enough to give to the occasional pathos of comedy a charm of infinite value. The reproach of her Julia, in the “ Rivals,” to Falkland, was extremely affecting; and few scenes drew more tears than her sensibility commanded, on the return of Lady Townley to the use of her heart and her understanding. Many years have now elapsed since I first beheld this distinguished actress; but I can safely say that in her own line she has never been equalled, nor approached.”

At length, by the death of his first Countess, March 14. 1797, the obstacle to Lord Derby's wishes was removed; and Miss Farren quitted the stage. Her last performances were —

March 30. 1797, *Violante*; April 1. *Maria*, in "The Citizen;" 3d, *Estifania*; 4th, *Susan*, in "The Follies of a Day;" 6th, *Bizarre*, in "The Inconstant;" and finally, on the 8th, *Lady Teazle*. On the night of her retirement, the anxiety of the public to see the last of this delightful actress was so great, that the theatre was crowded by a brilliant audience immediately after the doors were opened. Towards the conclusion of the play *Miss Farren* appeared deeply affected; and, when *Mr. Wroughton* came forward to speak some lines which were written on the occasion, her emotions increased to such a degree, that she was under the necessity of receiving support from *Mr. King*. The fall of the curtain was attended with repeated bursts of applause, not unmingled with feelings of regret, for the loss of an actress then in the zenith of her charms, and while her dramatic reputation was in the highest esteem of the public. On the 8th of May following she was married to *Lord Derby* by special licence, at his Lordship's house in *Grosvenor Square*; and she was soon after introduced at Court, and was one of the procession at the marriage of the *Princess Royal* to the *Duke of Wirtemburgh*.

After her marriage, the Countess of Derby on no occasion obtruded herself on public notice, or in any way descended from the propriety of that acquired station of which she had become the ornament. The noble pair spent most of their time at their seat, *Knowsley Hall*; where *Lady Derby* was in the daily exercise of benevolence and charity, and where, after several years of ill health, and much suffering, she died, on the 23d of April, 1829.

The Countess gave birth to three children, of whom the youngest only survives. They were: *Lady Lucy-Elizabeth*, who died in 1809, at the age of ten; the *Hon. James*, who died in 1817, at the age of seventeen; and *Lady Mary-Margaret*, married in 1821 to the *Earl of Wilton*.

Her Ladyship's remains were interred at *Ormskirk*, on the 30th of April.

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The foregoing Memoir has been compiled from various dramatic and periodical publications.



## No. III.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL DIXON DENHAM, F.R.S., &amp;c.

LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.

ALTHOUGH it is our usual occupation to record the lapse of life among the brave, the learned, the wise, and the good, an unusually painful feeling accompanies its exercise in the present instance. Unhappily cut off at the age of forty-three, at the very moment when, by a fortunate and rare combination of circumstances, he became placed in a situation to which his talents and disposition were peculiarly adapted, the early doom of one so eminently qualified to do useful and honourable service to his country and the world, — of one who, in public and in private, was universally admired, honoured, and beloved, — is an event which cannot be contemplated without the deepest concern. In the Biographical Index to our last volume, we expressed our regret that we had been unsuccessful in our efforts to obtain materials which might enable us to give such an account of this active, intelligent, amiable, and celebrated man, as would at once do him justice and be gratifying to the public. Since that period, we have been favoured, from the most authentic source, with the following highly interesting little memoir.

The parents of Colonel Denham, although not prominent in station, were of exemplary character, and unimpeachable integrity. They had three sons, one of whom died in infancy. Of the survivors, Dixon was the younger, being born on the 1st of January, 1786, in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, where his parents resided for several years.

At an early age, he was admitted a scholar at Merchant Taylors' school; and on leaving it was placed, on friendly terms, with a gentleman having the management of an extensive property in Wiltshire\*, with a view to his acquiring some knowledge of business; but his singularly pleasing spirit and address were such, that he very soon became the favourite of the family, and his visit turned out to be one rather of pleasure and enjoyment than of improvement. On his return to London, he was placed with an eminent solicitor, and excellent man, in very extensive practice. And here, again, the influence of his attaching qualities operated unfavourably for his welfare; as the master soon became the too kind and indulgent friend.

Running a little out of bounds, the even tenour of young Denham's professional pursuits was interrupted; and, seeking a more enlarged and enterprising sphere of action, he entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1811, and served during the whole succeeding period of the campaigns in the Peninsula. He did not, however, obtain his commission in the English army until he had served a considerable time in a Portuguese regiment; and it was hardly earned, for rougher and worse-paid service has seldom been endured. But he was supported in it by the peculiar talent which he possessed in surmounting difficulties. At length, however, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 23d Fusileers.

The great advantages which his British commission gave him, and of which no one knew better how to avail himself, now made his life one of comparative ease and comfort. Amidst the various vicissitudes of a campaign, battles, skirmishes, and alarms; forced marches and bivouacs; sometimes in tents without food, at others with abundant provender, but exposed to inclement weather, with no other

\* He had here frequent opportunities of meeting the celebrated Mr. J. Wyatt, whose youthful and joyous disposition is well remembered by all who knew him, and who took great pleasure in making himself the playmate of young Denham, when the latter ought to have been sitting at the desk in the counting-house.

canopy than that of heaven, Denham's sumpter-mule was seldom without at least one well-filled pannier; and every one in the division thought it good luck to fall in with him after a march.

Here, also, his happy tact and unfailing flow of spirits made him beloved by his equals, whilst his exemplary attention to military duties secured him the good opinion and favour of his superior officers. Sir James Douglas, who commanded the regiment of Portuguese infantry to which Denham was appointed, soon became, and ever continued, his fast and powerful friend; and they served together until the return of the British army to England.

His division was actively engaged in the attack on Badajos, and in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and others. At Toulouse, while acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Douglas, he had the distressing yet grateful task of carrying off the field his friend and commanding officer, who was struck, while riding by Denham's side, by a cannon-ball near the ankle. Amputation became immediately necessary; and it was performed amidst the still fast-falling shot from the fort above them. Sir James's horse was killed by the same shot; and Brigade-Major Birmingham received another through the body nearly at the same instant, and fell dead upon the spot. Quarters were found for Colonel Douglas in the town; although with great difficulty; for not only was the hospital filled with wounded, but the court-yard was so crowded with them, that it was difficult to step without treading on the men. The gallantry of a brave serjeant, however, a fellow-sufferer, who was just able to move, and who instantly offered his bed to his superior officer, enabled Colonel Douglas to receive those attentions which were indispensable at that critical and anxious moment. The writer of this Memoir has heard Sir James Douglas declare that he owed the preservation of his life on that day to Denham's care and exertion; and he, in his turn, derived the most heartfelt gratification from the consciousness that he had made some real return to his kind commander for all his constant favour and protection. Sir

James perfectly recovered, and is still in the enjoyment of good health.

On the evacuation of Portugal, Denham was reduced to half-pay; but he sought employment, was soon appointed to the 54th regiment, then commanded by Lord Waldegrave, and, joining the British army in the Netherlands, shared in the honours of Waterloo, and accompanied the allied armies on their entry into Paris.

Again reduced to half-pay on the peace establishment, he passed some years on the Continent, both in France and in Italy; and in 1819 was admitted into the senior department of the Royal Military College at Farnham. He there pursued his course of studies with great credit, under the excellent system laid down by Sir Howard Douglas, the Governor; and obtained the approbation and confidence of that accomplished officer, whose military and scientific character stands so high as to make his personal favour an enviable distinction: and in that light Denham ever viewed it.

It is, however, as the traveller in northern and central Africa that Colonel Denham's name will be remembered by the world; and it was in that arduous and perilous undertaking that the peculiar strength and energy of his character were most prominently displayed. Whether we consider the intrepid manner in which, after the disheartening interview with the Sultan of Fezzan, he returned alone to Tripoli, and at once charged the Bashaw himself with bad faith towards the English Government, and compelled the fulfilment of his engagements; his happy tact in conciliating the Arabs (the circulating medium, as they may be called, of those barren wastes), and others of the wild family of nature whom he encountered in the desert; or his address in so quickly gaining, on his arrival at Bornou, the confidence of the good Sheikh with whom he resided eighteen months, an admirable union of courage and temper, perseverance and moderation, is discovered throughout his whole career, which proves his singular fitness and ability for such a species of enterprise. A narrative of his Travels and Discoveries in Africa was published by

Mr. Murray in 1825; and has been so generally read (having gone through three editions), that it is hardly necessary to say, the mission consisted, besides Colonel (then Major) Denham, of Dr. Oudney, and Captain (then Lieutenant) Clapperton: the former of whom died at Murmur near Katagum, in Soudan, in January 1824; the latter, though having suffered most severely from climate in the former enterprise, embarked on a second expedition in November, 1825, with the view of penetrating from the southern coast to Sackatoo, in Soudan; at which place he unhappily perished, in April, 1827.\*

Thus firmly established as the most successful traveller in those hitherto-unexplored regions, Colonel Denham became an object of peculiar favour and deep interest in the highest circles at home; and his pleasing exterior, manly affability, and travelled air, were such, that he was at no loss to sustain his pretensions in any society. To Earl Bathurst's discriminating and unostentatious kindness he was much indebted: he was an invited guest both in London and at Oakley; and his Lordship's desire to mark his approbation of the zeal and intelligence which the traveller had evinced, led him to offer to his acceptance a new and experimental appointment to Sierra Leone, just then decided on at the suggestion of General Turner, then Governor of the Colony. The lamented death of that zealous officer, however, deprived him of the gratification of seeing his recommendation adopted, and Colonel Denham of the advantage of his co-operation.

No sooner, therefore, had Colonel Denham performed his duty to his fellow-travellers and himself, in presenting to the public his simple narrative of their discoveries (for the death of Dr. Oudney in Africa, and the departure of Captain Clapperton on his second journey to Sackatoo, necessarily left this duty in his hands), than, anxious for enterprise, he was appointed Superintendent, or Director-General, of the liberated African department at Sierra Leone and the coasts of Africa,

\* See the Memoir of Captain Clapperton in Volume XIII. of the "Annual Biography and Obituary."

and became a member of Council. Major-General Sir Neil Campbell had in the interim assumed the government of the colony, on the death of General Turner; and Colonel Denham cheerfully entered on the preparation for his mission. He embarked accordingly, on the 8th of December, 1826, on board the *Cadmus*, Captain Hallowell, at Plymouth, where was then also lying the British armament about to sail for Portugal, and just ready to put to sea. This could not fail to excite his military ardour, and recal soul-stirring recollections of his old campaigns in the Peninsula; and he says in a letter written at the time:—

“Here are troops going out to Portugal. I think I should have had a good chance for being now employed, but ‘*Che sara sara* ;’ and no doubt all is for the best.”

In twenty-eight days from the date of this letter he landed at Sierra Leone. His early duty was to visit the villages surrounding Free Town, in which the liberated Africans are located; and the following description will show his simple and characteristic manner of conveying his impressions:—

“I am now, and have been for these five days, among the mountain villages, with superb scenery, a fresh breeze, and a warm sun, in a cool house with a large piazza of wood, in the midst of a population of eleven hundred liberated Africans, and discharged black soldiers. In the market are daily different kinds of fish; bananas and pine-apples are in the garden of the manager’s house; oranges, nuts, red peppers, tomatoes, ochroes (as good as asparagus), and excellent water from a brook that runs down the mountain side. My evening rides to the neighbouring villages, where I am endeavouring to establish order, and encourage industry, are quite delightful. What does one want more? Why, I will tell you,—society.”

From May to October the wretchedly unhealthy wet season continues; and although Colonel Denham observed in the beginning, that “the rains were nothing ~~when~~ compared to those of the Bornou country,” in a subsequent letter he admitted that the debilitating effects of the rainy-season fever at Sierra Leone were dreadful in the extreme; and that the

European women suffered from them still more severely than the men.

In December, 1827, he embarked on board the *Sybill*, Commodore Collier, on a voyage of inspection to Fernando Po; and it is not a little singular that he should have fallen in with Lander, the faithful servant of his former fellow-traveller, Clapperton, on the coast; and that he was the first to transmit to England the intelligence of the fatal termination of poor Clapperton's journey. On landing at Accra, he described the climate of that place as in some respects superior to that of Sierra Leone.

Colonel Denham returned to Free Town early in May, 1828, in the highest health and confidence, His Majesty's warrant, appointing him Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony (the appointment of Governor being abolished), having arrived out during his absence. He landed under the usual salute, with military honours, and was accompanied to the government house by many of the principal people, and the general congratulations of the inhabitants. How soon, alas! were those sounds of joy and welcome to be changed to lamentation! In three short weeks the same voices were sunk in sorrow for his death, and those very footsteps followed him to the silent grave!

The feelings of the writer of this sad narrative would lead him to close it here; but the indulgence of mere sorrow for sorrow's sake is irreconcilable with the dictates of duty, or the precepts of religion; and is, perhaps, as reprehensible in principle as any other selfish and wilful indulgence. Having paid the tribute of affection, and poured out the heart's deep grief, we ought willingly to receive that consolation which the true Christian ever can command by seeking: — and shall we not soon find pleasure in dwelling on the subject of our admiration and regret? Thus disciplined, the acute suffering, which under its first pressure seemed insupportable, will be assuaged, and we shall exult in the value of the treasure that was once our own, deriving many and high consolations from the reflections which cannot fail to present themselves to the

religious mind on the removal of those we love to that region of purity and joy to which we ourselves ardently, yet humbly and fearfully, aspire. Strengthened, then, by these considerations, we proceed to finish our painful task with feelings of pride and gratitude; — *proud* of our relationship to one of Nature's highly-gifted children; and truly *grateful*, as he himself was, for the ample measure of approbation and kindness with which his talents and successes were appreciated and rewarded.

That Colonel Denham entered upon the duties of his government with zeal and spirit, may be best gathered from his own expressions; for he says in a letter, dated Government House, a very few days after his landing from Fernando Po: —

“ I have just held my first levee, which has been attended by the Members of Council, Chief Justice, King's Advocate, Colonial Secretary, and the Officers of the Garrison and Commissariat, — fifty-eight persons; High Sheriff, Mayor and Aldermen, and, lastly, the principal merchants who had served the office of sheriff, and were in the commission of the peace. The clergy, and several members of the Church Missionary Society, were also presented.”

In his own happy vein of pleasantry, he adds, —

“ *We* are in perfect health, and well pleased with our government: so are our people. They flocked round me in hundreds when I landed; and many of my free-labour boys came down from the mountains, and wanted to carry me up with them, on their return, on their shoulders. The liberated Africans are a class of the population the most interesting to me; therefore there is no fear of their not being brought forward as much as possible. You say, ‘ Would it were a better kingdom ! ’ — So say I too; but rest assured that, after completing my three years, it shall be so. Pray send me some one of the shortest and best pamphlets on the subject of Savings' Banks.”

He still retained enough of early professional predilections to take pleasure also in acting, as he did, *ex officio*, as Com-



missary Judge of the mixed Commission Court, there being none appointed; and in that capacity he pronounced judgment on some captured slave-vessels, sailing under Dutch and Brazilian colours.

On the 27th of May he writes for the last time: — “I am as well as ever I was any where;” and on the 31st he was attacked by the fatal fever of the country. On the 2d of June he appeared better; and it is stated that until the sixth day no decidedly-alarms symptoms manifested themselves. He then expressed the most anxious desire to return to England; but it is presumed that it was too late. He became immediately intractable, then delirious, and, the vital powers being gradually exhausted, he expired in the morning of the 9th of June. We have seen a copy of the notes of Dr. Boyle, of whose professional skill the Lieutenant-Governor had spoken in terms of high commendation, from which no doubt can exist for a single moment that every care and attention was paid to him which art and anxiety could suggest. Dr. Boyle says, “I was never absent from Government House for more than an hour at a time, during the last eight days of my lamented patient’s suffering. The fatal symptom to be traced throughout this case is the absence of *ptyalism*; for the state of the tongue, and other appearances, were calculated to justify our hopes of a recovery until the eighth day of the attack.”

It was a striking excellence in the character of Colonel Denham, that the service on which he was employed always appeared to his ardent and fearless mind the best of all possible services; and, from this short narrative, it will be seen how entirely he had converted all things to the colour of his own imaginings. Such confidence had he in his own resources, that, walking as he did, surrounded by the most fatal dangers, even that of death itself, he seemed to have persuaded himself that to will was to perform, and that an enterprise once determined upon was already half achieved. This surely was the spirit and the frame of mind most happily adapted for succeeding in a perilous service; but

even his undaunted heart was at one fell blow bereft of all its wonted energies, so indescribably baleful is the fatal fever of Sierra Leone.

To show that Colonel Denham was already truly estimated by those in power under his government, we quote, in conclusion, the words of a letter from thence, announcing the sad event :—

“ Denham bade fair to be of great use to Sierra Leone. He was conciliatory, and anxious to promote every plan for improvement. He was in the confidence of the Colonial Office, and his representations and wishes would have been attended to ; and I am quite sure, from what he said and did, that he felt a great interest in the colony. In a word, he appeared to connect its future prosperity with his own name and fame.”

Here concludes the Memoir, with which, as we have already stated, we have been favoured from the most authentic source. In justice, however, to the living, as well as to the dead, we cannot refrain from quoting a few of the closing paragraphs of an animated, elegant, and affecting biographical notice of Colonel Denham, written (as we have reason to believe) by one who had known him from early life, and who was perfectly capable of justly appreciating the value of his character ; and published in the Second Number of the United Service Journal.

“ If supposed knowledge of the climate, if easy conformity with the aborigines’ modes of living (for to that Colonel Denham always turned his attention, and adapted himself) ; if perfect confidence, from these circumstances, that African atmosphere possessed no perils for him, so inured had he been to all its influences during his wide, wide travels through its burning deserts, and along its steaming shores ; if a jocund, happy heart, happy in spreading comfort around him, from his countrymen in the colony, to the rescued native black ;

and sanguinely putting forward his yet more promising plans, ready to be brought into immediate activity ;—if this sense of amply doing the duty he was sent out to perform, animating the natural strength of his fine constitution, could have kept the warm blood unvenomed in that benevolent heart ; could have preserved the bright health, which one hour glowed on that manly cheek, and in the next was extinguished in livid paleness ; if all this could have sufficed, to compass with security the life of man in that colony, Denham would not have died ! ‘ But the good, the brave, has indeed fallen ! and, who is safe ? ’ \*

“ It was on the 9th of June, 1828, that he breathed his last, in the Government House at Sierra Leone, after a few days’ severe illness. Young as he was, he had completed his commission on earth ; for his sun, though yet in its early noon, had gone down in a glorious path, and a rich harvest of good works waved over it.

“ The news, when brought to England, did not find a father or a mother to weep for a noble son, — whose growing fame was to reflect honour on their hoary heads no more. They had been, many years before, laid in their peaceful tombs. But his brother survived ; his elder in primogeniture, and, as such, one who, from the time of their revered parents’ death, had been a brother indeed, — a friend, a father, to the young and enterprizing soldier ; he lived but in the happiness and honour of that dear and adventurous charge ; and nobly did the indefatigable aspirant repay him with the object of his fraternal cares ; for, ere a few years had passed away, Dixon Denham became renowned as a successful as well as faithful servant of his country ; also, as an unwearied benefactor to the poor inhabitants of the wildest regions, whithersoever he was sent : and in this true celebrity his not less beneficent and disinterested kinsman found a just recompense, himself a retired man, but frankly enjoying, with an honest pride, the light which shone round his brother’s name ; for it was the light of integrity, talent, and an intrepid soul.”

“ P.”

\* The Arab’s Lament.

## No. IV.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, BART., LL.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A.

&amp;c. &amp;c.

OF the various branches of human knowledge which have been elucidated by the discoveries and improvements of modern times, no one has been further advanced than that of chemistry. The rapid and important acquisitions in that science which have distinguished the present age, are chiefly to be attributed to the substitution of the analytical for the synthetical system of philosophising; and, in the next place, to the profound judgment and indefatigable ardour with which the subject of this memoir availed himself of that great improvement, in unveiling in a career, unequalled since the death of Newton, the mysterious constitution of the infinitely diversified matter by which we are surrounded,

The circumstances that may have produced in any eminent man a propensity for a particular pursuit, will always be enquired into with curiosity and interest. No one can deny the powerful and commanding influence of our first impressions; and the acute observer of character will continually develope traits that are referable only to such a source; even as, in the magical colouring of Rembrandt's pictures, the practised eye readily recognises the *chiar'-oscuro* of his father's mill, in which the artist passed his earliest days. But circumstances, however happily combined, although they may direct, can never create, genius; it is true that Cowley, as he himself relates, became a poet by reading Spenser's *Fairie Queen*, which he accidentally discovered in the window of his mother's apartment; and it is equally true, that Sir Joshua

Reynolds had the first fondness of his art excited by the perusal of Richardson's treatise: it is possible that, without such accidents, the one might never have courted the Muses, nor the other won the favour of the Graces; but still Cowley and Reynolds never could have shone dimly under any circumstances; for true genius, as it has been well observed, is a mind of general powers, accidentally determined in some particular direction. So was it with Davy; his mind was as vigorous as it was original, and no less logical and precise than it was daring and comprehensive; nothing was too mighty for its grasp, nor too minute for its observation: like the trunk of the elephant, it could tear up the oak of the forest, or pluck the acorn from its branch. That circumstances in early life should have directed such energies to the advancement of a science which requires for its successful cultivation all the aids of novel and bold, and yet patient and accurate, research, is one of those fortunate coincidences to which the world is indebted for almost all the valuable knowledge in its possession.

The name of Davy is of ancient respectability in the West of England. Sir Humphry's paternal grandfather had considerable landed property in the parish of Ludgvan, in Cornwall; and his father, Robert Davy, possessed a paternal estate opposite St. Michael's Mount, called Bartel, which, although small, was amply competent for the supply of his limited desires. It is probable, therefore, that his profession, which was that of a carver in wood, was pursued by him as an object rather of amusement than of necessity, although in the town and neighbourhood of Penzance there remain many specimens of his art; and among others several chimney-pieces, curiously embellished by his chisel. Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to witness his son's eminence; but from his widow\*, who has only lately descended to the tomb, full of years and respectability, this boon was not withheld: she witnessed his whole career of usefulness and

\* Mrs. Davy's maiden name was Grace Millett.

honour, and happily closed her eyes before her maternal fears could have been awakened by those signs of premature decay, which long since excited in his friends, and in the friends of science, an alarm which the recent deplorable event has fatally justified.

Sir Humphry Davy was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, on the 17th of December, 1778. Having received the rudiments of a classical education under Dr. Cardew of Truro, he was placed with a respectable professional gentleman of the name of Tonkin, at Penzance, in order that he might acquire a knowledge of the profession of a surgeon and apothecary. His master, however, soon became dissatisfied with his new pupil: instead of attending to the duties of the surgery, Humphry was rambling along the sea-shore, and often, like Demosthenes, declaiming against the wind and waves, in order to overcome a defect in his voice, which, although only slightly perceptible in his maturer age, was, when a boy extremely discordant; instead of preparing the medicines for the doctor's patients, he was experimenting in the garret, and upon one occasion he produced an explosion that put the doctor and all his phials in jeopardy. At length, a negotiation between the parents and the master commenced, with a view of releasing the parties from their engagement; and we believe that Humphry returned home. It is, however, but fair to state, that he always entertained the highest respect for Mr. Tonkin, and never spoke of him but in terms of affectionate regard.

We shall here pause in our narrative, for the purpose of introducing a few anecdotes, which will serve not only to illustrate the early character of Davy, but to exhibit in their origin and growth several of those prominent peculiarities which distinguished him in after-life. That he was a boy of decision and courage, may be inferred from the fact of his having, upon receiving a bite from a dog, taken his pocket knife, and, without the least hesitation, cut out the part on the spot. The gentleman who related this anecdote observed, that he had frequently heard him declare his disbelief in the

existence of pain, if the energies of the mind were directed to counteract it; but he added, that he very shortly afterwards had an opportunity of witnessing a practical refutation of this doctrine, for, upon being bitten by a fish, Sir Humphry roared out most lustily!

It is not difficult to understand how it happened, that a person, endowed with the genius and sensibilities of Davy, should have had his mind directed to the study of mineralogy and chemistry, when we consider the nature and scenery of the country in which accident had planted him. Many of his friends and associates must have been connected with mining speculations; *shafts, cross courses, lodes, &c.* were words familiarised to his ears; and his native love of enquiry could not have long suffered such terms to remain as unmeaning sounds. Nor could he wander along the rocky coast, nor repose for a moment to contemplate its wild scenery, without being invited to geological enquiry by the genius of the place; for, were that science to be personified, it would be impossible to select a more appropriate spot for her local habitation and favoured abode. "How often when a boy," said Sir Humphry to a friend, upon showing him a view of Botallack Mine, "have I wandered about those rocks in search after new minerals, and when tired, sat down upon those crags, and exercised my fancy in anticipations of scientific renown!"

Such scenery also, in one who possessed a quick sensibility to the sublime forms of nature, was well calculated to kindle that enthusiasm so essential to poetical genius. It accordingly appears that Davy drank of the waters of Helicon when only nine years old, and, subsequently, composed a poem on the Land's End; in which he powerfully describes the magnificence of its convulsed scenery, the ceaseless roar of the ocean, the wild shrieks of the cormorant, and those "caves where sleep the haggard spirits of the storm." This bias he cultivated till his fifteenth year, when he became the pupil of Mr. (since Dr.) Borlase of Penzance, an ingenious surgeon, intending to prepare himself for graduating as a physician at Edin-

burgh. At this early age Davy laid down for himself a plan of education, which embraced the circle of the sciences; and by his eighteenth year he had acquired the rudiments of botany, anatomy, and physiology, the simpler mathematics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. But chemistry soon arrested his whole attention. As far as can be ascertained, the first original experiment performed by him at Penzance was for the purpose of investigating the nature of the air contained in the bladders of sea-weed. His instruments, however, were of the rudest description, manufactured by himself out of the motley materials which fell in his way: the pots and pans of the kitchen were appropriated without ceremony, and even the phials and gallipots of his master were without the least remorse put in requisition. While upon this subject, the following anecdote may not be unamusing:—

A French vessel having been wrecked near the Land's End, the surgeon became acquainted with young Davy, and, in return for some kind offices, presented him with his case of surgical instruments. The contents were eagerly turned out and examined; not, however, with any professional view of their utility, but in order to ascertain how far they might be convertible to philosophical purposes. The old-fashioned and clumsy clyster-apparatus was viewed with exultation, and seized with avidity. What violent changes, what reverses, may not be suddenly effected by a simple accident! so says the moralist—behold an illustration: in the brief space of an hour, did this long-neglected and unobtrusive machine, emerging from its obscurity and insignificance, figure away in all the pomp and glory of a complicated piece of pneumatic apparatus. The most humble means may, undoubtedly, accomplish the highest objects,—the filament of a spider's web has been used to measure the motions of the stars; but that a worn-out clyster-pipe should have thus furnished the first philosopher of the age with the only means of enquiry within his reach, certainly affords a whimsical illustration of the maxim. Nor can we pass over these circumstances with-



out observing how materially they must have influenced the subsequent success of Davy as an experimentalist: had he in the commencement of his career been furnished with all those appliances which he enjoyed at a later period, it is more than probable that he might never have acquired that wonderful tact of manipulation, that ability of suggesting expedients, and of contriving apparatus, so as to meet and surmount the difficulties which must constantly arise during the progress of the philosopher through the unbeaten tracks and unexplored regions of science. In this art Davy certainly stands unrivalled; and, like his prototype Scheele, he was unquestionably indebted for his address to the circumstances which have been alluded to: there never, perhaps, was a more striking exemplification of the adage, that "Necessity is the parent of invention."

The next prominent occurrence in Davy's life was his introduction to Mr. Davies Giddy, now Mr. Gilbert, the present distinguished and popular president of the Royal Society. The manner in which this happened furnishes an additional instance of the power of mere accident in altering our destinies. Mr. Gilbert's attention was, from some trivial cause, attracted to the young chemist, as he was carelessly lounging over the gate of his father's house. A person in the company of Mr. Gilbert observed, that the boy in question was young Davy, who was much attached to chemistry. "To *chémistry*!" said Mr. Gilbert; "if that be the case I must have some conversation with him." Mr. Gilbert, who, as is well known, possesses a strong perception of character, soon discovered ample proofs of genius in the youth; and liberally offered him the use of his library, or any other assistance that he might require, for the pursuit of his studies.

Another circumstance also occurred, which afterwards contributed to introduce Davy to notice. Mr. Gregory Watt, who had long been an invalid, was recommended by his physicians to reside in the West of England; and he accordingly went to Penzance, and lodged with Mrs. Davy. It may easily

be supposed, that two kindred spirits would not be long in contracting an acquaintance and friendship. Before the formation of the Geological Society of London, which has been the means of introducing more rational and correct views in the science over which it presides, geologists were divided into two great parties, — Neptunists and Plutonists; the one affirming that the globe was indebted for its form and arrangement to the agency of water, the other to that of fire. It so happened, that the professors of Oxford and Cambridge ranged themselves under opposite banners: Dr. Beddoes was a violent and uncompromising Plutonist, while professor Hailstone was as decided a Neptunist. The rocks of Cornwall were appealed to as affording support to either theory; and the two professors, who, although adverse in opinion, were united in friendship, determined to proceed together to the field of dispute, each hoping that he might thus convict the other of his error. The geological combatants arrived at Penzance; and Davy became known to them, through the medium of Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Watt was also enthusiastic in his praise; and it so happening that at that time Dr. Beddoes had just established at Bristol his “Pneumatic Institution,” for the purpose of investigating the medical powers of the different gases, he proposed to Mr. Davy, who was then only nineteen years of age, but who, in addition to the recommendations that have been mentioned, had prepossessed the professor in his favour by an essay in which was propounded a new theory of heat and light, to suspend his plan of going to Edinburgh, and to undertake the superintendence of the necessary experiments. This proposal Davy eagerly accepted. It is now generally acknowledged, that the art of physic has not derived any direct advantage from the application of a class of agents that held out the highest promise of benefit; and they are, accordingly, rarely used in the treatment of disease, except, perhaps, by a few ignorant or crafty empirics. The investigation, however, paved the way to some new and important discoveries in science; so that, although our philosophers failed in obtaining the treasure for which they so eagerly dug,

they, at least, by turning up and pulverising the soil, rendered it fertile.

Such were the circumstances that first extricated Davy from the obscurity of his native town, and paved the way to an eminence which but very few philosophers in this or any other country have been able to attain. Davy was now constantly engaged in the prosecution of new experiments; in the conception of which, as he himself candidly informs us, he was greatly aided by the conversation and advice of his friend Dr. Beddoes. He was also occasionally assisted by Mr. W. Clayfield, a gentleman ardently attached to chemical pursuits, and whose name is not unknown in the annals of science; indeed it appears that to him Davy was indebted for the invention of a mercurial air-holder, by which he was enabled to collect and measure the various gases submitted to examination. In the course of these investigations, the respirability and singularly intoxicating effects of *nitrous oxide* were first discovered; which led to a new train of research concerning its preparation, composition, properties, combinations, and physiological action on living beings; enquiries which were extended to the different substances connected with nitrous oxide, such as *nitrous gas*, *nitrous acid*, and *ammonia*; when, by multiplying experiments, and comparing the facts they disclosed, Davy ultimately succeeded in reconciling apparent anomalies; and, by removing the greater number of those difficulties which had obscured this branch of science, was enabled to present a clear and satisfactory history of the combinations of OXYGEN and NITROGEN.

These interesting results were published in a separate volume, entitled "*Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration; by Humphry Davy, Superintendant of the Medical Pneumatic Institution.*" Of the value of this production, the best criterion is to be found in the admiration which it excited: its author was barely twenty-one years old, and yet, although a mere boy, he was hailed as the Hercules in science, who had cleared an Augean stable of its impurities. In a majority of

cases, precocious merit enjoys but an ephemeral popularity; the sensations it excites are too vivid to be permanent, and the individual sinks into an obscurity rendered ten times more profound by the brilliancy of the flash which preceded it: but every event in Davy's life appeared as if it were created and directed for his welfare by a presiding genius, whose activity in throwing circumstances in his way was rivalled only by the energy and address with which he converted them to his purpose. The experiments to which we have alluded, favourably as they were received, would probably have shared the fate of many other discoveries, whose practical applications were not obvious; but before the impression produced on the scientific world had lost its glow, Count Rumford was seeking for some rising philosopher, who might fill the chemical chair of the recently-established Institution of Great Britain:—could there be any doubt as to whom he should apply? Davy was proposed, and immediately elected.

It would not be difficult to cite some personal anecdotes in order to show what an alteration was suddenly effected in the habits and manners of Davy by his elevation. But where is the man of twenty-two years of age to be found, unless the temperature of his blood be below zero, who could remain uninfluenced by such a change? Look at Davy in the laboratory at Bristol, pursuing with eager industry various abstract points of research; mixing only with a few philosophers, sanguine like himself in the investigation of chemical phenomena, but whose worldly knowledge was bounded by the walls of the institution in which they were engaged. Shift the scene—could the spells of an enchanter effect a more magical transformation? Behold him in the theatre of the Royal Institution! surrounded by an aristocracy of intellect, as well as of rank, by the flowers of genius, the élite of fashion, and the beauty of England,—whose very respirations were suspended in their eagerness to catch his novel and satisfactory elucidations of the mysteries of nature! We admit that his vanity was excited by such extraordinary demonstrations of devotion; that he lost that simplicity which constituted the

charm of his character, and assumed the garb and airs of a man of fashion ;—is it wonderful if, under such circumstances, the robe should not have always fallen in graceful draperies? But the charms of the ball-room did not allure him from the pursuits of the laboratory. He had a capacity for both, and his devotions to Terpsichore did not interfere with the rites of Minerva. So popular did he become, under the auspices of the Duchess of Gordon, and other leaders of fashion, that their *soirées* were considered incomplete without his presence ; and yet the crowds that repaired to the Institution in the morning were, day after day, gratified by newly-devised and instructive experiments, performed with the utmost address, and explained in language at once the most intelligible and the most eloquent. He brought down Science from those heights which were before accessible only to a few, and placed it within the reach of all. He divested the goddess of all her severity of aspect, and represented her as attired by the Graces. It may be said, and indeed it has been said by some modern Zoilus, who has sought only to discover the defects of Davy, that his style was too florid and imaginative for communicating the plain lessons of truth. But let us consider the class of persons to whom Davy addressed himself: were they students, prepared to toil with systematic precision in order to obtain knowledge, as a matter of necessity? No, they were composed of the gay and the idle, who could be tempted to admit instruction only by the prospect of receiving pleasure. It has been well observed, that necessity alone can urge the traveller over barren tracks and snow-topt mountains, while he treads with rapture along the fertile vales of those happier climes where every breeze is perfume, and every scene a picture. But in speaking of Davy's lectures, as mere specimens of happy oratory, we do injustice to the philosopher: had he merely added the festoon and the Corinthian foliage to a temple built by other hands, he might not have merited any other eulogium; but the edifice was his own—he brought the stone from the quarry, formed it into a regular pile, and then

with his masterly chisel added to its strength beauty, and to its utility grace.

On obtaining the appointment of Professor at the Royal Institution, Mr. Davy gave up all his views of the medical profession, and devoted himself entirely to chemistry.

In 1802, Mr. Davy, having been elected Professor of Chemistry to the Board of Agriculture, commenced a series of lectures before its members; which he continued to deliver every successive session for ten years, modifying and extending their views, from time to time, in such a manner as the progress of chemical discovery required. These discourses were published in the year 1813, at the request of the President and members of the Board; and they form the only complete work we possess on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. When it is considered how many opportunities the author enjoyed of acquiring practical information from the intelligent members of the Board, and of putting to the test of experience the truth of those various theories which his science had suggested, it can scarcely be expected that another author should arise in the present times who will be able to produce a superior work. He has treated the interesting subject of manures with singular success; showing the manner in which they become the nourishment of the plant, the changes produced in them by the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, and the utility of mixing and combining them with each other. He has also pointed out the chemical principles upon which depends the improvement of lands by burning and fallowing; he has elucidated the theory of convertible husbandry, founded on regular rotations of different crops; and, in short, has brought his knowledge to bear on various other agricultural questions connected with chemistry, which the limits of our memoir will not allow us to detail. We must not, however, omit to mention the important information he has afforded on the subject of the composition of different soils, and the methods to be adopted for their analysis. The processes in use for such an examination, previous to his time, were always complicated, and frequently

fallacious: he simplified the operations, and introduced new and convenient apparatus for the purpose. Nor ought we to pass over in silence the curious results of his experiments on the quantity of nutritive matters contained in varieties of the different substances that have been used as articles of food, either for men or for cattle, by which he was enabled to explain numerous facts connected with the comparative excellence of different articles. Thus, for instance, in the south of Europe, hard, or thin-skinned wheat, is in higher estimation than soft, or thick-skinned wheat; a fact which he showed to depend upon the larger quantity of gluten and nutritive matter which the former contains.

In the year 1803, Davy was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he subsequently became its Secretary, and lastly its President. During a period of five-and-twenty years, he constantly supplied its Transactions with papers; and it is not too much to say, that no individual philosopher, in any age or country, ever contributed so largely in extending truth, or ever achieved so much in eradicating error. The theory of Lavoisier, which was received throughout Europe with the homage due to an oracle, and was even classed in certainty with the doctrine of gravitation—which had withstood all the assaults of the Stahlian philosophers, in Germany, Sweden, and Britain, and passed unimpaired through the most severe ordeals to which any system was ever exposed—yielded, in some of its most essential points, to the cool and dispassionate reasoning of Davy. It is impossible not to admire the candour and humility with which Davy alludes to the circumstance; in speaking of the experiments which it was “his good fortune to institute,” he says, “the novel results, while they have strengthened some of the doctrines of the school of Lavoisier, have overturned others, and have proved that the generalisations of the Antiphlogistic philosophers were far from having anticipated the whole progress of discovery.”

As the advantages afforded by the history of any great scientific discovery, consist as much in exhibiting step by step, the intellectual operations by which it was accomplished, as

in detailing its nature, or in examining its relations with previously established truths, so must it prove highly interesting to fix the period at which Davy's mind was first directed to the subject of Voltaic electricity. In referring to the "Additional Observations," appended to his "Chemical Researches," it appears that he had no sooner heard of the curious experiments of Volta upon the effects produced by the contact of two inorganic bodies, than, with his characteristic quickness of perception, he proceeded to enquire whether the fact, previously noticed by himself, of the conversion of nitrous gas into nitrous oxide by exposure to wetted zinc, might not depend upon Galvanic action. It was the early habit of his mind, not only to originate new enquiries, but without delay to examine the novel results of other philosophers; and in numerous instances it would seem that he only required to confirm their accuracy, before he succeeded in rendering the application of them subservient to further discovery.

In examining the numerous memoirs which he presented to the Royal Society, it is impracticable to preserve their chronological succession, without losing sight of that fine intellectual thread by which the mind of their author was conducted through the intricate labyrinths of nature: we shall therefore, in the first place, present to the reader a brief analysis of those several memoirs, in which the laws of electricity have been so profoundly investigated, and its chemical agency so successfully and beautifully displayed in the separation of the elements of hitherto undecomposed bodies. It is impossible to enter upon the subject of galvanic electricity, without recurring to the circumstance which first demonstrated the existence of such an energy, and to the sanguine expectations which it excited. It was natural to believe, when we witnessed the powerful contraction of a muscular fibre by the contact of a metal, that the nature and operation of the mysterious power of vital irritability would be at length developed by a new train of research. It is a curious fact, that an experiment so full of promise to the physiologist should hitherto have failed in affording him any assistance; while



the chemist, to whom it did not appear to offer one single point of interest, has derived from it a new and important instrument of research, which has already, under the guidance of Davy, multiplied discoveries with such rapidity, and to such an extent, that it is impossible to anticipate the limits of its power. Here, then, is another striking instance of a great effect produced by means apparently insignificant. Who could have imagined it possible that the spasmodic action produced in the limb of a frog, by the accidental contact of a pair of scissors, should have been the means of changing the whole system of chemistry, — of discovering substances whose very existence was never suspected, — of elucidating the theory of volcanoes and earthquakes, and, may we not add, of leading the way to a knowledge of the laws of terrestrial magnetism? Such an unexpected extension of an apparently useless fact, should dispose us to entertain a kinder regard for the labours of one another, and teach us to judge with diffidence of the results of science. A discovery which may appear incapable of application to-day, may be our glory to-morrow, and even wield the destiny of nations. The conic sections of Apollonius Pergæus remained useless for two thousand years: who could have supposed that, after the lapse of twenty centuries, they would have formed the basis of astronomy, — a science giving to navigation safety, guiding the pilot through unknown seas, and tracing for him in the heavens an unerring path to his native shores! It has been well said by the accomplished author of *Lettres à Sophie*: “L’histoire des grand effets par les petits causes ferait un livre bien curieux.”

The first memoir presented to the Royal Society by Mr. Davy, was read on the 18th of June 1801; and is entitled, “*An Account of some Galvanic Combinations, formed by the Arrangement of Single Metallic Plates and Fluids, analogous to the new Galvanic Apparatus of Volta; by Mr. Humphry Davy, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Royal Institution; communicated by Benjamin, Count of Rumford, V.P.R.S.*” In order to appreciate the value of this paper, it must be remem-

bered, that the agencies of two metals in exciting Galvanic phenomena were at that time supposed to be directly connected with the different powers of such metals to conduct electricity. Davy was the first philosopher who corrected this error, and, in the paper before us, showed that the evolution of galvanic energy was connected with chemical action; an inference which he deduced from some experiments, by which he found that an accumulation of Galvanic influence (exactly similar to that in the common pile, where two metals are used) might be produced by the arrangement of single metals, with different strata of fluids. This theory he established by a great variety of experiments, and showed that the alternation of two metals with fluids was no further necessary to the production of accumulated galvanic influence, than as it furnished two conducting surfaces of different degrees of oxidability; and that this production would take place, if single metallic plates were connected together by different fluids, in such a manner that one of their surfaces only should undergo oxidation, the arrangement being regular. He moreover ascertained that many of these arrangements could be made active, not only when oxidation, but likewise when other chemical changes were going on in some of their parts. Here, then, appeared the dawn of the electrochemical theory. The main fact stated in Davy's paper, namely, the relation between the energy of the pile and the oxidation of one of its metals by the interposed fluid, was readily admitted; but a question arose, whether the oxidation, instead of being the primary cause, might not be the effect of the electricity, set in motion by the contact of metals, endowed with different conducting powers. Upon this occasion, with an alacrity corresponding with the importance of the subject, Dr. Wollaston appeared in the arena, and at the meeting succeeding that at which Davy's paper was read, related to the society a series of experiments, which fully confirmed the views of Davy, and set the question for ever at rest. This fact illustrates some of the most prominent features in the scientific character of Wollaston, — the quickness of his perception, the solidity of his judgment, and, above

all, the liberality and candour with which he lent his powerful aid for the promotion and advantage of a rival philosopher.

An interval of nearly five years now elapsed before Davy threw any further light upon this branch of science; but his energies had not slumbered; he had been engaged in experiments of the most arduous and complicated description; and in presenting their results, he unfolded the mysteries of Voltaic action, and, as far as its theory goes, might almost be said to have perfected our knowledge of the Galvanic pile. This grand display of scientific light burst upon Europe like a meteor, throwing its radiance into the darkest recesses, and opening to the view of the philosopher new and unexpected regions. The memoir in which these discoveries were announced constituted the Bakerian lecture; and was read before the Royal Society on the 20th November 1806. We shall endeavour to offer as popular a review of its contents as the abstruse nature of the subject will allow. It had been observed, during some of the earliest chemical experiments with the Voltaic pile, that when the purest water was submitted to the action of a current of electricity, acid and alkaline matter was separated at the opposite electrified surfaces. A fact so extraordinary necessarily excited various conjectures; and many believed that the bodies were actually generated by the action of the pile. Davy, however, soon negatived so unphilosophical a conclusion, and showed that they merely arose from the decomposition of the materials employed: he found, for instance, that the glass vessel, at its point of contact with the wire, was corroded; a fact which sufficiently explained the source of the alkali; while the animal or vegetable materials, employed as conductors, might be readily supposed to furnish the acid. He accordingly proceeded to work with cups of agate; and, at the suggestion of Dr. Wollaston, who again acted as a Mentor, he formed the connecting parts of well-washed asbestos. Thus then was every source of fallacy connected with the apparatus removed; but still the same production of saline matter appeared. What could be its origin? He repeated the ex-

periments in cups of gold, and examined the purity of his water by evaporation in vessels of silver. At length he succeeded in recognising the source of this matter: it was of foreign origin, partly derived from the contents of the water, and partly from new combinations of gaseous matter. This was curious, but, after all, a discovery in itself of insignificant value, when compared with those which immediately flowed from it. The acid and alkaline matter then produced, it has been already stated, collected in the water round opposite poles; the former always appearing at the *positively* electrified, the latter at the *negatively* electrified surface. Was this a universal law? It was necessary to decide this question by more extended enquiries. The first series of experiments which he instituted for this purpose, embraced the decomposition of solid bodies, insoluble, or difficultly soluble in water. From the effects of the electrical agency on glass, already mentioned, he very reasonably expected that various earthy compounds might thus undergo changes under similar circumstances; and his conclusion was just. From sulphate of lime he obtained sulphuric acid in the positive, and a solution of lime in the negative cup. These experiments were extended to a great variety of other compounds, such as sulphate of strontia, fluato of lime, sulphate of baryta, &c., and with parallel results. Having thus far established the general law, he proceeded to enquire into the mode and circumstances under which these constituent parts were transferred to their respective poles; and he discovered, first, that acid and alkaline bodies, during the time of their electrical transfer, would pass through water containing vegetable colours, without affecting them, or combining with them; and, secondly, that such bodies would even pass through chemical menstrua having stronger attractions for them, thereby showing that the same power which destroyed elective affinity in the vicinity of the metallic points, would likewise destroy or suspend its operation, throughout the whole of its circuit. Thus, proceeding step by step, with philosophic caution and unwearied perseverance, did he develope all the particular phenomena and

details of his subject; his genius then took flight, and with an eagle's eye caught the plan of the whole. A new science was created; and so important and extensive were the applications of its principles in producing chemical composition and decomposition, that it justly derived the name of Electro-Chemistry. Its illustrious author, reasoning upon the phenomena it displayed, arrived at the plausible conclusion, that the power of electrical attraction and repulsion must be identical with chemical affinity. If this be true, we at once obtain a solution of the problem, and can explain the action of the electric fluid in disuniting the elements of chemical combinations; for it is evident, that if two bodies be held together by virtue of their electrical states, by changing their electricity we shall disunite them. In this view of the subject, every substance, it is supposed, has its own inherent electricity, some being positive, others negative. When, therefore, bodies in such opposite states are presented to each other, they will combine.

The fame of Davy, as a philosopher, may, with perfect confidence, be rested upon this single memoir. It is true that the discoveries immediately resulting from the application of the principles therein contained are more dazzling to ordinary minds, but in our judgment they are far less glorious. Does not Sir Isaac Newton deserve greater fame for his invention of Fluxions than for the calculations performed by the application of them? We do not hesitate in comparing these great philosophers, since each has enlightened us with discoveries alike effected by means of his own creation. Not only did both unlock the choicest casket of nature, but they had the superior merit of planning and constructing the key.

In a conversation between Sir Humphry Davy and a scientific friend, the former observed that a philosopher might always discover how posterity would appreciate his labours, from the opinion entertained of them by contemporary foreigners; who, being unbiassed by circumstances of personality or rivalry, will reduce every object to its just proportions and proper value. If such a standard be acknowledged,

and if the posthumous fame of Davy be submitted to its measure, where is the philosopher in our times whose name will attain a higher eminence? Let our readers recal to their recollection the bitter animosity which France and England entertained towards each other in the year 1807, and they will form some idea of the astounding impression which the Bakerian Lecture must have produced on the philosophers of Paris, when, in despite of national prejudice and national vanity, it was crowned by the Institute of France with the prize of Napoleon. Thus did the Voltaic battery achieve what all the artillery of Britain could never have produced—a spontaneous and willing homage to English superiority! But let not this observation be considered as intended to convey the slightest degree of disrespect, or to encourage any feeling to the disparagement of the French chemists; on the contrary, it is even a question not easily answered, to which party belongs the triumph—to him who won the laurel crown, or to those who so nobly placed it on his brow. They set an example to future ages which may as materially advance the progress of science, as the researches which called it forth; they proved, to adopt the language of the Edinburgh Review, that the commonwealth of science is of no party, and of no nation; that it is a pure republic, and always at peace. Its shades are disturbed neither by domestic malice nor by foreign levy; they resound not with the cries of factions or of public animosity. Falsehood is the only enemy their inhabitants denounce, Truth, and her minister, Reason, the only leaders they follow.

We proceed to consider the splendid discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalis, which was announced in Davy's second Bakerian Lecture, read before the Royal Society in 1807; and which was the direct result of an application of the laws of Voltaic decomposition, so admirably developed in his lecture of the preceding year. The memoir therefore affords a very happy instance of philosophical induction, the most brilliant results having been obtained through a chain of reasoning and experiment; and, with the exception, perhaps,

of Newton's account of his first discoveries in optics, the annals of science cannot boast of such another monument of transcendent genius. Had it been true, as was at the time insinuated with singular inconsistency, and equal unfairness, that the decomposition of the alkalies was accidentally effected by the high power of the apparatus placed at his disposal, Davy's claims to our admiration would have assumed a very different character: in such a case he might be said to have forced open the temple by direct violence, instead of having discovered and touched the secret spring by which its portals were unclosed.

The fixed alkalies, as well as the earths, had formerly been suspected to contain metallic bases; but as no proof, nor even experimental indication of the fact, could be obtained, the idea was by many entirely abandoned; and, with regard to the former of these bodies, the supposition of their being compounds of hydrogen was considered more plausible, inasmuch as they maintained a striking analogy in sensible qualities, as well as in chemical habitudes, to ammonia, whose composition had been fully established; while the supposed relations between hydrogen and oxygen, the acknowledged principle of acidity, added strength to the conjecture. Still, all the chemists in Europe had in vain attempted to effect their decomposition: they had been tortured by every variety of experiment which ingenuity could suggest or perseverance accomplish, but all in vain: nor was the pursuit abandoned until indefatigable effort had wrecked the patience and exhausted every resource of the experimentalist. Such was the forlorn and disheartening position of the philosopher, when Davy proffered his assistance. He created new instruments, new powers, and fresh resources; and, interrogating Nature on a different plan, her long-cherished secret was revealed.

We have already explained the important fact, established by Davy, that during the developement of principles from their various combinations, by Voltaic action, an attraction invariably subsists between oxygen and the positive pole, and inflammable matter and the negative pole: thus, in the

decomposition of water, its oxygen was constantly transferred to the former, and its hydrogen to the latter. Furnished with such data, Davy proceeded to submit a fixed alkali to the most intense action of the Galvanic pile; believing that if it contained any hydrogen, or other inflammable basis, it would be separated at its negative extremity, and if any oxygen, that it would appear at the opposite end. His first attempts were made on solutions of the alkalies; but, notwithstanding the intensity of the electric action, the water alone was decomposed, oxygen and hydrogen being disengaged with violent effervescence, and transferred to their respective poles. The presence of water thus appearing to prevent the desired decomposition, potass, in a state of igneous fusion, was submitted to experiment; when it was immediately evident that combustible matter of some kind, burning with a vivid light, was given off at the negative wire. After various trials, during the progress of which the numerous difficulties which successively arose were as immediately combated by ingenious manipulation, a small piece of potass, sufficiently moistened by the breath to impart to it a conducting power, was placed on an insulated disc of platina, and connected with the negative side of the battery in a state of intense activity, and a platina wire communicating with the positive side, was at the same instant brought into contact with the upper surface of the alkali. What followed? — A series of phænomena, in strict accordance with those laws which Davy had previously discovered. The potass began to fuse at both its points of electrization; a violent effervescence commenced at the upper or positive surface, while at the lower or negative, instead of any liberation of elastic matter, which must have happened had hydrogen been present, small globules having the appearance of quicksilver were disengaged, some of which were no sooner formed than they burnt with explosion and bright flame. What must have been the sensations of Davy at this moment! He had decomposed the alkali, and discovered it to contain a metallic basis. The gaseous matter developed at the positive pole, was soon identified as oxygen; but to collect



the metallic matter at the opposite extremity, in a sufficient quantity for a satisfactory examination, was not so easy; for such was its attraction for oxygen, that it speedily reverted to the state of alkali by re-combining with it. After various trials, Davy found that recently-distilled naphtha presented a medium in which it might be preserved, by covering the metal with a thin transparent film of fluid, which defended it from the action of the air, and at the same time allowed an accurate examination of its physical qualities. Thus provided, he proceeded to investigate the properties of the body; giving to it the name of *potassium*, and which may be described as follows. It is a white metal, instantly tarnishing by exposure to air; at the temperature of  $70^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, it exists in small globules, which possess the metallic lustre, opacity, and general appearance of mercury; so that when a globule of mercury is placed near one of potassium, the eye cannot discover any difference between them. At this temperature, however, the metal is only imperfectly fluid; but when gradually heated, it becomes more and more fluid; and at  $150^{\circ}$ , its fluidity is so perfect, that several globules may easily be made to run into one. By reducing its temperature, it becomes at  $50^{\circ}$  a soft and malleable solid, which has the lustre of polished silver; it is soft enough, indeed, to be moulded like wax. At about the freezing point of water, it becomes hard and brittle, and exhibits when broken a crystallized texture of perfect whiteness and high metallic splendour. It is also a perfect conductor of both electricity and heat. Thus far, then, it fulfils every condition of a metal; but we have now to mention a quality which has been as invariably associated with the idea of a metal as lustre; and its absence, therefore, in potassium, has given rise to a question whether, after all, it can with propriety be classed under this denomination;—we allude to great specific gravity. Instead of possessing that ponderosity which we should have expected in a body otherwise metallic, it is so light as to swim not only upon the surface of water, but upon that of naphtha, by far the lightest fluid in nature. Thrown upon water, it instantly

decomposes the fluid, and an explosion is produced with a vehement flame; an experiment which is rendered more striking if, for water, ice be substituted. In this latter case it instantly burns with a bright flame, and a deep hole is made in the ice, filled with a fluid, which is found to be a solution of potass. It is scarcely necessary to state that this phænomenon depends upon the very powerful affinity which the metal possesses for oxygen, enabling it even to separate it from its most subtle combinations. The evidence afforded of the nature of the fixed alkali, potass, is thus rendered complete. It is a metallic oxide, or, in other words, a body composed of oxygen, and a metal of the most singular description, so light as to swim upon water, and so inflammable as to catch fire by contact with ice!

From these observations it will be immediately perceived, that the decomposition of the fixed alkali placed in the hands of the experimentalist a new instrument of analysis, scarcely less energetic or of less universal application than the power from which the discovery emanated. So strong is the affinity of potassium for oxygen, that it discovers and decomposes the small quantities of water contained in alcohol and ether. But, perhaps, the most beautiful illustration of its deoxidizing power, is shown in its action on fixed air, or *Carbonic Acid*; when heated in contact with that gas, it catches fire, and by uniting with its oxygen becomes potass, while the liberated carbon is deposited in the form of charcoal.

Upon submitting soda to the electric battery, under circumstances such as those we have already described, a bright metal was obtained similar in its general character to *potassium*, but possessing distinctive peculiarities which it is not necessary to detail: to this substance Davy gave the name of *sodium*.

These important discoveries were followed up by an investigation into the nature of the earths; and the results were communicated in a paper, read before the Royal Society on the 30th of June in the same year. It appears that this investigation required still more refined and complicated processes than those which had succeeded with the fixed alkalis,

owing to the infusible nature of the earths: the strong affinity of their bases for oxygen made it unavailing to act upon them in solution in water: and the only methods that proved successful, were those of operating upon them by electricity in some of the combinations, or of combining them at the moment of their decomposition by electricity, in metallic alloys, so as to obtain evidences of their nature and properties. It is impossible to follow the philosopher through all the intricate paths of this investigation: suffice it to say, that, although he was unable to produce the metallic bases of the earths in the same unequivocal form as he produced those of the alkalies, he furnished sufficient evidence of their being metallic oxides.

What an immense step was thus made in the investigation of Nature! In sciences kindred to chemistry, the knowledge of the composition of these bodies, and the analogies arising from it, have opened new views, and led to the solution of many problems. In geology, for instance, has it not shown that agents may have operated in the formation of rocks and earths, which have not hitherto been supposed to exist? It is evident that the metals of the earths cannot exist at the surface of our globe, but it is very probable that they may constitute a part of its interior; and such an assumption would at once offer a plausible theory for the phænomena of volcanoes, the formation of lavas, and the excitement and effects of subterraneous heat, and might even lead to a general hypothesis in geology. At a subsequent period, our illustrious chemist followed the subject up by numerous observations and experiments in a volcanic country. Whoever witnessed it, must remember with delight the beautiful display of his theory, as exhibited in an artificial volcano on the table of the Royal Institution. A mountain was modelled in clay, and a quantity of the "metallic bases" introduced into its interior; on water being poured upon it, the metals were soon thrown into violent action — successive explosions were produced — boiling lava was seen flowing down its sides from a crater in miniature — mimic lightnings played around

and the tumultuous applause of the audience might almost, in the instant of dramatic illusion, have been mistaken for the shouts of the alarmed fugitives of Herculaneum or Pompeii.

Sir Humphry Davy's Bakerian Lecture of 1808, entitled, "An Account of some new Analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies, particularly the Alkalies, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Carbonaceous Matter, and the Acids hitherto undecomposed; with some general Observations on CHEMICAL THEORY," abounds in elaborate experiments with the Voltaic apparatus, made with the hope of extending our knowledge of the principles of bodies, by the new powers and methods arising from the application of electricity; but although it furnishes results of great interest, and records phænomena which may serve as guides in future enquiries, still it cannot be said to have astonished the chemical world by any brilliant discovery; and yet it announced the decomposition of boracic acid, and the developement of its inflammable base at the negative surface of the battery, — a discovery which, at any other period, would have produced great excitement in the chemical world; but the fact is, that the splendour of his former lecture, like the blaze of the sun, left our organs of perception incapable of receiving a just impression from any lesser light.

In reviewing his several memoirs upon Voltaic electricity, we have illustrated the original, cautious, and yet intrepid advances of his mind; we are now about to notice a series of papers which manifest the zeal and industry with which he pursued the track of others. The similarity of the laws of electrical and magnetical attraction had long excited the attention of the philosopher, and numerous had been the attempts to establish the existence of an identity, or intimate relation, between these two forces; but little light had been thrown upon the subject before the year 1819, when M. Oersted, Secretary to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, published an account of some experiments exhibited in his lecture before the University, by which it was demonstrated that the magnetic needle was moved from its position by the action of

the Galvanic apparatus. And it may be here necessary to state, that these experiments, unlike all preceding ones, were made with the two ends of the pile in communication with each other; to which circumstance are to be attributed the novel results that followed. In pursuing the investigation with a more powerful battery, M. Oersted fully ascertained that the phænomena exhibited by the needle did not depend upon electrical attraction and repulsion, for its movements were wholly at variance with such an explanation; they must depend, then, upon the production of a new energy, generated by the action of the two electricities thus brought into conflict, and which, if not identical with, must be nearly related to magnetism! It moreover appeared probable from the motions of the magnet, when differently placed with regard to the *conjunctive* wire, or that wire by which the opposite ends of the battery were connected, that this energy circulated, or performed a circular movement around the axis of the conductor, and thus drove the magnetic pole towards the east or west, according to the direction of the needle with reference to such a current. No sooner had this extraordinary discovery been announced in this country, than Sir Humphry Davy proceeded to repeat the experiments, and with his characteristic talent, to vary and extend them. The nature and limits of this memoir will not allow us to follow him: it is sufficient to say, that he obtained new results, and expanded the views which Oersted had opened. He particularly investigated the magnetizing powers of the conjunctive wires, and the circumstances under which they became effective: he found, for instance, that if a small steel bar be attached to the conjunctive wire, and parallel to it, it does not become a polar magnet; but that, if it be attached transversely, it does become polar, and that it becomes north and south, or south and north, according to the direction of the supposed electric current traversing the conjunctive wire, as one or the other end of it may be positive or negative. "In viewing these phænomena," says Sir Humphry, "a number of curious speculations cannot fail to present themselves to

every philosophical mind ; such as, whether the magnetism of the earth may not be owing to its electricity, and the variation of the needle to the alterations in the electrical currents of the earth, in consequence of its motions, internal chemical changes, or its relations to solar heat ; and whether the luminous effects of the *auroras* at the poles are not shown by these new facts to depend on electricity." It is certainly evident, that, if strong electrical currents be supposed to follow the apparent course of the sun, the magnetism of the earth ought to be such as it is actually found to be ; and to afford a popular illustration of this theory, Sir Humphry directed a sphere to be constructed, in which arrangements were made for passing the electricities, from the two ends of the battery, in the direction of the ecliptic, upon which the poles were found to become magnetic.

In accordance with the plan originally proposed for the review of Davy's labours, we shall next offer an account of his method for preventing the corrosion of the copper sheathing of ships by sea-water ; which being founded upon Voltaic principles, must be considered as properly falling under the head of his electrical researches. It appears that the Commissioners of the Navy, fully impressed with the evil arising from the destructive influence of sea-water upon the copper sheathing of his Majesty's ships of war, applied to the Council of the Royal Society, in the hope that some plan might be suggested for arresting, if not for preventing, the decay of so expensive an article. Sir H. Davy charged himself with the enquiry ; and presented its results in a paper which was read before the Society on the 22d of January, 1824, and which was continued in another communication dated 17th of June, 1824, and concluded in a third, read 9th of June, 1825. We shall endeavour to put the reader in possession of the principal facts elicited by this enquiry. We have already stated, that Davy had advanced the hypothesis, that chemical and electrical changes were identical, or dependent upon the same property of matter ; and that he had shown that chemical attractions may be exalted, modified, or destroyed, by changes

in the electrical states of bodies; that substances will only combine when they are in different electrical states; and that, by bringing a body, naturally positive, artificially into a negative state, its usual powers of combination are altogether destroyed: it was, in short, by an application of this very principle that he decomposed the alkalies; and it was from the same energetic instrumentality that he now sought a remedy for the rapid corrosion of copper sheathing. Let us see how dexterously he grappled with the difficulties of his subject. When a piece of polished copper is suffered to remain in sea-water, the first effects are, a yellow tarnish upon the surface, and a cloudiness in the water, which take place in two or three hours: the hue of the cloudiness is at first white, and it gradually becomes green. In less than a day a bluish-green precipitate appears in the bottom of the vessel, which constantly accumulates; this green matter appears principally to consist of an insoluble compound of copper (a *sub-muriate*) and hydrate of magnesia. Reasoning upon these phenomena, Davy arrived at the conclusion that copper could act upon sea-water only when in a positive state; and since that metal is only weakly positive in the electro-chemical scale, he considered that, if it could be only rendered slightly negative, the corroding action of sea-water upon it would be null. But how was this to be effected? At first, he thought of using a Voltaic battery; but this could hardly be applicable in practice: he next thought of the contact of zinc, tin, or iron; but he was prevented for some time from trying this, by the recollection that the copper in the Voltaic battery, as well as the zinc, was dissolved by the action of dilute nitric acid; and by the fear that too large a mass of oxidable metal would be required to produce decisive results. After reflecting, however, for some time on the slow and weak action of sea-water on copper, and the small difference which must exist between their electrical powers, and knowing that a very feeble chemical action would be destroyed by a very feeble electrical force, he was encouraged to proceed; and the results were of the most satisfactory kind. A piece of zinc, as

large as a pea, or the point of a small iron nail, was found fully adequate to preserve forty or fifty square inches of copper; and this, wherever it was placed, whether at the top, bottom, or in the middle of the sheet of copper, and whether the copper was straight or bent, or made into coils. And where the connection between the different pieces of copper was completed by wires, or thin filaments of the fortieth or fiftieth of an inch in diameter, the effect was the same; every side, every surface, every particle of the copper remained bright, whilst the iron, or the zinc, was slowly corroded. A piece of thick sheet copper, containing, on both sides, about sixty square inches, was cut in such a manner as to form seven divisions, connected only by the smallest filaments that could be left, and a mass of zinc, of the fifth of an inch in diameter, was soldered to the upper division. The whole was plunged under sea-water; the copper remained perfectly polished. The same experiment was made with iron; and after the lapse of a month, in both instances, the copper was found as bright as when it was first introduced, whilst similar pieces of copper, undefended, in the same sea-water, underwent considerable corrosion, and produced a large quantity of green deposit in the bottom of the vessel. Numerous other experiments were performed, and with results equally conclusive of the truth of the theory which had suggested them. It remained only that the experiments should be conducted on a large scale. The Lords Commissioners of the Navy accordingly gave Sir Humphry permission to ascertain the practical value of his discovery by trials upon ships of war; and the results, to use his own expression, even surpassed his most sanguine expectations. Sheets of copper, defended by from 1-40th to 1-1000th part of their surface of zinc, malleable and cast iron, were exposed, for many weeks, in the flow of the tide in Portsmouth harbour, their weights having been ascertained before and after the experiment. When the metallic protector was from 1-40 to 1-110, there was no corrosion nor decay of the copper; with small quantities it underwent a loss of weight. The sheathing of boats and ships, protected by the



contact of zinc, cast and malleable iron in different proportions, compared with that of similar boats and sides of ships unprotected, exhibited bright surfaces, whilst the unprotected copper underwent rapid corrosion, becoming first red, then green, and losing a part of its substance in scales. Is it not, then, a fact, established beyond all controversy, that small quantities of electro-positive metals will prevent the corrosion or chemical changes of copper exposed to sea-water; and that the results appear to be of the same kind, whether the experiments are made upon a minute scale, and in confined portions of water, or on large masses, and in the ocean? How then has it happened, — for the fact is notorious, and has called forth many animadversions to the disparagement of Davy, — how has it happened that this scheme of protection has not been adopted? The fact is simply this, that in overcoming one evil, another has been created; by protecting the copper, the accumulation of sea weeds and marine insects has been favoured, and the ships thus defended by iron or zinc have become so foul, as scarcely to continue navigable. This would seem to depend upon several causes, especially upon the deposition of saline and calcareous matter, arising from the decomposition of marine salts. Had Davy's health remained unimpaired, his genius would, without doubt, have suggested a remedy; but he unfortunately declined in health at the very moment his energies were most required. Future philosophers may propose successful expedients to obviate the evil, but the glory of the discovery will justly belong to him who first developed the principle. Whether or not that principle can be rendered subservient to the protection of copper sheathing, it must at least be admitted that the results obtained by him are of the most interesting description, and capable of various useful applications; several of which he has himself suggested, whilst others have been discovered by the ingenuity of contemporary chemists. By introducing a piece of zinc, or tin, into the iron boiler of the steam-engine, we may prevent the danger of explosion, which generally arises, especially where salt-water is used, as in those of steam-boats, from the

wear of one part of the boiler. Another important application is in the prevention of the wear of the paddles, or wheels, which are rapidly dissolved by salt water. Mr. Pepys has extended the principle, for the preservation of steel instruments, by guards of zinc; and razors and lancets have been thus defended with perfect success.

Here, then, we conclude our history of the discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy as they relate to the subject of Voltaic electricity. They afford, without any exception, the most perfect specimen of philosophical induction ever recorded. He commenced by the discovery of a simple principle, which was pursued through all its relations and bearings; and during the whole progress of the enquiry, it does not appear that he had any occasion to retrace his steps for the purpose of correction. Justly has he observed, in his last Bakerian Lecture of 1826, that "notwithstanding the various novel views which have been brought forward in this and other countries, and the great activity and extension of science, it is peculiarly satisfactory to find that he has nothing to alter in the fundamental theory laid down in his original communication; and which, after the lapse of twenty years, has continued, as it was in the beginning, the guide and foundation of all his researches."

In the year 1805, Mr. Davy was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy; and towards the close of the year 1810, he delivered a course of lectures before the Dublin Society, and received from Trinity College, Dublin, the honorary degree of LL. D.

In 1812 Mr. Davy married. The object of his choice was Jane, daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr, of Kelso, Esq., and widow of Shuckburgh Ashby Apreece, Esq., eldest son of the present Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. By his union with this lady, Mr. Davy acquired not only a considerable fortune, but the inestimable treasure of an affectionate and exemplary wife, and a congenial friend and companion, capable of appreciating his character and attainments. On the 9th of April, only two days previously to his marriage, he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent,

being the first person on whom his Royal Highness conferred that dignity.

We now arrive at one of the most important results of Sir Humphry Davy's labours, viz. the invention of the safety-lamp for coal mines, which has been generally and successfully adopted throughout Europe. This invention has been the means of preserving many valuable lives, and preventing horrible mutilations, more terrible even than death. The general principle of the discovery may be described as follows:—

The frequency of accidents, arising from the explosion of the fire-damp, or inflammable gas, of the coal mines, mixed with atmospherical air, occasioned the formation of a committee at Sunderland, for the purpose of investigating the causes of these calamities, and of endeavouring to discover and apply a preventive. Sir Humphry received an invitation, in 1815, from Dr. Gray, one of the members of the committee; in consequence of which he went to the north of England, and visiting some of the principal collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, soon convinced himself that no improvement could be made in the mode of ventilation, but that the desired preventive must be sought in a new method of lighting the mines, free from danger, and which, by indicating the state of the air in the part of the mine where inflammable air was disengaged, so as to render the atmosphere explosive, should oblige the miners to retire till the workings were properly cleared. The common means then employed for lighting the dangerous part of the mines consisted of a steel wheel revolving in contact with flint, and affording a succession of sparks: but this apparatus always required a person to work it, and was not entirely free from danger. The fire-damp was known to be light carburetted hydrogen gas; but its relations to combustion had not been examined. It is chiefly produced from what are called blowers or fissures in the broken strata, near dykes. Sir Humphry made various experiments on its combustibility and explosive nature; and discovered, that the fire-damp requires a very strong heat for its inflammation; that azote and carbonic acid, even in very small proportions,

diminished the velocity of the inflammation ; that mixtures of the gas would not explode in metallic canals or troughs, where their diameter was less than one seventh of an inch, and their depth considerable in proportion to their diameter ; and that explosions could not be made to pass through such canals, or through very fine wire sieves, or wire gauze. The consideration of these facts led Sir Humphry to adopt a lamp, in which the flame, by being supplied with only a limited quantity of air, should produce such a quantity of azote and carbonic acid as to prevent the explosion of the fire-damp, and which, by the nature of its apertures for giving admittance and egress to the air, should be rendered incapable of communicating any explosion to the external air. These requisites were found to be afforded by air-tight lanterns, of various constructions, supplied with air from tubes or canals of small diameter, or from apertures covered with wire-gauze, placed below the flame, through which explosions cannot be communicated, and having a chimney at the upper part, for carrying off the foul air. Sir Humphry soon afterwards found that a constant flame might be kept up from the explosive mixture issuing from the apertures of a wire-gauze sieve. He introduced a very small lamp in a cylinder, made of wire-gauze, having six thousand four hundred apertures in the square inch. He closed all apertures except those of the gauze, and introduced the lamp, burning brightly within the cylinder, into a large jar, containing several quarts of the most explosive mixture of gas from the distillation of coal and air ; the flame of the wick immediately disappeared, or rather was lost, for the whole of the interior of the cylinder became filled with a feeble but steady flame of a green colour, which burnt for some minutes, till it had entirely destroyed the explosive power of the atmosphere. This discovery led to a most important improvement in the lamp, divested the fire-damp of all its terrors, and applied its powers, formerly so destructive, to the production of a useful light. Some minor improvements, originating in Sir Humphry's researches into the nature of flame, were afterwards effected. Experiments

of the most satisfactory nature were speedily made, and the invention was soon generally adopted. Some attempts were made to dispute the honour of this discovery with its author; but his claims were confirmed by the investigations of the first philosophers of the age. The coal owners of the Tyne and Wear evinced their sense of the benefits resulting from this invention, by presenting Sir Humphry with a handsome service of plate worth nearly 2000*l.*, at a public dinner at Newcastle, October 11. 1817.

In 1813, Sir Humphry was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and vice-president of the Royal Institution. He was created a Baronet, October 20. 1818. In 1820, he was elected a foreign associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the room of his countryman Watt; and in the course of a few years, most of the learned bodies in Europe enrolled him among their members.

Many pages might be occupied with the interesting details of Sir Humphry Davy's travels in different parts of Europe for scientific purposes, particularly to investigate the causes of volcanic phenomena, to instruct the miners of the coal districts in the application of his safety-lamp, to examine the state of the Herculaneum manuscripts, and to illustrate the remains of the chemical arts of the ancients. He analysed the colours used in painting by the ancient Greek and Roman artists. His experiments were chiefly made on the paintings in the baths of Titus, the ruins called the baths of Livia, in the remains of other palaces and baths of ancient Rome, and in the ruins of Pompeii. By the kindness of his friend Canova, who was charged with the care of the works connected with ancient art in Rome, he was enabled to select, with his own hands, specimens of the different pigments that had been found in vases discovered in the excavations which had been lately made beneath the ruins of the palace of Titus, and to compare them with the colours fixed on the walls, or detached in fragments of stucco. The results of all these researches were published in the Transactions of the

Royal Society for 1815, and are extremely interesting. The concluding observations, in which he impresses the superior importance of permanency to brilliancy, in the colours used in painting, are especially worthy the attention of artists. On his examination of the Herculaneum manuscripts at Naples, in 1818-19, he was of opinion they had not been acted upon by fire, so as to be completely carbonised, but that their leaves were cemented together by a substance formed during the fermentation and chemical change of ages. He invented a composition for the solution of this substance, but he could not discover more than 100 out of 1265 manuscripts, which presented any probability of success.

Sir Humphry returned to England in 1820, and in the same year his respected friend, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, died. Several discussions took place respecting a proper successor, when individuals of high and even very exalted rank were named as candidates. But science, very properly in this case, superseded rank. Amongst the philosophers whose labours had enriched the transactions of the Royal Society, two were most generally adverted to, Sir Humphry Davy and Dr. Wollaston; but Dr. Wollaston, who had received from the council of the Society the unanimous compliment of being placed in the chair till the election by the body in November, declined any competition with his friend Sir Humphry Davy. Sir Humphry retained his seat as President till the year 1827, when, in consequence of procrastinated ill health, in great measure brought on by injuries occasioned to his constitution by scientific experiments, he was induced, by medical advice, to retire to the Continent. He accordingly resigned his seat as President of the Royal Society, the chair being filled, *pro temp.* by Davies Gilbert, Esq. who at the anniversary meeting, November 30. 1827, was unanimously elected President.

During his retirement on the Continent, Sir Humphry continued to communicate the results of his labours to the Royal Society; and at the anniversary meeting of the year 1827, one of the royal medals was awarded to him for a series of brilliant

discoveries developing the relation between electricity and chemistry, and to which we have already alluded. Upon this interesting occasion, Mr. Davies Gilbert spoke as follows : —

“ It is with feelings the most gratifying to myself, that I now approach to the award of a royal medal to Sir Humphry Davy ; having witnessed the whole progress of his advancement in science and in reputation, from his first attempts in his native town, to vary some of Dr. Priestley’s experiments on the extrication of oxygen from marine vegetables, to the point of eminence which we all know him to have reached.

“ It is not necessary for me to do more than to advert to his discovery of nitrous oxide ; to his investigation of the action of light on gases ; on the nature of heat ; to his successful discrimination of proximate vegetable elements ; nor to his most scientific, ingenious, and useful invention, the safety-lamp, — an invention reasoned out from its principles with all the accuracy and precision of mathematical deduction.

“ The particular series of discoveries for which the Royal medal has been awarded are those which develop the relation between electricity and chemistry.

“ Soon after Sir Humphry Davy had been seated at the Royal Institution by an invitation from Count Rumford, an invitation founded on his first production, — a paper on the nature of heat, — our late President began his experiments and investigations on electric chemistry : a most powerful Voltaic apparatus was fortunately placed at his disposal ; and in his hands electric chemistry soon became the most important branch of practical science : important from its immediate energies and powers ; but much more so from the general laws of nature, which it has laid open to our view.

“ A new acidifying principle, or supporter of combustion, was discovered, possessing the same negative electric properties as oxygen. Muriatic acid disclosed its real composition. The oxymuriates were transferred to their proper class. The alkalies were reduced into metals ; and the earths were proved to be similar oxides. But in the progress of these experiments a discovery was made, surpassing all the wonders attributed

to alchemy. Three basins were arranged in a straight line, each containing water, and to the middle basin some neutral salt was added. The three were connected by moistened siphons of asbestos: the opposite piles of a Voltaic battery were then applied to the extreme vessels; and in a short time the neutral salt disappeared from the middle basin, and its constituent parts were found separated; the acid attracted to the positive pile of the battery, the alkali to the negative. This astonishing result, followed up by other experiments, led to the conclusion that chemical energies may be increased, diminished, or even inverted, by the superinduction of electric powers homogeneous with or dissimilar from their own. This metastasis in the hands of physiological enquirers promises to conduct them to discoveries of the utmost importance in the functions of life. I flatter myself that it is now actually in such hands.

“ The principle of varying or modifying chemical energies by those of electricity, has been applied by the invention, in a manner the most philosophical, and on a scale the most extensive.

“ The copper sheathing of ships and vessels had been found to corrode in the short period of a single voyage, being converted into an oxide through the medium of some acid, or at least of a decomposed substance, occupying the negative extremity of the electric scale. The copper must, therefore, be positive in respect to the body decomposed or attracted. A reference was made by the government to the Royal Society, with the hope of discovering some remedy for this most serious evil. Grounded on a perfect knowledge of chemical and of electric powers, it immediately occurred to the illustrious discoverer of their relations one to the other, that if a substance more positive than copper, and in contact with it, could be exposed to the corroding action, that the copper would, by induction, be rendered less positive, and, therefore, indisposed to combine with any other negative body.

“ Experiments the most satisfactory were then made on a small scale; and in consequence of their success, plates of



zinc, and afterwards of iron, were applied to ships' bows; and the copper has been fully and completely protected. The theory and the experiments have been confirmed in the most ample manner. A defect has, indeed, occurred in practice from the over-success of protection. The induction of negative powers to the copper has gone too far; they have caused it to act on the compounds in an opposite direction, by attracting to itself the earths and alkalies, thus affording attachments to the marine vegetables which the copper was intended to prevent. This appears to me, however, susceptible of a cure. I am sufficiently advanced in years to remember the American revolution war. Ships were then first sheathed with copper: they were preserved clean from weeds, nor was the copper corroded; but the ships were fastened together by iron bolts, and these, to the utter astonishment of every one, decayed; and the ships became unable to sustain the ordinary straining in gales of wind. For some time the effect could not be traced to its cause, for galvanism was then unknown; but at last bolts made of bronze were substituted for those of iron, and immediately the copper failed. When the theory has, therefore, been modified by experience on the principle of these empiric trials during the American war, I cannot hesitate in predicting complete practical success, with full glory to the illustrious individual who deduced the practice from theory, and with ample advantage to all those who may then bring the practice into beneficial use.

“ Sir Humphry Davy having last year communicated a paper to the Society in continuation of his former inductions and generalisation on chemical and electric energies, there cannot be a doubt but that the only obstacle against his then receiving a royal medal, on the first occasion that the Society had it to bestow, was his occupying this chair. That obstacle, unhappily for science, no longer exists; and the Royal Society take this earliest opportunity of testifying their high estimation of these talents and of these labours which all Europe admires. We trust and hope, although our late President has been induced by medical advice to retire from

the agitation of active public stations, that his most valuable life will be long spared; and that energies of mind may still be displayed to this Society and to the civilised world, equal to those which have heretofore rendered immortal the name of Davy."

Sir Humphry Davy was, in every respect, an accomplished scholar, and was well acquainted with foreign languages. He always retained a strong taste for literary pleasures; and his philosophical works are written in a perspicuous and popular style, by which means he has contributed more to the diffusion of scientific knowledge than any other writer of his time. His three principal works are, "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," and "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," and the two last are excellently adapted for elementary study. His numerous pamphlets and contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society have the same rare merit of conveying experimental knowledge in the most attractive form, and thus reducing abstract theory to the practice and purposes of life and society. The results of his investigations and experiments were not, therefore, pent up in the laboratory or lecture-room where they were made, but by this valuable mode of communication, they have realised, what ought to be the highest aim of science, the improvement of the condition and comforts of every class of his fellow-creatures. Thus, beautiful theories were illustrated by inventions of immediate utility, as in the *safety-lamp* for mitigating the dangers to which miners are exposed in their labours, and the application of a newly-discovered principle in preserving the life of the adventurous mariner. Yet splendid as were Sir Humphry's talents, and important as have been their application, he received the honours and homage of the scientific world with that becoming modesty which universally characterises great genius.

Apart from the scientific value of Sir Humphry's labours and researches, they are pervaded by a tone and temper, and an enthusiastic love of nature, which are as admirably expressed as their influence is excellent. We trace no mixture

of science and scepticism, and in vain shall we look for the spawn of infidel doctrine. The same excellent feeling breathes throughout "Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing," a volume published in 1828, and one of the most delightful labours of leisure ever seen. Not a few of the most beautiful phenomena of nature are here lucidly explained, yet the pages have none of the varnish of philosophical unbelief, or finite reasoning. The work is arranged in a series of conversations, and we are told in the preface, that "these pages formed the occupation of the author during several months of severe and dangerous illness, when he was wholly incapable of attending to more useful studies, or of following more serious pursuits. They formed his amusement in many hours, which otherwise would have been unoccupied and tedious."—"The conversational and discursive styles were chosen as best suited to the state of the health of the author, who was incapable of considerable efforts and long continued exertion." The volume is dedicated to Dr. Babington, "in remembrance of some delightful days passed in his society, and in gratitude for an uninterrupted friendship of a quarter of a century;" and the likeness of one of the characters in the conversations to that estimable physician above named has been considered well drawn, and easily recognisable by those who enjoy his acquaintance. Many of the passages in *Salmonia* are expressed with great force and beauty, and they sometimes soar into sublime truths. For instance:—

"A full and clear river is, in my opinion, the most poetical object in nature. Pliny has, as well as I recollect, compared a river to human life. I have never read the passage in his works, but I have been a hundred times struck with the analogy, particularly amidst mountain scenery. The river, small and clear in its origin, gushes forth from rocks, falls into deep glens, and wantons and meanders through a wild and picturesque country, nourishing only the uncultivated tree or flower by its dew or spray. In this, its state of infancy and youth, it may be compared to the human mind in which fancy and strength of imagination are predominant—it is more

beautiful than useful. When the different rills or torrents join, and descend into the plain, it becomes slow and stately in its motions ; it is applied to move machinery, to irrigate meadows, and to bear upon its bosom the stately barge ; — in this mature state, it is deep, strong, and useful. As it flows on towards the sea, it loses its force and its motion, and at last, as it were, becomes lost and mingled with the mighty abyss of waters.”

Again : —

“ I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others ; not genius, power, wit, or fancy ; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing ; for it makes life a discipline of goodness—creates new hopes, when all earthly hopes vanish ; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights ; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity ; makes an instrument of torture and of shame the ladder of ascent to paradise ; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the ~~blot~~, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair ! ”

How beautiful is the following passage, in which (as has been justly observed by one of the most eminent men yet left to us \*) the angler seems to contemplate nature with the eye at once of a poet and a philosopher ! —

“ The fisher for salmon and trout with the fly employs not only machinery to assist his physical powers, but applies sagacity to conquer difficulties ; and the pleasure derived from ingenious resources and devices, as well as from active pursuit, belongs to this amusement. Then, as to its philosophical tendency, it is a pursuit of moral discipline, requiring patience, forbearance, and command of temper. As connected with natural science, it may be vaunted as demanding a knowledge

\* In a notice of “ Salmonia ” in the *Quarterly Review*.

of the habits of a considerable tribe of created beings — fishes, and the animals that they prey upon, and an acquaintance with the signs and tokens of the weather and its changes, the nature of waters, and of the atmosphere. As to its poetical relations, it carries us into the most wild and beautiful scenery of nature; amongst the mountain lakes, and the clear and lovely streams that gush from the higher ranges of elevated hills, or that make their way through the cavities of calcareous strata. How delightful in the early spring, after the dull and tedious time of winter, when the frosts disappear, and the sunshine warms the earth and waters, to wander forth by some clear stream, to see the leaf bursting from the purple bud, to scent the odours of the bank perfumed by the violet, and enamelled, as it were, with the primrose and the daisy; to wander upon the fresh turf below the shade of trees, whose bright blossoms are filled with the music of the bee; and on the surface of the waters to view the gaudy flies sparkling like animated gems in the sunbeams, whilst the bright and beautiful trout is watching them from below; to hear the twittering of the water-birds, who, alarmed at your approach, rapidly hide themselves beneath the flowers and leaves of the water-lily; and as the season advances, to find all these objects changed for others of the same kind, but better and brighter, till the swallow and the trout contend, as it were, for the gaudy May-fly, and till in pursuing your amusement in the calm and balmy evening you are serenaded by the songs of the cheerful thrush and melodious nightingale, performing the offices of paternal love, in thickets ornamented with the rose and woodbine."

Sir Humphry spent nearly the whole of the summer of 1828 in fowling and fishing in the neighbourhood of Laybach; and it has been related by a gentleman who accompanied him on a shooting excursion, that the relative weight of the various parts of each bird, the quantity of digested and undigested food, &c. were carefully noted down by the observant naturalist. It is believed that he was preparing for a large work on natural history.

The great philosopher closed his mortal career at Geneva. He had arrived in that city only the day before, namely, Friday, the 29th of May, 1829; having performed his journey from Rome by easy stages, without feeling any particular inconvenience, and without any circumstances which denoted so near an approach to the payment of the last debt of nature. During the night, however, he was attacked with apoplexy; and he expired at three o'clock on the morning of the 30th. Sir Humphry had been for some months a resident at Rome, where he had had a serious and alarming attack of a paralytic nature, but from which he was apparently, though slowly, recovering; although his most sanguine friends hardly ventured to hope that his valuable life would be much longer preserved. Lady Davy had joined him in Rome, on hearing of his alarming state, as had also his brother, Dr. John Davy, physician to the forces in Malta.

The event was no sooner known than his afflicted widow received the condolences and affectionate offers of services of the most distinguished individuals of Geneva; amongst whom were M. A. de Condolle the eminent botanist, and M. Sismondi the historian; both equally beloved for their amiable character, and illustrious throughout Europe for their works. M. de Condolle took charge of all the details of the interment; and the government of the Canton, the Academy of Geneva, the Consistory of the Genevan church, and the Societies of Arts, and of Natural Philosophy and History, together with nearly all the English residents, accompanied the remains to the burying-ground, where the English service was performed by the Rev. John Magers, of Queen's College, and the Rev. Mr. Burgess. The members of the Academy took their place in the funeral procession; and the invitations to the Syndicate, and to the learned bodies who accompanied it, were made by that body. The whole was conducted with much appropriate order and decency; and whilst every attention and respect were paid to the memory of an individual, who had done his ample share of good to mankind during his life, and whose name will be handed down to posterity

amongst those who have most eminently contributed to spread the bounds of science, nothing was attempted to step beyond the limits of that unostentatious simplicity which Sir Humphry had frequently declared to be his wish, whenever his mortal remains should be conveyed to their last home.

The procession which followed the corporate bodies, and the countrymen of the deceased, was joined by many of the most eminent manufacturers of the city, and a large body of mechanics, who were anxious to pay this tribute of regard and of gratitude for one whom they deservedly looked upon as a great benefactor to the arts, and promoter of the sciences, by the application of which they earned their livelihood.

Sir Humphry having died without issue, his baronetcy has become extinct. The "allusive" arms assigned to him by the heralds, are, Sable, a chevron engrailed Erminoise between two annulets in chief Or, and in base a flame Proper, encompassed by a chain Sable, issuant from a civic wreath Or. Crest: out of a civic wreath Or, an elephant's head Sable, ear Or, tusks Argent, the proboscis attached by a line to a ducal coronet around the neck Or. Motto, *Ignē constricto vita secūra*.

The following works, of which Sir Humphry Davy is the author, attest the debt which the world owes to his great mind and meritorious exertions:—

Chemical and Philosophical Researches, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration. 1800, 8vo.

A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry at the Royal Institution. 1802, 8vo.

A Discourse, introductory to a Course of Lectures on Chemistry. 1802, 8vo.

Electro-Chemical Researches on the Decomposition of the Earths; with Observations on the Metals obtained from the Alkaline Earths, and an Amalgam procured from Ammonia.

Lecture on a Plan for improving the Royal Institution, and making it permanent. 1810, 8vo.

Elements of Chemical Philosophy. 1812, 8vo.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures before the Board of Agriculture. 1813, 4to. and 8vo.

Practical Hints on the Application of Wire Gauze to Lamps, for preventing Explosions in Coal Mines. 1816, 8vo.

**Six Discourses delivered before the Royal Society, at their Anniversary Meetings, on the Award of the Royal and Copley Medals; preceded by an Address to the Society, delivered in 1800, on the Progress and Prospects of Science. 4to.**

The following chronological series will show the number and value of the articles contributed by Sir Humphry to the Philosophical Transactions: —

Account of some Galvanic Combinations formed by the Arrangement of single Metallic Plates and Fluids, analagous to the new Galvanic Apparatus of M. Volta. 1801.

Account of some Experiments and Observations on the constituent Parts of certain astringent Vegetables, and on their Operation in Tanning. 1803.

An Account of some analytical Experiments on a Mineral Production from Devonshire, consisting principally of Alumine and Water. 1805.

On a Method of analysing Stones, containing fixed Alkali, by means of the Boracic Acid. Ibid.

The Bakerian Lecture on some Chemical Agencies of Electricity. 1807.

The Bakerian Lecture on some new Phenomena of Chemical Changes produced by Electricity, particularly the Decomposition of the fixed Alkalies, and the Exhibition of the new Substances which constitute their Basis, and on the general Nature of Alkaline Bodies. 1808.

The Bakerian Lecture, an Account of some new analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies, particularly the Alkalies, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Carbonaceous Matter, and the Acid hitherto undecomposed; with some general Observations on Chemical Theory. 1809.

New Analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies; being an Appendix to the Bakerian Lecture for 1808.

The Bakerian Lecture for 1809, on some new Electro-Chemical Researches, on various Objects, particularly the Metallic Bodies from the Alkalies and the Earths, and on some Combinations of Hydrogen. 1810.

Researches on the Oxymuriatic Acid, its Nature and Combinations, and on the Elements of the Muriatic Acid; with some Experiments on Sulphur and Phosphorus, made in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution. Ibid.

The Bakerian Lecture, on some of the Combinations of Oxymuriatic Gas and Oxygen, and on the Chemical Relations of these



Principles to inflammable Bodies. 1811. Also another paper in the same volume in continuation of the subject.

On some Combinations of Phosphorus and Sulphur, and on some other Subjects of Chemical Inquiry. 1812.

Two papers on a new Detonating Compound. 1813.

Some Experiments and Observations on the Substances produced in different Chemical Processes on Fluor Spar. Ibid.

An Account of some new Experiments on the Fluoric Compounds; with some Observations on other Objects of Chemical Inquiry. 1814.

Some Experiments and Observations on a new Substance, which becomes a violet-coloured Gas by Heat. Ibid.

Further Experiments and Observations on Iodine. Ibid.

Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond, and other carbonaceous Substances. Ibid.

Some Experiments and Observations on the Colours used in Painting by the Ancients. 1815.

Some Experiments on a solid Compound of Iodine and Oxygen, and on its Chemical Agencies. Ibid.

On the Action of Acids on the Salts usually called Hyperoxymuriates, and on the Gases produced from them. Ibid.

On the Fire-damp of Coal-mines, and on Methods of Lighting the Mines so as to prevent Explosion; an Account of an Invention for giving Light in explosive Mixtures of Fire-damp in Coal-mines, by consuming the Fire-damp; and further Experiments on the Combustion of explosive Mixtures confined by Wire Gauze; with some Observations on Flame. 1816.

Some Researches on Flame; and some new Experiments and Observations on the Combustion of Gaseous Mixtures; with an Account of a Method of preserving continued Light in Mixtures of inflammable Gases and Air, without Flame. 1817.

On the Fallacy of the Experiments in which Water is said to have been formed by the Decomposition of Chlorine. 1818.

New Experiments on some of the Combinations of Phosphorus. Ibid.

Observations on the Formation of Mists in particular Situations. 1819.

On the Magnetic Phenomena produced by Electricity.

Observations and Experiments on the Papyri found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

Researches on the Magnetic Phenomena produced by Electricity, with some new Experiments on the Properties of Electrified Bodies, in their relation to their conducting Powers and Temperature.

On the Electrical Phenomena exhibited in Vacuum.  
 On the State of Water and Aëriform Matter in Cavities found  
 in certain Crystals.

On a new Phenomenon of Electro-magnetism.

On the Condensation of Muriatic Gas into the liquid Form.

On the Application of Liquids formed by the Condensation of  
 Gases as Mechanical Agents.

Experiments and Observations on the Application of Electrical  
 Combinations to the Preservation of the Copper Sheathing of  
 Ships.

The Bakerian Lecture on the Relations of Electrical and Che-  
 mical Changes. 1826.

On the Phenomenon of Volcanos. 1828.

An Account of some Experiments on the Torpedo.

To Nicholson's Journal he communicated,—

An Account of some Experiments made with the Galvanic  
 Apparatus of Signor Volta. 1801.

Note respecting the Absorption of Nitrous Gas, by Solutions of  
 Green Sulphate and Muriate of Iron. 1802.

To the Philosophical Magazine, —

A few additional Practical Observations on the Wire-gauze  
 Safety Lamps for Mines. 1816.

Suggestions arising from Inspections of Wire-gauze Lamps in  
 their working State in Mines. Ibid.

For by much the larger and more valuable portion of the  
 materials of which the foregoing memoir has been composed  
 we are indebted to a series of able and interesting papers  
 published in the "Spectator," and we believe justly attributed  
 to a gentleman himself of the highest scientific attainments;  
 and who, we are happy to understand, is at present employed  
 in preparing for the press a detailed and authentic life of his  
 illustrious friend.

## No. V.

## WILLIAM SHIELD, Esq.

As long as beautiful melody has power to charm, so long will the name of William Shield be held in grateful remembrance. For the following memoir of this truly English composer, and most kind and estimable man, we are (with the exception of two or three brief passages from the "Life of Mr. Holcroft," and from other quarters,) indebted to "The Harmonicon."

William Shield was born at Swalwell, in the county of Durham, about the year 1749. He received the first rudiments of music from his father, a singing-master, and at the early age of six began to practise the violin, and afterwards the harpsichord, on both of which instruments, but particularly the former, he soon acquired considerable proficiency. When he had attained his ninth year, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who left a widow and four children, with very scanty means of subsistence. As it now became imperatively necessary that he should think of some business as a future means of subsistence, he had the choice proposed to him of becoming a barber, a sailor, or a boat-builder. He fixed on the last, and was accordingly bound apprentice to Edward Davison of North Shields. He has often been heard to describe his feelings when he packed up his clothes, not forgetting his violin and little stock of music left him by his father, bade adieu to his mother, little brothers and sisters, and proceeded with a heavy heart to the place of his destination. He, however, found a kind and indulgent master, who so far from checking him in his favourite pursuit encouraged

his love for music, and even forwarded his views, by enabling him in several instances to turn his talents on the violin to account, by playing at the musical meetings of North Shields, as well as at the parties of the principal families of the town.

As soon as the term of his apprenticeship was expired, he resolved to quit the trade of boat-building, and devote himself to an art to which his disposition inclined him, and to the pursuit of which the encouragement he had already received operated as an additional stimulus. He had by this time made such progress on the violin, as to be able to lead the Newcastle subscription concerts, where he repeatedly played the solo parts of Geminiani's and Giardini's concertos. His talents attracted the notice of the celebrated Avison, known by his elegant "Essay on Musical Expression," who, with the kindness which characterised him, gave him lessons in thorough bass. He shortly after afforded a striking proof of the manner in which he had profited by this instruction. A new church was to be consecrated at Sunderland : he composed an anthem for the occasion, which was accepted, and performed by the choir of Durham cathedral, to an immense congregation. The best judges pronounced it an excellent specimen of church music ; the dignitaries of the church invited him to their tables, and his reputation began to rise from that moment.

He was shortly afterwards invited to undertake the direction of the fashionable concerts at Scarborough, and became the leader in the orchestra of the theatre, for which he composed several songs, written by his friend, the much-admired pastoral poet, Cunningham, who was an actor in the Scarborough company at that period. Here he became acquainted with those well-known performers Borghi and Fischer, who were so satisfied with his talents and execution, that they strongly advised him to visit London ; and afterwards represented his abilities in so favourable a light to the celebrated Giardini, leader of the band at the Opera House, that an engagement was offered him in that orchestra, which he accepted. He took his station among the second violins ; but the season following, attracting the notice of Mr. Cramer, who had become leader,

he was promoted to the rank of principal viola, a post which he retained for upwards of eighteen years.

An adventure which occurred to Mr. Shield soon after his first engagement at the Opera is thus related in the "Memoirs of Mr. Holcroft," with whom Mr. Shield had become intimately acquainted in his still more youthful days: —

"It was winter, and in consequence of some new piece, they had very long rehearsals every morning. One day Mr. Shield was detained longer than usual, his dinner-hour was over, he felt himself very cold when he came out, and his attendance for so many hours had sharpened his appetite. He therefore proceeded up the Haymarket with the determination to get some refreshment at the first place that offered. He had strolled into St. Martin's Lane, without meeting with any thing that he liked, till he came to a little bye-court, called 'Porridge Island;' at the corner of which, in a dark, dirty-looking window, he discovered a large round of beef, smoking, which strongly seconded the disposition he already felt in himself to satisfy his hunger. He did not, however, much like the appearance of the place: he looked again, the temptation grew stronger, and at last he ventured in. Having asked for dinner, he was shown into a room up one pair of stairs, not very large, but convenient and clean, where he found several persons already set down to dinner. He was invited to join them, and to his great joy found both the fare and the accommodation excellent. But his attention was shortly much more powerfully arrested by the conversation which took place at the table. Philosophy, religion, politics, poetry, the belles lettres, were talked of, and in such a manner, as to show that every person there was familiar with such subjects, and that they formed the ordinary topics of conversation. Mr. Shield listened in a manner which denoted his surprise and pleasure. The conversation at one time began to take rather a free turn, when a grave, elderly-looking man, who sat at the head of the table, addressed the new guest, telling him that he seemed a young man, and by his countenance showed some signs of grace; that he would not have

him mind what was said by persons who scarcely believed their own sophisms; that he himself when young had been attacked and staggered by the same objections; that he had examined them all, and found them all false and hollow. This diverted the discourse to other subjects which were more agreeable. The name of the person who had thus addressed Mr. Shield, and who thus assumed the office of a censor, was Cannon: he was the son of an Irish bishop. He was advanced in years, and presided in the company with an air of authority that was partly submitted to in earnest, and partly humoured for the joke's sake. He regularly dined here every day. On entering the room, he first pulled off his great coat, and fastened it with two long pins to the back of a tall cane-worked old chair, with knobs behind; and after disposing of his umbrella, which in those days was a great singularity, he used to pay his respects to the company with much formality, and then sat down. He had one place, which was always kept for him; and for this privilege, it seems, he paid double price. If any stranger came in by chance, and took possession of his seat, he would never sit down in any other, but walked up and down the room in a restless way, till the person was gone. It was his constant custom to carry with him a small pocket volume of Milton, or Young's Night Thoughts, in which he had made a great number of marginal notes; and as soon as dinner was over, he regularly took out one of his favourite authors, and opening the book at random, requested the person who sat next him, whether a stranger, or one of the usual company, to read aloud a certain passage which he thought very beautiful. This offer was of course declined by those who knew him, who, in return, begged that he would favour the company with it himself, which he did, at the same time repeating the remarks which he had made in the margin. He then very deliberately closed the book, and put it into his pocket again. Cannon was a man of letters, and had travelled. He spoke a very florid language, full of epithets and compound words, and professed to be engaged in an edition of Tibullus.

Mr. Shield was so much amused with this old gentleman, and interested in the general conversation (not to say that the commons were excellent), that he was determined he would in future dine no where else; he was also eager to inform Holcroft of the discovery he had made, whom he invited to go along with him the next day, and who also became a very constant visitor. The persons who were generally present were Messrs. Shield, Nicholson, Holcroft, Cannon, &c. who formed themselves into a little society, which, in compliment to the last-mentioned person, was called 'The Cannonian.'

Mr. Shield's first appearance as a dramatic composer was in the year 1778, in the music to the afterpiece of the "Flitch of Bacon," which obtained great success. The words were from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Bate, afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley, being also his first dramatic attempt. Some time after this he accepted the situation of composer to Covent Garden Theatre, in which capacity several of his most popular works were produced. A difference, however, between himself and the manager, respecting pecuniary matters, induced the former, after having filled the situation for several years with great success, to send in his resignation.

In the year 1790, while on a visit to Taplow, he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Haydn; and he has been heard to declare, that he gained more important information in four days' communion with that founder of a style which has given fame to so many imitators, than ever he did by the best directed studies of any part of his life. "I had seen him," says Shield, "at the concert of Ancient Music the preceding evening; and having observed his countenance expressive of rapture and astonishment at the performance of the chorus in Joshua, 'The nations tremble at the dreadful sound,' I took the favourable opportunity of asking his opinion of that composition. His reply was, 'I have long been acquainted with music, but never knew half its powers till I heard this. I am quite certain,' added he, 'that only one author, and that author inspired, ever did, or ever could, pen so sublime a composition.'"—

“ Having afterwards been presented with a manuscript score of ‘Il ritorno di Tobia,’ by its author, I endeavoured to make some suitable return, by requesting his acceptance of a copy of Jephtha. On expressing my admiration of the recitatives in Haydn’s works, which abound in the finest specimens of the enharmonic; this great man proved his liberality and judgment by exclaiming, ‘Ah, Sir, what is all this to the deep pathos, and contrasted power of the “Deeper and deeper still !”’ ”—*Rudiments of Thorough Bass*, p. 69.

He also relates the following anecdote of the father of modern harmony:—“ When Haydn accepted an engagement to set accompaniments for a violin and violoncello to one hundred Scotch songs, and when he viewed some of the words and passages, which generally appear uncouth to foreigners, he condescended to refer to me, instead of a glossary, while he played his accompaniments on the piano-forte, and sang the melodies. The violin part to the air ‘Todlin hame’ proved so delighting, that with it and the melody we formed a vocal duet. He observed, that when first requested to harmonize this air, he proposed to relieve its monotony by a progression of some of its relative keys ; but the attempt convinced him that modulations and contrasts would destroy its character, and prove less pleasing than its repeated passage. He used to say, that he had blotted many a quire of paper to no purpose, in attempting to compose a second strain to that fine little air, ‘The Broom of the Cowden Knows.’ This leads me to mention an anecdote communicated to me by a most respectable traveller. He says, that so highly did Haydn think of our Scotch, Irish, and Welsh melodies, that he had a number of them, with his own symphonies and accompaniments, framed and hung on the walls of his apartments. So singular a compliment to our national music, from so great a man, is surely worthy of being recorded.” (*Ibid.* pp. 30, 31.)

In the summer of 1791, Mr. Shield paid a visit to his native town, where his aged parent was still living, and over whom he watched with a solicitude which furnishes one delightful proof, among many that might be adduced, of the excellence



of his heart. He took advantage of this occasion to collect several of the airs that are still traditionally sung in the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, which, he says, in his infancy he was taught to play and sing, and were then known by the appellation of *Border tunes*. Several of them he has introduced in his "*Rudiments of Thorough Bass*," (pp. 35—38.) "These hitherto neglected flights of fancy," says he, "may serve to augment the collector's stock of printed rarities, and may, perhaps, prove conspicuous figures in the group of national melodies."

He had long been upon terms of intimacy with the eccentric critic and editor, Joseph Ritson, who was a native of the same county. In the autumn of 1791, Mr. Ritson invited our composer to accompany him to Paris; a proposition which was accepted. In that city he formed acquaintance with several foreign composers, as well as countrymen of his own. Many of these being anxious, like himself, to improve their musical taste in the native land of song, a party was made to Italy; and Turin, Milan, Bologna, Piacenza, Parma, Lodi, Modena, Florence, Sienna, and Rome, were visited in turn. At the latter place, he was induced to take up his residence for a time, in order to profit by the friendship and example of some of the great masters of that capital, and to obtain a more perfect insight into Italian music. The following extract of a letter written by him during his tour, to his friend Holcroft, is in several respects interesting, and especially as showing the benevolence of his nature:—

"Turin, September 22d, 1791.

"DEAR HOLCROFT,

" \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* My health, since I left England, one day excepted, has been extremely good; but passing the Alps in the manner I did was too much for me. I thought it degraded the race of men to suffer two of them to carry me in a sedan over this immense mountain: in consequence of which we had mules; and after riding about one mile, reflection told me that I was shortening the life of an animal, by

obliging it to carry me up and down so many precipices; and as I saw women walk it, I was resolved to do the same, for I was then in possession of the temper of the animal which I led, and would not yield to the entreaties of my fellow-travellers to remount. I was so much exhausted when I arrived at Laneburg, that I threw myself upon the bed: soon after which, dinner was served up in the same room; but my appetite had entirely left me through fatigue: my heart was good, but my strength failed me. However, after waiting for two hours for some very indifferent tea, it revived me a little, and I got into the coach, and was entirely recovered by the time we reached Turin. A man needs no common share of that inestimable quality which you so eminently possess (fortitude), to travel through the south of France and Savoy, with only a dozen words of the language. I thought change of scene would prove the best medicine for me, and I seem to have been right in my prognostications, for I find myself in the full possession of my faculties, and am determined to exert myself in my profession. A very accomplished Russian is my chief companion. But the greatest original of our voiture party is a Chinese, of a small stature, but of a capacious memory: he speaks the French, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Russian, and Latin languages, so as to astonish the natives and students of the above. His character is so uncommon that were you to draw him for the English stage he must reside in London before the audience would acknowledge your character to be natural: most people like him; for the only indignity he has yet met with is his being taken for my valet, from his attention to me.

“Yours truly,

“WILLIAM SHIELD.

“P. S. I cannot view the beautiful scenes which at present surround me, without recollecting the strokes of Milton’s pencil in his sublime picture of *Paradise Lost*.”

On his return to England, in the autumn of 1792, Mr. Shield

renewed his engagement with the manager of Covent Garden Theatre; but another difference of a pecuniary nature arising, he entirely relinquished that situation, and devoted his time to other musical pursuits. His residence in Italy, though short, was followed by the most important results to him, as a musical critic and writer on the principles of the art, for it removed many prejudices at that time not uncommon among English musicians, and furnished him with abundant materials for thinking, of which his active and intelligent mind made the best possible use. But it is quite erroneous to state that as a composer he derived much advantage from this tour: his two best operas, namely, "Rosina" and "The Poor Soldier," were produced several years anterior to his Italian journey. In these he displayed that genius for melody, which no study, no intercourse with even the greatest of foreign artists, could have imparted, or in any considerable degree have improved; and melody was his *forte*.

Of the advantages gained from his Italian journey he gave no mean proof, a few years afterwards, by the publication of his well-known "Introduction to Harmony." The principal object of this work is to facilitate the acquisition of a practical knowledge of harmony, by simplifying its laws, and divesting the science of that forbidding complexity which deters so many from venturing into its precincts.

In 1809 Mr. Shield printed a volume of Ballads, Rounds, Glees, Duets, Terzettos, &c. under the title of A CENTO; but being published by subscription, its circulation was rather limited, and very little of its contents,—we may almost venture to say, not a single piece,—is now known, except to a small number of those who never allow any work of merit to escape their notice. It affords, however, many specimens, in addition to those extant, of a genius that so long charmed, and still continues to delight, every unsophisticated admirer of genuine song.

A second edition of his "Introduction to Harmony" appeared in 1817, dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince Regent. In this he says, "Those who have been fortunate enough to

hear the judicious remarks of your Royal Highness on the musical productions of the moderns, and even of the ancients, must have felt that they could proceed only from a person possessed of an accurate ear, a tenacious memory, and a taste delicate and refined. For my own part, indeed, it is but justice to assert, that they have assisted me greatly in distinguishing what to admire, and what to condemn, what are imitations and what plagiarisms."

In the preface to Part the Second, he observes, "Compositions are frequently over-rated as well as undervalued by prejudice; therefore it has appeared to me the most liberal plan to let every musical illustrative example recommend itself by its own intrinsic merit, and not by the name of its author. Beauties are often found in strains which are seldom heard, and many of the most popular compositions are not entirely free from defects; but I should have betrayed a malignant mind, if I had made my selection to exalt a friend, to depress an enemy, or to diminish the happiness of any contented family, by an attempt to injure its supporter in his professional practice."

The tone in which he concludes his observations is highly rational and praiseworthy:—"If this book should exceed expectation, and prove the best of its kind, I hope it will not continue to merit that distinction long; for although the necessary endowments to form so great and good a musical historian as the one we have recently lost \*, may never again adorn an individual, we have still many living professors, excellent lecturers, classical translators, profound theorists, and didactic authors, whose pens will, I hope, be constantly employed to facilitate and extend the harmonic art." He adds, "I lie under particular obligations to my much-honoured master, Sir W. Parsons † (indeed so do all grateful musicians), whose merit and conduct have given a consequence to a profession, which it never before experienced, at least in England."

\* Alluding to Dr. Burney.

† Then master of the King's band, of which Mr. Shield was at that time a member, and therefore calls Sir William Parsons his "master."

Speaking of songs, he remarks, — “ Harmony should never destroy the character of melody. The conclusion of a composition in three or four parts, without a major third being heard in the chord immediately preceding the final key-note, is displeasing to modern ears — those of Scotchmen or Irishmen excepted. I hope I shall not be misunderstood, however, by any one supposing that I am arraigning the taste of the Caledonian or Hibernian bards, whom I venerate; for had I not been partial to their original simplicity, I should not have succeeded in those imitations of it which have by many been denominated my happiest compositions.”

The same year appeared his “ Rudiments of Thorough Bass for Young Beginners, &c.” a work of considerable interest as well as utility. This is inscribed to John Crosdil, Esq. \*, “ as a testimony of regard for his superior talent, and of gratitude for his generous friendship, under the roof of whose residence the following pages were chiefly written.” A note informs us that this was at Escricke †, “ where the author not only experienced the gratifying advantage of hearing the best music, but also of examining the best foreign theories, with accomplished linguists, and many other encouraging auxiliaries, which can never be erased from his memory.”

In the concluding chapter are the following observations: — “ The harmony of a well-arranged score is the picture which charms the mind of a well-educated musician, who in silent admiration feels and appreciates all its beauties. But the ear must have been previously formed to the true intonation, and the eye to the accurate perception of harmonic combinations.”

On the death of Sir William Parsons in 1817, the Prince Regent (his present Majesty) advanced Mr. Shield to the situation of Master of the Band of Musicians in Ordinary to the King. This appointment was given in a manner as credit-

\* The celebrated violoncello-player, but who had long retired from the profession. On his death he left an annuity of 100*l.*, for the joint lives of Mr. Shield and his wife.

† Escricke, near York, the seat of the late Richard Thompson, Esq., and which was almost the home of Mr. Crosdil for many years.

able to the feelings of the illustrious personage who bestowed it, as to the professional and general character of him on whom it was conferred. The Prince, who had long known Mr. Shield's value, both as a musician and as a member of society, seized the first opportunity that presented itself of serving a distinguished artist and a man whom he esteemed, without waiting for even the slightest request; and when Mr. Shield attended at the Pavilion to express his gratitude, his Royal Highness interrupted him in the midst of his acknowledgments, by the flattering words, — "My dear Shield, the place is your due; your merits, independently of my regard, entitle you to it."

At the late coronation, he, in his robes of office, conducted the musical part of that ceremony in Westminster Abbey; but as the performance of an ode at St. James's Palace on the King's birth-day and New Year's day never was called for during the time he held the appointment of master of the band, he had no opportunity of showing his zeal in the execution of this, the most important part of the duty that used to attach to the office. He enjoyed his two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, rather as the reward of past services, than as a retaining fee for services never, perhaps, intended to be required.

Mr. Shield was one of the original members of that body which has wrought so remarkable a change in the musical taste of this country, the Philharmonic Society, though he never took any active share in its management. Indeed he began to feel the infirmities of age rather earlier than usual. He was naturally disposed to corpulency, the tendency to which was not diminished by the sedentary habits that grew on him. During the few latter years of his life, his health and strength visibly declined, and in the beginning of the winter of 1828, symptoms of water on the chest assumed too decided a character to be mistaken. The disease made rapid progress, and on the 25th of January, 1829, he expired at his house in Berner's Street, where he had long resided, leaving a widow, but no children, to lament his loss.

The remains of this eminent musician and most amiable man, were removed from his residence on Wednesday, the 4th of February, and deposited in the south cloister of Westminster Abbey, amongst other men of genius who have done honour to their country. The procession was of the most simple and unostentatious kind, like the estimable composer himself, and consisted merely of a plain hearse and two mourning coaches, containing a few of Mr. Shield's most intimate friends, followed by the private carriages of some of his other acquaintances. The mourners were Mr. Thomas Broadwood (the executor), Colonel Crosdil, Mr. J. B. Cramer, Mr. V. Novello, Mr. Blake, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. Cahusac. The body was received at the door of the Abbey (where it arrived about twelve o'clock) by the gentlemen of the choirs, of whom there was a most numerous attendance, and the musical part of the service began. It consisted of the admirable service in G minor, by Dr. Croft. On the entrance of the coffin into the choir, and after the mourners had taken their places in the stalls, the fine funeral chant by Thomas Purcell was performed. This was followed by Dr. Greene's masterly anthem in A minor, "Lord, let me know mine end," in which the fine *processional* bass, stalking throughout the movement, had a most charming effect. The coffin was now removed towards the cloisters, during the progress to which was performed the inimitably fine verse composed by Purcell, to the words, "Lord, thou knowest the secrets of our hearts;" which Croft, who composed all the rest of the service, would not even attempt to reset, as he despaired of producing anything at all to compare with this exquisite specimen of Purcell's deep feeling and pathetic expression. On the body's being lowered into the grave, (which is quite close to that of his old friend, Mr. Salomon, and not very far from his still more intimate friend, Mr. Bartleman — who lies in the west cloister, by his master Dr. Cooke), the remainder of the service was concluded in the most solemn and affecting manner, by the voices *alone*, which contrasted most powerfully with the preceding movements that were accompa-

nied by the organ, and produced an indescribably striking and impressive effect. Nearly the whole of the most eminent members of the musical profession surrounded the grave. Seldom have more genuine sorrow and regret been evinced than were depicted on the countenances of all present at this sad ceremony; for never was committed to his "parent dust," any one more universally or more deservedly respected and beloved.

Musicians seldom die rich, and Mr. Shield is no exception to the rule, though he has left his widow in a state of independence. He was always most affectionately attached to Mrs. Shield; of whom, in one of his letters to a friend, he speaks in the following terms:—

"I ought to be the happiest of mortals at home, as Mrs. Shield is one of the best women in the world, and it is by her good management that I have been able to assist my mother, who laboured hard after the death of my father to give her four children a decent education. This power of contributing to her support I consider as one of the greatest blessings that Heaven has bestowed upon me."

There is in Mr. Shield's will a legacy deserving of notice. In terms highly respectful and proper, he bequeaths his fine viola, or tenor violin, to the King, humbly entreating his Majesty to accept it as a testimony of his gratitude. This being communicated through Sir Frederick Watson, by the testator's executor, Thomas Broadwood, Esq., the King was pleased to signify, in the kindest and most condescending terms, his acceptance of the legacy; but at the same time directed that the utmost value should be set upon the instrument by competent judges, it being his Majesty's determination that Mr. Shield's widow shall be no sufferer by a bequest which so strongly proves the attachment and gratitude of his late faithful servant.

Mr. Shield was endowed by nature with a lively imagination, and a strong enquiring mind. Though his early education had been rather neglected, his thirst for knowledge led to exertions which enabled him to teach himself much more than, in all probability, he would have learnt in the time-wasting routine



of a grammar-school. He devoted all his spare hours to reading, and well digested what he read : added to which, he lived during the greater part of his life much with men of letters, whose society was his delight, and to whose conversation he was indebted for a large portion of that cultivation which all who knew him, and could appreciate his acquirements, readily acknowledged. His moral character stood unimpeached — Detraction herself never ventured to assail it. He had, in fact, no enemy ; for such were the uprightness of his conduct and the sweetness of his temper, that he won the confidence of honest men, awed without offending less scrupulous persons, and appeased the most irascible and vehement. Among other proofs of his honourable feeling, it is stated by Mr. Reynolds, in his “ Life and Times,” that when he presented him, by Mr. Harris’s desire, with one hundred guineas, as part payment for composing an opera which had proved unsuccessful, Shield rejected the offer, saying, “ I thank Mr. Harris, but I cannot receive money which I feel I have not earned.”

As a composer, his genius was for melody ; and the great, the captivating feature of his melodies, is simplicity. The natural manner in which they flow, and the facility with which they appear to have been produced, lead some to imagine that they have only to make the attempt to become equally successful ; but the moment the experiment is tried, the illusion vanishes, and they then learn the truth of Carissimi’s reply, “ Ah ! questo facile quanto e difficile !” Another great merit in his airs is accuracy of rhythm : his periods are so well proportioned that expectation is never disappointed. To this we may add, that his words are always set with a strict regard to their meaning, and a never-failing attention to accent. The placidity of his mind is reflected in his compositions : in the bustling scene, where loud obstreperous music is required, and in scenes of deep passion which demand appropriate harmony, he is comparatively unsuccessful. The rural opera was most congenial to his feelings, and in this he is yet unrivalled ; witness his “ Rosina,” his “ Poor Soldier,”

his “Marian,” his “Woodman,” and his “Farmer:” for “Love in a Village,” which might be put in competition with these, is a pasticcio, a delightful one certainly, and not the production of a single mind like the foregoing, but a selection from the favourite works of many eminent musicians, though the credit of the whole is almost universally ascribed to Arne.

His instrumental music wants the condiments of the modern school. It was not inferior to most of its class when written, but would now fail to keep attention alive. Haydn was only beginning to be known when Shield first composed; the fame of Mozart had not passed the Danube; and the slender overtures, — *sinfonias* as they were called, — of Galuppi, Paisiello, &c., were the models on which most others were formed. In truth, Shield’s strength lay in vocal music; in the ballad principally; though some of his sea-songs are excellent, and two or three of his hunting-songs have not less claims to notice.

His finales, and small number of concerted pieces (for the latter were but rarely introduced in his day), are, when compared with those of the present period, feeble. What, however, we have said, of his instrumental music, may justly be applied to these. His was the age of melody; ours of harmony; and as beautiful melody is perennial in its nature, and cannot permanently lose the power to please, so Shield’s airs will never be wholly discarded, but, like those of Arne and Purcell, the former of which have stood the test of seventy years, and the latter of nearly a century and a half, be often reproduced, will appear at each revival in unfaded loveliness, and recover that influence which was gained by their early charms.

The following is a list of the principal of his published works: —

“An Introduction to Harmony,”	4to. London	1800
A second and augmented edition,	do.	1814
“Rudiments of Thorough Bass,”	do.	1815
A Canto, &c.	.	1809

<i>Flück of Bacon</i> , comic opera, acted at the Haymarket Theatre				1778
<i>Lord Mayor's Day</i>	.	.	Covent Garden	1782.
<i>Rosina</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1783
<i>Poor Soldier</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1783
<i>Harlequin Friar Bacon</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1783
<i>Robin Hood</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1784
<i>Noble Peasant</i>	.	.	Haymarket	1784
<i>Fontainebleau</i>	.	.	Covent Garden	1784
<i>Magic Cavern</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1784
<i>Nunnery</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1785
<i>Love in a Camp</i> , musical farce	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1785
<i>Choleric Fathers</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1785
<i>Omai</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1785
<i>Enchanted Castle</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1786
<i>Marian</i> , musical entertainment	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1788
<i>Prophet</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1788
<i>Highland Reel</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1788
<i>Crusade</i> , historical romance	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1790
<i>Picture of Paris</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1790
<i>Oscar and Malvina</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1791
<i>Woodman</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1792
<i>Hartford Bridge</i> , operatic farce	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1792
<i>Harlequin's Museum</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1793
<i>Midnight Wanderers</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1793
<i>Sprigs of Laurel</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1793
<i>Travellers in Switzerland</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1794
<i>Netley Abbey</i> , operatic farce	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1794
<i>Arrived at Portsmouth</i> , musical entertainment	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1794
<i>Mysteries of the Castle</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1795
<i>Lock and Key</i> , musical entertainment	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1796
<i>Abroad and at Home</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1796
<i>Italian Villagers</i>	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1797
<i>The Farmer</i> , musical farce	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1798
<i>Two Faces under a Hood</i> , comic opera	.	.	<i>ib.</i>	1807

Shield also published a Concerto, a set of Six Canzonets, a set of Trios for two violins and a bass, and another of Duets for two violins.

Among his numerous detached Songs which still remain popular, we may mention "The Thorn," "O bring me Wine," "The Wolf," "The Heaving of the Lead," "The Post Captain," "Old Towler," and "Down the Bourne and thro' the

Mead," the last, by an unintentional compliment, being frequently found in collections of *genuine* Scotch songs. The words for this song were written by the composer's friend, Holcroft, who was one evening drinking tea with some friends at White-Conduit House, when the organ was playing the tune. After they had listened some time, a person in the next box began to descant rather learnedly on the beauty of the Scotch airs, and the tenderness and simplicity of their popular poetry, bringing, as an illustration of his argument, this very ballad, neither the words nor the music of which, he said, any one living was capable of imitating. Mr. Holcroft, on this, took occasion to remark the strange force of prejudice, and, turning to the gentleman, informed him that he himself was the author of the song in question, and that the tune was composed by his friend Shield. This song had been composed for, and was originally sung at, Vauxhall, by the celebrated Nan Catley. A music-seller had procured the words and music, and had advertised them in his window to be sold. Mr. Shield was accidentally passing, saw the music in the window, and went in to demand by what right the advertiser meant to publish his property. To this he received for answer, "By a very good right, for that the music was composed by him (the vender) and that the words had been written by a friend, for Miss Catley, whom he very well knew." It was with difficulty that Mr. Shield, by informing him that *he* was the author of the music, prevailed on the pretended composer to relinquish his claim.

## No. VI.

THE HONOURABLE SIR EDWARD WEST,  
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT  
BOMBAY.

THE highly-gifted and estimable subject of this memoir was justly proud of his extraction; his family being ancient and distinguished, and also closely connected with some of the most distinguished names in the last century. Admiral Temple West, his grand-father, was second in command to Admiral Byng, in the action off Minorca, in which he behaved with great gallantry; and his independence and honour were evinced by his conduct during the trial of Admiral Byng, and by his subsequent letters to the Admiralty. He was afterwards one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and member for Buckingham; but died in 1757, at the early age of forty-two. He was the younger brother of the celebrated Gilbert West, the author of a translation of Pindar, but perhaps better known by his treatise on the resurrection. Admiral West married the daughter of Sir John Balchen (whose name is yet remembered with honour by naval men, but who was unfortunately lost in the *Victory*, in the Bay of Biscay, with all his officers and crew), and his sister married Admiral Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport. Sir Edward West's family, however, through one of his female ancestors, could boast of more remarkable alliances. The mother of Gilbert West and Admiral West, was the eldest sister of the celebrated Lord Cobham; and they thereby became closely related to the noble families of Lyttleton and Grenville; and to the splendid name of Chatham. Richard Grenville married the second sister of Lord Cobham, who afterwards became in her own right Countess Temple: Lord Chatham married Hester Grenville, one of

the issue of that marriage. Sir Thomas Lyttleton, the father of Lord Lyttleton, married the remaining sister of Lord Cobham. It was in consequence of the intimacy produced by near relationship with Gilbert West, that the first Lord Lyttleton received his religious convictions, and made himself remarkable by his treatise on the Conversion of Saint Paul. The bulk of Lord Cobham's fortune went to the Grenville family; and formed the nucleus of their gigantic property.

No considerable fortune seems to have descended to the father of Sir Edward West. He died when the subject of this memoir was very young, leaving the latter under the guardianship of his uncle, Admiral West, and Sir Martin Folkes, his maternal uncle, and the father of Lady West. Sir Edward went through the usual routine of English education. From Dr. Horne's school at Chiswick he removed to Harrow, and from Harrow to Oxford; where, by the examination which he underwent for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he obtained a distinguished reputation, both for classical and for mathematical acquirements. Finding, however, that the University of Oxford did not at that time possess competent instructors for the study of the deeper and more abstruse parts of mathematics and natural philosophy, he placed himself for a time under the tuition of Mr. Frend, the highly esteemed actuary of the Rock Life Insurance Company, who had been educated at Cambridge, and the extent of whose mathematical knowledge is well known.

Sir Edward West was elected a Fellow of University College, Oxford. Upon his marriage, which took place shortly before he sailed for India, he vacated his fellowship.

In the Temple, Sir Edward became a severe student of the law; and, being ambitious of early eminence, he made the painful sacrifice of avoiding all society, except that of his immediate friends and relations. Success followed his exertions, and he was in the receipt of a considerable income, derived from his profession, when he quitted England for India. His knowledge was extensive and accurate, and his judgment sound; and in that quality which ought to be the

brightest ornament of an English barrister — disinterestedness — he was pre-éminent. His mind was set on the highest objects. It could not therefore stoop to low gains, or allow itself to be contaminated by the baseness which always attends an appetite for them.

The only legal work which he published was his *Treatise on Extents*. It is, however, a standard book, and placed Sir Edward West's reputation for learning and acumen on the firmest basis. He undertook it without any view of professional advantage, at a time when the subject was surrounded by difficulties of a peculiar nature. An extent, with reference to the present purpose, may be described to be an execution out of the Court of Exchequer, at the suit of the king, against the king's debtor; and it is of so summary and expeditious a nature, that in most cases the king is enabled to obtain a priority of satisfaction for his debt over all other creditors of the same debtor. The benefit of this process is also allowed to the king's debtor against his debtor, on the principle that the king may not ultimately be injured by his debtors' not having sufficient funds to pay the debt due to the king: In such cases it is called an extent in aid. It is easy to see how this principle might be abused by collusion, or by a legal fiction, to the great injury of all fair traders. The abuses, indeed, rose to such a height, that a reform was loudly called for. Mr. William Smith, the member for Norwich, undertook to introduce the necessary bills into parliament, and Sir Edward West proposed to himself the task of making the public acquainted with the practice of the Court of Exchequer on the subject. Many of Sir Edward's legal friends predicted that he would fail in his object; but his natural ardour and firmness of character overcame all the obstacles which the ancient and abstruse forms of the court, and the difficulty of access to the documents, presented.

When not engaged in business, his chief resource was the study of political economy. He commenced it shortly after quitting Oxford; and it occupied his attention, more or less, until his death. In 1815, he published his "*Essay on the*

Application of Capital to Land;" to which he did not prefix his name, but only the designation of "A Fellow of the University of Oxford." This he was induced to do by the advice of his legal friends; who represented to him that it would be injurious to him in his profession, were it to appear that he devoted himself to other pursuits. No publication, since the great work of Adam Smith, has been of more service to the science than the few pages of that essay. That this is the fact, will be allowed by all who are aware how essentially the discoveries which it contains form a part of all subsequent reasoning on the subject, and how extensively the knowledge of those discoveries enables the reader to correct the errors of former writers. But, although the obligation has on different occasions been in terms acknowledged, the circumstance of the essay's being published anonymously, and of the author's appearing to abandon the subject for a series of years, have caused Sir Edward West's name to be less generally known as a great benefactor to the science than is justly his due. The object of the essay was to bring into notice, and illustrate a few propositions arising nearly altogether out of one principle, which has itself all the characteristics of true science. It is of such simplicity, that, when once explained, it appears almost self-evident. It is necessary for the explanation of a great variety of facts; yet it had not previously occurred to any writer. This principle is founded upon the continually decreasing returns of labour or capital when applied to the production of corn or other raw produce; from which it obviously follows, that it is impossible to go on for ever, applying labour or additional capital to the same land (the quantity of land being limited), so as to produce the same returns. From this principle follows the now universally received doctrine, of rent being that part of the produce of good soils, by which it exceeds the produce of the worst retained in cultivation, in the actual state of any country. In the fifty-ninth number of the Edinburgh Review, in the article upon Mr. Ricardo's great work, the principle is stated in different words, but to the same effect. It is there said



that ~~rent~~ does not enter into price ; obviously thereby making the same distinction between rent properly so called, and the profits of capital applied to land. The discovery of this principle is there claimed for Mr. Malthus, simultaneously with Sir Edward West, although without concert ; but it is evident from the same work, that Mr. Malthus had not arrived at the simple general principle, the discovery of which forms the basis of Sir Edward West's essay, nor was he aware of the numerous important deductions to be made from it ; amongst others, of the cause of the progressive fall of profits with the advancement of society in improvement ; a fact which is much remarked upon by Adam Smith, but of the true explanation of which he was ignorant. Adam Smith considered the fall of profits as countries advance in opulence, as a consequence of the accumulation of capital, and of its competition in all the different trades and occupations in the same society. This opinion has been clearly shown by Sir Edward West to be erroneous ; and the conclusion which he came to as to the true cause, namely, the increased cost of production, which, by raising the price of corn, raises also the wages of labour, is now the universally received opinion among all writers on the subject. Nor can it be considered a slight triumph of his judgment and acuteness, that the erroneous notions of Adam Smith had been adopted by all previous writers : by Mr. Malthus, Mr. Say, and many others.

In 1826, Sir Edward West published a tract "On the price of corn, and the wages of labour." It was originally designed by him for the refutation of some errors in Mr. Ricardo's pamphlet on "Protection to agriculture," published in 1822 ; and was taken with him to India, nearly finished. From the delay which occurred before it was sent home for publication, this work lost great part of its interest ; but there are principles developed in it, which cannot fail to be of permanent use to political economists ; and the satisfactory reasoning by which it explains the price of corn, in a given state of demand, to depend upon the amount of wages at the

time, that is, upon the means of the labouring classes to purchase, (they being the description of consumers whose demand is variable; for the rich have always as much as they want,) will, in future, prevent those mistakes from arising which have generally prevailed in accounting for fluctuations that, in fact, depend upon the degree of employment for the people. In recommending practical measures, Sir Edward West was always moderate, and considerate of all the circumstances in the situation of England. In the tract just mentioned, it is remarkable that he suggested the precise plan upon which Mr. Canning's corn bill of 1826 was framed.

Sir Edward West was engaged, up to the very time of his last illness, with a new work on political economy, of a more comprehensive nature than either of his former productions. It would, probably, have amounted to a general treatise on the whole subject, and it had occupied his mind intensely for the greater part of his leisure, for more than a year preceding his death. He had received an offer from one of the most eminent publishers in London, to undertake the publication of it; and it is to be hoped that, at least, a large portion of the work has been left in a state which will admit of its being yet given to the world. In all his writings on political economy, his style is clear and precise, the result of much thought, and a decided turn for the exact sciences; and as he has advanced nothing which has ever been refuted, it may be confidently expected that what he has left unfinished as a whole, will be found in its distinct parts complete.

These and similar pursuits, into which Sir Edward West entered, and in which he persevered to the day of his decease, show in a very marked way the character of his mind. They are evidently the pursuits of a powerful understanding; but they are also characteristic of a mind disposed, even in moments of relaxation, to look for its resources rather in the severer parts of human knowledge, than in those light and trifling occupations which engage the attention of the generality of mankind. This tendency to deny himself complete repose, when business ceased to employ him, was much

to be regretted, especially in the latter moments of his life ; for all serious application brought on a palpitation of the heart, and increased the tendency, to which he was constitutionally liable, of blood to the head. Political economy, and other grave studies, were as objectionable in this point of view as business ; and, in fact, he was frequently compelled, for a time, to relinquish them.

In February, 1823, Sir Edward West reached India, having been appointed to the high situation of Recorder of Bombay. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the many questions which began to be agitated in that presidency after he commenced the discharge of his important functions, further than to remark, that he was, in every part of his conduct, guided by a rectitude of purpose, a high-minded sense of duty, and a strong natural love of justice ; and that, however much, as a highly sensitive and feeling man, he may have regretted the hostile disposition which was shown to the measures he on some occasions felt called upon to adopt, he never, as a judge, saw any reason to alter his opinion, and often declared that he would pursue the same path were the same points again to be considered.

In order justly to estimate the probable state of his mind when he entered upon the office of Recorder of Bombay, it ought to be recollected that he arrived in India after having attained to considerable eminence at home, in a profession which, more than any other, gives to the mind an activity upon every subject, and a relish for the acquisition of useful and speculative knowledge. It was impossible that such a man as Sir Edward West should rest satisfied with an indolent discharge of his duties. It was, indeed, no light task that he had to perform. The regular administration of justice in the Recorder's Court had been so often interrupted, that much was to be done on his arrival to bring the business into a proper train. The subsequent establishment of the Supreme Court added much to his labours. Before, however, that Court was established, he had, by a diligent superintendence, restored order and punctuality in all the offices of the Re-

corder's Court. The charter of justice, establishing the Supreme Court, and constituting Sir Edward West Chief Justice, was proclaimed on the 7th of May, 1824; and the preparation of rules and regulations for its guidance in practice, formed his principal occupation for some time.

In reviewing Sir Edward West's public acts, the two subjects most worthy of observation are, his rejection of the Calcutta regulation for controlling the press, and his reformation of the police at Bombay.

The adoption of the Calcutta regulation having been proposed by the government of Bombay to the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, the Court, on the 10th of July, 1826, came to a decision upon the subject. The Chief Justice, Sir Edward West, after maintaining the right of the Court to consider, not only the legality, but the expediency of any regulation proposed for registry by the government, pronounced his opinion upon the regulation in question in the following terms:—

“ The purport of the present regulation, which is the same as that passed at Calcutta, is to prohibit the publication of any newspaper, or other periodical work, by any person not licensed by the governor and council, and to make such license revocable at the pleasure of the governor and council.

“ It is quite clear, on the mere enunciation, that this regulation imposes a restriction upon the liberty of the subject, which nothing but circumstances and the state of society can justify. The British legislature has gone to a great extent at different times, both in England and in Ireland, in prohibiting what is lawful in itself, lest it should be used for unlawful purposes, but never without its appearing to the satisfaction of the legislature that it was rendered necessary by the state of the country.

“ It is on this ground of expediency and necessity, on account of the abuses (as stated) of the press at Calcutta, from the state of affairs there, and from the exigency of the case, that the Calcutta regulation is maintained by its very pre-

amble; by three of the four reasons of the Court of Directors, upon the appeal; and by the whole of the argument of counsel, upon the hearing of it."

(The learned judge, here read the preamble to the Calcutta regulation, and extracts from the reasons of the Court of Directors upon the appeal; and also adverted to the arguments which had been urged by counsel upon the hearing of that appeal; for the purpose of showing that the Calcutta regulation was avowedly founded upon the allegation that "matters tending to bring the government of Bengal, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, had of late been frequently printed and circulated in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta.")

"But what is the preamble to the regulation which is now proposed to be registered in the Supreme Court at Bombay? Is there any recital of 'matters tending to bring the government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, having been printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers published in Bombay'? Nothing of the kind;—the preamble merely recites, that a certain regulation had been passed in Calcutta for the prevention of the publication of such matters. Is it the fact, that such matters have been published in the Bombay papers? Can a single passage, or a single word, 'tending to bring the government of Bombay into hatred and contempt;' can a single stricture, or comment, or word, respecting any of the measures of government, be pointed out in any Bombay paper?

"How, then, without such necessity as is stated in the preamble to the Calcutta regulation, can it be expected that even were the Supreme Court to consent to register it, and an appeal were preferred, it would be confirmed by his Majesty in Council?—where would be the reasons of the Court of Directors in favour of it?—where would be the arguments of counsel in support of it?

"Suppose an act of parliament passed to suspend the habeas corpus act in Ireland, on account of treasonable practices in that country; in such case, evidence of such practices

would be laid before committees of the two Houses of Parliament before the act was passed, and the act would also recite them, as the Calcutta regulation recites the evils which it was intended to remedy. But would the fact of such act having been passed for Ireland justify a motion to extend it also to England, without any evidence of any such treasonable practices, nay, when it was well known that there were no such, or any circumstances to call for it, and with a mere recital of the habeas corpus act having been suspended in Ireland, as the present proposed regulation merely recites that the same regulation had been passed at Calcutta?

“ I am of opinion that this proposed regulation should not be registered.”

That this is sound constitutional doctrine, we presume few persons will be found to deny. Mr. Justice Rice, while he thought the proposed change repugnant to the law of England, and that policy did not require it, yet did not object to the registry; principally because, as regarded the repugnance, he deferred to the appellate authority, and as regarded the policy and expediency, he did not think the legislature intended to leave them so much to the consideration of the Court as to the Government. Mr. Justice Chambers, however, concurring in the opinion of the Chief Justice, the judgment of the Court was, — that the regulation be disallowed.

With respect to the reformation of the police, the principles of Sir Edward West, as developed in his celebrated charge to the grand jury at Bombay, are in strict accordance with those of the most enlightened jurists and legislators of the present day. The time is fast approaching, when his merits on that point will be fully felt and acknowledged.

\* Another very important object of a local nature which Sir Edward West had much at heart he did not live to see accomplished; an object which would naturally arrest the attention of every humane and enlightened man, and the consideration of which was imperative upon one placed in charge of the highest magisterial authority of the presidency. That object was the improvement of the condition of the prisoners.

in the gaol of Bombay. He repeatedly commented upon the subject from the bench; and pointed out the absence of those improvements which the legislature had introduced into gaols in England; not more from a sense of humanity than from a firm conviction of their being essential to the prevention of crime. The practice of loading prisoners before trial (who, by law, are presumed to be innocent) with heavy irons is an injustice of no slight magnitude; but the want of classification that prevails in the Bombay gaol, the mingling of those who are untried with those who have been convicted, and of those who are but entering the career of vice with the most hardened offenders, has been so irresistibly shown to be one of the most powerful causes of moral depravity, and, consequently, of the increase of crime, that it may well be matter of surprise that no effectual means have yet been taken to erect a gaol which would admit of a remedy being applied to so enormous an evil.

As a judge, the chief characteristics of Sir Edward West were, his undeviating devotion to the duties of his important office, and a high-minded determination not to be supine in the execution of them. From a natural sensitiveness of disposition, he was remarkable for exhibiting a very extraordinary degree of feeling, whenever any case of great interest was brought before him. His benevolence and humanity to the natives were the consequence of this part of his character; and there was nothing he more earnestly desired than the improvement of their condition in society. In all causes in which their interest was at variance with that of Europeans, it was obvious to the most common observer, how great his anxiety was to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and to inspire the native population with a confidence in the equity and protection of the Supreme Court; and his conduct in that respect has left a most powerful impression on their minds. It has been said to be characteristic of a judicial mind to be given to doubting. An excess of such doubting is, perhaps, one of the greatest public evils; but an anxiety to be right induces a patience of examination which is of the

greatest public utility. In all questions of fact, Sir Edward West was very diffident in coming to a conclusion; and he was rarely satisfied in ordinary cases with the conclusion at which he ultimately arrived. But this was the natural effect of being obliged to rely upon native evidence; which, in many cases, without being intentionally contrary to truth, is from its nature loose and unsatisfactory; and a correct interpretation of which it is seldom easy to obtain, both from the imperfection of the language and from the variety of dialects spoken on that side of India. In conclusions of law, he did not show more anxiety than every discreet judge ought to feel in striving to arrive at a just and legal judgment.

In private life, Sir Edward West was a most affectionate and devoted husband and father. His whole happiness, indeed, depended upon the assiduous and affectionate attentions of his amiable wife; and the simplicity and tenderness of his character were manifested by the delight he took in the sports of his infant daughter and only child. The pleasures of social intercourse he amply appreciated; especially in the company of those in whom he placed confidence, and to whom he felt attachment. It is to be lamented, that in India the fluctuating state of society and other circumstances are not favourable to the formation of intimacies. In that limited sphere, however, he was not without possessing several firm and attached friends, who lament his death in common with those numerous friends whose respect and love he had secured before he quitted England. In closing this picture of his private life, his unostentatious attention to the duties of religion must not be passed over in a light and cursory manner. It was not in his nature to obtrude his sentiments on such subjects upon others, but those who were intimate with him could not fail to discern the liveliness and sincerity of his religious principles. They were often shown, and in a manner to which a love of forms could never have led. Both in private and in public, his habitual practice of devotion was persevered in with constancy and regularity. Nor was he satisfied with personally maintaining this strict attention to the duties



of religion; but he enforced the observance of them upon others, as far as his influence could extend. He had well studied the Scriptures, and not only gave the assent of his powerful understanding to the great scheme of Christianity contained in them, but endeavoured to make its precepts his guide through life; and its promises were the foundation of his hope at the approach of death.

After an illness of eight days, Sir Edward West died at Poona, of a severe fever, on the 18th of August, 1828, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was buried at Poona.

It is much to be regretted that there is no portrait of Sir Edward West, either in England or in India. He was so perfectly destitute of personal vanity, that the feeling almost amounted to aversion to sit for his picture, although the request was made to him before he left England, by the members of University College, Oxford, in a way which could not but be flattering to him. The College had paid the same compliment to Sir Robert Chambers and Sir William Jones, both of whom, previous to their appointment to the Indian bench, were among its most distinguished members; and in those cases its wishes had been complied with. Sir Edward West declined the honour; nor is it believed that there is any resemblance of him elsewhere. Since his death, the principal natives of Bombay, in gratitude for the protection and kindness which they had invariably experienced from him, were desirous of placing his portrait in the Supreme Court, as a testimony of their sense of his public worth. Finding it impossible to accomplish that object, they determined to perpetuate his memory by contributing a very large sum of money for the purpose of associating his name with one of the most promising institutions, as regards the civilisation of that part of India, that ever was established — by founding a scholarship, to be called by his name, for the benefit of the schools of the Native Education Society of Bombay; and on the 8th of October, 1828, a deputation of the principal native inhabitants of Bombay proceeded to the house of Sir Charles Chambers, acting Chief Justice, to present an address of condolence, in the following words:—

“To the Honourable Sir Charles Chambers, Kt., &c. &c., and the Honourable Sir John Peter Grant, Kt., &c. &c., Judges of His Majesty’s Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

“My Lords,—We, the undersigned members of the several tribes composing the native community subject to the jurisdiction of his Majesty’s Supreme Court of Judicature under the Bombay Presidency, beg leave respectfully to present ourselves before your Honourable Bench, for the purpose of offering a last mournful tribute of affection to the memory of your late distinguished colleague, our gracious Chief Justice, the Honourable Sir Edward West. We are conscious that it is a novelty for the people to come forward to address a bench of English Judges on such a subject: it is no less a novelty (actually witnessed by many of us) to be rescued, in the short space of twenty-nine years since the establishment of a regular court of British law in this island, from the evils of an inefficient and irregular administration of justice which previously existed.

“Grateful for such advantages, we resort to those means which alone are open to a community constituted like ours, to express publicly our sense of them; and, indeed, we should justly merit the reproach of want of feeling, did we now silently confine within our own breasts the grief, the unfeigned sorrow, we experience in the event which has deprived us of him at whose hands those advantages have been so largely extended and confirmed to us. In expressing to your Lordships our sorrow for the death of Sir Edward West, we seek a balm for our sufferings, and would fain hope thereby to alleviate the distress with which you must contemplate your earthly separation from a colleague so able and indefatigable, so undaunted and upright.

“The time is past, when any commendation of ours, or, indeed, any earthly honours, can be of value to him, whom the joys and sorrows of this world can no longer affect; and who is, therefore, equally removed beyond the reach of human censure and of human applause. But we should deem it an

omission of duty, as well as of gratitude, did we not come forward, now that our motives cannot be misconstrued, to mark in the strongest manner the deep sense we entertain of his virtuous administration. That spirit of even-handed justice which prompted his decisions, — the unconquerable assiduity and unshaken firmness which he evinced in discharging the functions of his high office, — the unshrinking zeal which animated him in making salutary reforms, — but, above all, the high principle of independence and integrity which led him to sacrifice so much of his private happiness to the conscientious performance of his public duties, — these, my Lords, are the virtues which have grown upon our gratitude, since every day's succeeding experience teaches us to appreciate their value.

“ In briefly noticing the most prominent features in the administration of Sir Edward West, we cannot but dwell with grateful delight on the easy access which that humane and honourable Judge at all times afforded to the poor and needy part of our countrymen. That he rendered the administration of law less expensive to the inhabitants of this Presidency, thus throwing open to the poor the avenues of justice so long barred against them, is not the least solid advantage derived from a career fertile in benefits. But, great and salutary as was this reform, it did not satisfy that glowing spirit of philanthropy, ever thoughtful to devise, and active to execute, what might lessen the distresses, or increase the happiness, of his fellow-creatures. Scrupulous in the discharge of his high functions as a Judge, which alone seemed labour too great even for his energetic mind, he found leisure, and had the condescension, to become the advocate of the indigent.

“ But, amongst the many great favours received at the hands of Sir Edward West, that for which we would chiefly record our gratitude, is the manner in which, conjointly with your Lordships, he carried into execution the recent provision of the British legislature for admitting the natives of this country to sit on juries. The wise and conciliatory methods he took to give effect to the wishes of Parliament, — the con-

descension with which he conferred with every class of the native community, — the prudent deference he paid to all their national and religious feelings, — the zeal with which he laboured to overcome innumerable difficulties arising out of the multiform constitution of our body, and the solicitude he displayed to set the intention of the enactment in its true light, — are fresh in the recollection of us all. To these exertions it is owing, that the natives of Bombay are now in the enjoyment of one of the greatest privileges of freemen.

“ A knowledge of the virtuous and enlightened character of the late Chief Justice cannot fail to have prevailed throughout a large portion of our countrymen in India ; but it has only been permitted to the inhabitants of this island to enjoy the immediate fruits of his distinguished judicial administration. However imperfect any further addition may prove to this deep record of our sorrow for his demise, and respect for his memory, we beg to announce that we have raised a sum of money, which it is designed to make over to the Native Education Society, to be vested by them in government securities, for the endowment of one or more scholarships, and the distribution of one or more annual prizes, according to the amount of interest realised from the total fund, to be denominated ‘ Chief Justice West’s Scholarships and Prizes.’ Engaged as the late Judge was himself so earnestly in improving the condition of the natives, we humbly hope that we have devised the most durable and appropriate method of perpetuating the grateful recollection of him among them, and training up our children to the proper discharge of those public duties to which he first showed them the way.

“ With a firm reliance on the continued favour and kindness of your Lordships, we are, with the greatest respect, my Lords, your Lordships most obedient and most humble servants.

“ *Bombay, October 1.*”

(Signed by about one hundred and forty of the principal Hindoo, Parsees, and Mahommedan merchants and inhabitants.)

Sir Edward West's afflicted widow did not survive him quite two months. After having been, on the 4th of October, delivered of a son, who died in a few hours, she expired on the 16th of the same month, leaving a daughter between two and three years of age. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her : her devotion to her parents and her husband formed the most striking traits of her very amiable character.

The materials for the foregoing Memoir have been derived from a private and authentic source.

## No. VII.

## THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES STANHOPE,

THIRD EARL OF HARRINGTON, VISCOUNT PETERSHAM, AND BARON HARRINGTON, CO. NORTHAMPTON; A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GUELPHIC ORDER, A PRIVY COUNSELLOR IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, A GENERAL IN THE ARMY, COLONEL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF LIFE GUARDS, AND CONSTABLE OF WINDSOR CASTLE, A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS, AND A COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, AND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, AND F. S. A.

THE Earl of Harrington was born March 20. 1753, and was the elder son of Charles, the second Earl, (who was also a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 2d Horse Guards,) by the Right Honourable Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Charles, second Duke of Grafton, K. G.

His Lordship entered the army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant, November 3. 1769. He obtained a company in the 29th Foot in 1773; and having joined that regiment on its return from America at the close of that year, had the command of the light company. General Sir William Howe having invented a set of manœuvres for light infantry, seven light companies, among which was that commanded by Lord Petersham, assembled for their practice at Salisbury, in the summer of 1774; and his Majesty inspected the battalion on Salisbury plain.

In 1774 Lord Petersham was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Thetford; but the Parliament was

dissolved immediately after. In 1776, on the late Duke of Northumberland succeeding to the title of Baron Percy, Lord Petersham was elected for Westminster, which city he represented, until, by his father's death, he was raised to the House of Peers, April 1. 1779.

In the beginning of 1776, his Lordship exchanged his light company for the grenadier company of the 29th. In February of that year the regiment embarked at Chatham for Quebec, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Gordon, who the same year was assassinated in Canada by an American. The troops, on arriving in the basin of Quebec, were immediately ordered by General Sir Guy Carleton, the late Lord Dorchester, to land, which they effected, though cannonaded from the battery erected by the Americans on Point Levy. As soon as the men were refreshed, the original garrison, consisting of one company of the 7th Foot, some recruits for the 26th, the Royal Highland Emigrants, the marines of a frigate and sloop of war which had lain all the winter in the Cul-de-Sac, the seamen formed into a battalion, the English and French inhabitants in two corps, with a few artillery-men, and the new troops, — in all not 4000 men, — marched out to attack the American huddled camp on the plains of Abraham. The latter formed in line of battle, but after a few volleys from the British, they fled in every direction. The remainder of the 29th arrived a few days after, and did duty in Quebec till the arrival of the army from Europe under the command of General Burgoyne, when the whole was ordered up the river St. Lawrence, in pursuit of the Americans. On the 8th of June, the Americans attempted to cut off the troops in the town of Trois Rivières, which they thought was occupied by a small body of men; but they met with a warm reception from the flank companies of the 9th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 47th, 53d, and 62d regiments, and retreated into the woods.

The 24th regiment, ten companies of grenadiers, and the same number of light infantry, were formed into an advanced brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Simon

Fraser of the 24th Foot, appointed Brigadier-General. This brigade landed at Sorel, and pursued the Americans up the river Richelieu to Chamblée and Fort St. John, at which place the latter embarked in batteaux for the Isle aux Noix. The advanced brigade encamped at Fort St. John, till such time as boats and vessels could be got to follow the Americans.

As soon as the armament was completed, part of the 29th regiment embarked on board the ships of war as marines; and on the 11th and 13th of October actions took place between the British fleet, under Commodore Crew and Admiral Pringle, and the Americans, commanded by General Arnold; in all of which the British were victorious. The advanced and 1st brigades, with the artillery and remainder of the 29th, were in batteaux, and soon joined the fleet at Crown Point, where the 29th detachment had landed and taken post in the ruins of Fort Frederick. The army immediately encamped, but the weather setting in very cold and stormy, Sir Guy Carleton thought proper to defer the attack of Ticonderoga till the following spring. The army re-embarked and sailed the 2d of November, the fleet bringing up the rear.

On arriving in Canada the army was ordered into winter quarters. The advanced brigade was cantoned on both banks of the river St. Lawrence, from Montreal downwards. Lord Petersham's company was quartered at Verchere. The remainder of the 29th regiment was garrisoned at Montreal.

In the spring of 1777, General Burgoyne was appointed to command a detachment of Sir Guy Carleton's army, destined to cross Lake Champlain, for the attack of Ticonderoga, and to effect a junction with the southern army. This gallant army, after encountering the greatest difficulties, and disputing every inch of ground with the Americans, infinitely superior in number, was obliged to throw down their arms by the convention of Saratoga. During this active campaign, Lord Petersham acted as an aide-de-camp to General Burgoyne, and his services in that arduous capacity were particularly noticed by the unfortunate General. Indeed, his Lordship



was on the most intimate footing with all the Generals and other officers, particularly Brigadier-General Fraser, who died of the wounds he received in the action of the 7th of October.

After the disastrous issue of the campaign, Lord Petersham was sent to England with General Burgoyne's despatches, by the way of New York.

Shortly after his Lordship's arrival in London, he purchased, 16th January, 1778, a company in the Foot Guards. On the 22d of May, 1779 (having become Earl of Harrington on the 1st of the preceding month), his Lordship married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fleming of Brompton Park, co. Middlesex, Bart.

It being evident that the French meditated an attack on our West India possessions, letters of service were issued to raise a number of new regiments, one of which was given to his Lordship, who soon completed it as the 85th, and shortly after embarked with it for Jamaica as Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant — his commission bearing date the 30th of August, 1780. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell was at that time governor of the island, and, assisted by his Lordship, modelled his little army, sent for the defence of one of the gems in the British crown, in a masterly manner. In the arrangement his Lordship was made a Brigadier-General, with the command of the flank companies of all the regiments.

The 85th was commanded by Major Phipps (now General the Earl of Mulgrave). The great mortality which prevails more or less in the West Indies, particularly in the time of war, soon reduced the gallant corps sent from England to a small number. The 85th, one of the finest ever landed on any of our tropical islands, suffered severely; and his Lordship's health, from his great military exertions, being injured, he returned to England, accompanied by Lady Harrington, who had voluntarily insisted on sharing the fortunes of her husband amidst the dangers of the sea, the perils of war, and the unhealthiness of the West Indies. The remains of the 85th, after drafting such of the men as were fit for service, were embarked on board the *Ville de Paris*. The dreadful fate

of that splendid trophy of the immortal Rodney is well known.

On Lord Harrington's return to England, he met with a most gracious reception from his Majesty, who was pleased to nominate him, Nov. 1782, one of his aides-de-camp, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army.

On the death of Lieutenant-General Calcraft, Colonel of the 65th Foot, Lord Harrington was appointed, March 12. 1783, to the command of that regiment, which he immediately joined, and embarked with it for Ireland. While on Dublin duty he had the command of that garrison, and possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Duke of Rutland, then Lord-Lieutenant.

It was during this time that General Sir David Dundas, then Adjutant-General of the army in Ireland, wished to bring forward the system of tactics which is now adopted in our service. The Earl of Harrington, whose knowledge of the military art was inferior to none of his standing, approved highly of it, and immediately, with the Duke of Rutland's approbation, tried it with the 65th : the progress that was made in it, and the evident utility to be derived from it in execution, steadiness, celerity, and order, were fully exemplified at the time, which induced other regiments to follow the example ; so that, shortly after, it became general in both kingdoms. In June, 1792, it was, by his Majesty's orders, directed to be implicitly followed by every regiment in the service.

The 65th being ordered to America in 1785, his Lordship obtained his Majesty's permission to return to England.

In January, 1788, Lieutenant-General Tryon, Colonel of the 29th regiment, died ; the first notice of which his Lordship received by an express from Sir George Yonge, Secretary at War, notifying that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint him (Jan. 28. 1788,) Colonel of the 29th, as he knew it was what his Lordship much wished for. This very flattering attention of his royal master originated from Lord Harrington having asked for the 29th some years before, on the death of its then Colonel, Lieutenant-General Evelyn.

A few weeks after his appointment, his Lordship went down

to Worcester to see his regiment, which had returned from America in the November preceding. The joyful reception he experienced from his old friends on that occasion was equally pleasing and honourable to him. During the period of Lord Harrington's command of this regiment the nation was at peace; and it continued for three years together in garrison at Windsor, — a circumstance which contributed to the continuance and increase of that notice with which the noble Colonel had been honoured by the royal family.

In the summer of 1792 a camp was formed on Bagshot heath, consisting of the 2d, 3d, 14th, and 29th regiments of infantry, a detachment of artillery, and two regiments of light dragoons. The infantry was formed into two brigades: the first commanded by Lord Harrington, and the second by Colonel (afterwards General) Fox: both these officers had the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. General the Duke of Richmond commanded the whole.

The 5th of December, 1792, his Majesty was pleased to confer an additional mark of his regard on the Earl of Harrington, by appointing him Colonel of the first regiment of Life Guards, with the Gold Stick.

The 12th of October, 1793, his Lordship received the brevet of Major-General. During the campaigns in Flanders, his Lordship applied to his Majesty, that he might be sent with his regiment to serve under his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but his Lordship's appointment of Gold Stick rendered it incompatible. Shortly after this, his Majesty, wishing to be made acquainted with certain proceedings on the Continent, and probably to convey his own ideas respecting the operations of the army, particularly the British, sent the Earl of Harrington on a private mission to the Duke of York, with whom he remained for a short time.

His Lordship received the brevet of Lieutenant-General, Jan. 1. 1798, and was employed as second in command on the London Staff, his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Gloucester being first. He was soon after appointed a Privy Counsellor. He attained the rank of General, September 25. 1803.

In the spring of 1806 the Earl of Harrington was sent to the court of Berlin, immediately after Lord Harrowby, and both returned nearly at the same time *re infectâ*, his Prussian Majesty having evinced a determination to adopt the politics of St. Cloud.

Soon after, in the same year, the Earl was sent to Ireland as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that part of the empire, of which his grandfather had been twice Viceroy, in 1747 and 1749.

His Lordship was appointed Constable of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Earl of Cardigan deceased, March 17. 1812; and in the same year was succeeded in the chief command in Ireland by the present Earl of Hopetoun. At the coronation in 1821, the Earl of Harrington was the bearer of the Great Standard of England.

By his Countess before mentioned, (who was a conspicuous lady in the court circles, being a great favourite with Queen Charlotte, and who died Feb. 3. 1824,) the Earl of Harrington had eight sons and three daughters:—1st, the Right Hon. Charles, now Earl of Harrington, a Colonel in the army, and a Lord of the Bedchamber; his Lordship is unmarried: 2d, the Honourable Lincoln Edwin Robert, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, C. B., and a Groom of the Bedchamber, also unmarried: 3d, the most Honourable Anna Maria, Marchioness of Tavistock, married to the Marquis of Tavistock in 1808, and has one child, Lord Russell: 4th, the Honourable Leicester Fitzgerald Charles, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and a distinguished traveller; he, like his two elder brethren, is a bachelor: 5th, the Honourable William Sefton George, who died an infant: 6th, the Honourable Fitzroy Henry Richard, also originally in the army, but now in holy orders, Rector of Calton in Yorkshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence; he married, in 1808, Miss Caroline Wyndham, daughter of the Honourable Charles Wyndham, and has two surviving sons: 7th, the Honourable Francis Charles, a Major in the army; he married Miss Wilson of Dublin, and has issue a daughter: 8th, the Honourable

Henry William : 9th, Lady Caroline Anne : 10th, the most Noble Charlotte Augusta, Duchess of Leinster, married to the present Duke of Leinster in 1818, and has had several children ; and, 11th, the Honourable Augustus.

Lord Harrington was 11th in lineal descent from George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. through the honourable and distinguished houses of Pole Lord Montacute, Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, Somerset Duke of Beaufort, and Fitzroy Duke of Grafton. But Lord Harrington was one of the last men who stood in need of borrowing merit from the dead. In every relation of life, public as well as private, he stood forward unexceptionable and pre-eminent. As a Lord of Parliament, a Privy Counsellor, and a General officer, he was as zealous as efficient in the discharge of every important duty which he owed to his king and country ; nor was he deficient in the milder virtues of the Christian, the husband, the parent, and the friend. He lived honoured with the cordial personal intimacy of his two successive sovereigns ; whilst his society was eagerly sought after and highly prized by all that there was of noble, of great, of good, among his equals. His charities were widely spread, liberally dispensed, and unostentatiously secret. He may truly be said to " have done good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame." His death, which took place at Brighton on the 15th of September, 1829, was a splendid instance of euthanasia. Nine of his children surrounded his couch, and in affectionate anguish watched his last-drawn breath. He was attended to the grave by his seven sons, and a numerous tenantry to whom he had ever stood in *loco parentis*. As his memory will be embalmed, may his example be copied by his successors ; and long, very long,

" At Elvaston may British bounty stand,  
And Justice linger ere she quit the land."

The remains of the Earl of Harrington were interred at Elvaston in Derbyshire, on Sunday, Sept. 27. The procession moved from Shardlow in this order : — Sixty-three tenants on

horseback, then thirty-two on foot; a coach and four, with the steward and clergyman; mutes on horseback; state lid of plumes; coronet and cushion; hearse; two coaches and six, and two coaches and four, containing all the Earl's six sons, Sir John Whale, and John Curzon, Esq.

The materials for the foregoing Memoir have been derived from "Public Characters," "The Royal Military Calendar," and "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. VIII.

THOMAS HARRISON, Esq.

ARCHITECT.

A PORTION of the following brief biographical sketch was originally published, immediately after Mr. Harrison's decease, in a Chester paper. For the remainder we are indebted to the courtesy of a friend.

Mr. Harrison was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the year 1744. Having shown a taste for drawing, he went to Rome, under the patronage of the late Lord Dundas, about the year 1769 ; and remained there for several years.

At the time Mr. Harrison was pursuing his studies at Rome, Pope Ganganelli was forming a collection of ancient sculpture in an old part of the building adjoining to the *Cortile* of the *Belvidere*, which had been fitted up for the purpose ; and part of the foundation for a projected portico round the *Cortile*, for the reception of the *Apollo Belvidere*, the *Laocoön*, &c., was actually laid when the young English artist paid one of his visits to that part of the Vatican. As this building was preparing to receive the finest pieces of sculpture then in the Vatican, it appeared to him that neither the rich manner of adorning or lining the walls with variegated marbles, nor the lights thrown by a projecting portico on these fine and simple statues and fragments of sculpture, would be advantageous either for general observation or for the study

of artists. These observations induced Mr. Harrison to make sketches for converting the court, which is 100 feet square, into a museum for sculpture, by covering the whole space, and forming four galleries, each 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 25 feet high, the arched roofs of which were divided into five compartments; the centre and the two extreme ones were covered by small domes, with a circular light in the centre of each, so that this quadrilateral gallery would be lighted by eight of these lights. There were eight principal square niches at the terminations of the galleries, for some of the most remarkable of the statues. They were proposed to be ornamented with the antique columns then in the Vatican, which have been used in the arcades of the present building, and were to be finished more or less like those in the Pantheon, but without pedestals. In the space between the lights were circular niches from the floor, and without columns, for other statues, or fragments of sculpture; and in the intermediate spaces between the niches, as well as above, under the cornice, were places for other fragments and bas-reliefs. The central space was circular, 54 feet in diameter, covered by a dome, with a light in the centre; to this were four entrances from the centre of the galleries, and in the angles were four large circular recesses for the reception of statues, &c. The spaces between these recesses and the four doors were ornamented with double marble pilasters. The sketch of this idea having been seen by Mr. Hewson, the sculptor, he took occasion to mention it to Piranesi, who so far approved of it, as to urge Mr. Harrison to finish the design, and requested Mr. Jenkins (then residing in Rome, and known to all travellers visiting that place) to introduce the author and his design to the Pope, which was accordingly done; and his Holiness referred Mr. Jenkins and the artist to Cardinal Braschi (the late Pius the VIth), who was Treasurer, and had the direction of these improvements. After examining the drawings, the Cardinal appointed a meeting upon the spot, at which his Highness attended, together with the Pope's architect and sculptor, Mr. Mengs the painter, Mr. Jenkins, and the young Englishman.



To the adoption of the design, thus brought forward, it may be supposed there would be many objections raised by those concerned. The first was from part of the foundation being already begun; the next was to the lights from above; but the principal one was to removing the Apollo from its situation in one of the angles of the Cortile to a niche in that end of the gallery, a distance of about four or five feet. After this objection had been discussed for some time, Mr. Jenkins said he would give a bond for 40,000 crowns that no injury should happen to the statue in executing the design. Here, however, the project ended. It may be observed, that this very statue has since made a journey across the Alps and back, without having received any injury. As there had been some objection made to the skylights, to which the Italians were not much accustomed, Mr. Harrison made a model of the general form of the buildings, to show his friends the effect of the lights as far as could be done by a small model, which he left in Rome, and which may probably have given the idea of the circular room since built, connected with the court of the Belvidere and the Vatican library.

It was hinted to Mr. Harrison that this interference on his part might have had a prejudicial influence upon the decision of the professors of the academy of St. Luke, at the concurrence which took place some time afterwards, an account of which was written by the celebrated Piranesi, from which account the following are extracts: —

“ The subject of the design to be made by the candidates in the first class of architecture was the embellishment of the entrance to Rome, called the *Piazza di Santa Maria del Popolo*, with liberty to alter the form of the square, and to remove the church and convent adjoining. There were four candidates, who, on the day appointed (April 27. 1773), made their proofs in presence of the academicians; after which the premiums were adjudged in the following manner: — Eight architects were assembled in the hall of the academy, on the walls of which were hung the designs of the candidates. These architects were Messrs. Navona, Gregorini, the Chevalier

Piranesi, Giansimoni, Orlandi, Byres, Asprucci, and the Chevalier Nicoletti. The names being drawn from the urn, the first prize fell to a pupil of Giansimoni; there being five votes for him, two for Mr. Harrison, an Englishman, and one for Marini, another candidate. The Chevalier Piranesi and Mr. James Byres saw with great regret the result of the votes, and protested against proceeding to the decision of the second premium, as they did not consider that of the first as just. In their opinion, the second prize should have been given to Giansimoni's pupil, and the first to the Englishman. Piranesi being, however, earnestly entreated by the members to give his vote for the second prize, he at length threw in his vote for Marini, saying that he was determined not to give it to Harrison, the Englishman, because he justly deserved the first; and having been deprived of that, he did not consider him as any longer a candidate. Piranesi and Byres, incensed at so unjust a decision, said all in their power to induce the president to set it aside, but in vain. Mr. Harrison's cause was also warmly espoused by Mr. Jenkins, who laid the whole before the Pope, and obtained his Holiness's permission that the public should judge of the merit of Mr. Harrison's design, and that it should be exhibited, together with those which gained the premium, for three days, in the great hall of the Capitol.

“ On the opening of the doors, a great crowd of people were assembled, curious to see the designs which had been thought worthy of the premiums, when a general murmur of disapprobation was heard through the room, all with one accord praising the Englishman's design, as far superior to those which had obtained the prizes; for Rome is ever ready to acknowledge the merit of all. There were also a number of foreigners pursuing their studies at Rome, — French, Spaniards, Danes, Swedes, and others, — who all united with the Romans in praise of Harrison and censure of the judges; at the same time commending the justice of the Pope, the noble Clement XIV., who had commanded the public exhibition of the design, notwithstanding the opposition of the

Academy. He might also, by his absolute power, have commanded that the premium should be given to Harrison ; but he thought proper to make the public the judge of his merits, and thus bestowed upon him the highest of all premiums, and a reward beyond his utmost wishes."

Subsequently, the Pope was graciously pleased to admit Mr. Harrison to an audience, and to present him with two medals ; the one of gold, the other of silver. Being convinced of the injustice the Academy had done Mr. Harrison, his Holiness was pleased, by the following rescript, to direct the said Academy to elect him a member thereof: —

" The public having joined in an universal approbation of the drawing of Thomas Harrison, the English architect, exhibited in the capitol on the occasion of the late concurrence, and his Holiness being desirous of giving Mr. Harrison a testimony of his approbation, orders the Prince of St. Luke's Academy to elect the said Thomas Harrison an Academic of Merit in the said Academy."

It can scarcely be necessary to add, that the commands of the Pope were immediately complied with, to the universal satisfaction of every impartial and disinterested judge.

Upon leaving Rome, Mr. Harrison travelled through a part of Italy and France, and returned to England in the year 1770.

The first building of consequence he designed after his return from Rome was a bridge of five arches over the Lune, at Lancaster. This was the first level bridge ever erected; the first stone was laid the 23d of George III. (1783). The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Lancaster during the progress of the work: —

" Last week, upon striking the centres which were placed under the first arch of the bridge now building at Lancaster, the appearance thereof became truly beautiful ; and, notwithstanding the magnitude of the stones that compose this arch, its *apparent lightness* surprised every spectator ; for which, as well as for taste and elegance, and for the workmanlike manner in which it is executed by the undertakers,

it is equally admirable. Indeed, it reflects the greatest credit upon the ingenious planner and architect, Mr. Harrison, whose excellent and accurate drawings, and also his continued care and attention in superintending this useful and noble bridge (a building which, when completed, will do honour to the county) merit the highest praise."

About the same time (1780) Mr. Harrison exhibited, in the Society of Artists' room, a design for a bridge in the situation of the present Waterlloo Bridge. The arches were of equal dimensions, and, consequently, level upon the road. It was called a Triumphal Naval Bridge, under the idea that nothing could be more appropriate than such a noble and useful structure as a bridge in this central situation, to record our naval victories, for which purpose a naval column was at that time talked of. It was consequently more ornamented than would be proper, except with such an intention. There were rostral Doric columns against the centre of every pier connected with the wall, and rising from the top of the semicircular ends of the piers as high as the balustrade, or above it; so that the upper part of the columns formed pedestals to the road for statues of victorious Admirals, sufficiently elevated to be out of the reach of injury.

Having settled at Lancaster, Mr. Harrison designed and executed the extensive improvements and alterations in the castle at that place; and afterwards gained a premium, and was appointed architect, for rebuilding the gaol and county courts at Chester. This building, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, is noticed in the following manner by M. Dupin, in his account of England:—

"The sessions' house and the *panoptic* prison of Chester are united in the same building, which, most assuredly, is the handsomest of this kind that is to be seen in Europe. The interior arrangements are well contrived, and bespeak much regard for humanity: the architecture is equally simple and majestic."

The armoury and the exchequer buildings, which form the east and west wings of the superb county hall at Chester, as

also the chaste and unexampled *propylea*, or gateway, before it, were built after designs furnished by Mr. Harrison; and the new bridge across the Dee, now in progress, which is to be formed of one arch of two hundred feet span, is also from his design, a model of which may be seen in the grand jury-room in Chester Castle. This extraordinary piece of architecture, when completed, will have no parallel in Europe, the largest arch known to exist being twenty-five feet span below its dimensions. In short, it is to his fertile genius the city of Chester is indebted for all the splendid improvements in the immediate vicinage of its Castle.

In the report of the deputation from the city of London, appointed to visit the principal gaols in England, for the purpose of improving those of the metropolis, the gaol of the Castle of Chester is distinguished by being said to be "in every respect one of the best constructed gaols in the kingdom." The deputation consisted of four aldermen, accompanied by the town-clerk, and Mr. Dance, the city architect; their report has since been published by an order of the Court of Aldermen, and presented to the different counties, &c. the gaols of which they visited.

The following encomium by Cumberland (*Observer*, vol. iv. p. 12.), written forty or fifty years ago, is a flattering testimonial of the high repute in which Mr. Harrison was then held, and may be appositely quoted upon the present occasion: —

"I reserve the mention of her (England's) architects, as a separate class, that I may for once break in upon my general rule, by indulging myself in a prediction (upon which I am willing to stake all my credit with the reader), that when the modest genius of a Harrison shall be brought into fuller display, England will have to boast of a native architect which the brightest age of Greece would glory to acknowledge."

England is indebted to Mr. Harrison for the possession of those valuable antiquities now known by the name of the Elgin marbles. When the Earl of Elgin was appointed ambassador to the Porte, in 1799, Mr. Harrison, who was at

that time in Scotland, designing a house for his Lordship, strongly recommended to him to endeavour to procure *casts* of all the remaining sculpture, &c. in Athens, but had not the least idea of the marbles themselves being removed.

Since Mr. Harrison resided in the neighbourhood of Chester, he has been engaged in several works of importance : amongst others, a Greek Doric column, at Shrewsbury, in honour of Lord Hill; and one for the Marquis of Anglesea, erected near his Lordship's residence, on the Straits of the Menai. The following paper was written by him soon after the erection of Lord Hill's column (but not published), in consequence of the design being, in several publications, attributed to Mr. Haycock, of Shrewsbury, the gentleman who obtained the second premium. As the same has been asserted since Mr. Harrison's death, it may be well to show what were his feelings on the subject. Mr. Harrison was not a candidate for the premiums, having for many years declined entering into competitions of the kind; but his services were afterwards requested by the committee : —

“ Enquiries have frequently been made, and even disputes arisen, when the names of the authors of works in any department of the arts have been uncertain. To remove, therefore, any doubt respecting the name of the architect of the column erected at Shrewsbury in honour of Lord Hill by the people of Shropshire, Mr. Harrison has been urged by his friends to publish the whole or such parts of the correspondence between the committee and himself as relate to the design and execution of the column, — this being the only measure now in his power by which he can fully justify his claim to the honour of having been the architect of this testimonial, which, though it may be of little consequence to the public, he considers of some to himself.

“ The gross misrepresentation in the pamphlet sold at the column, and in some of the monthly publications, will, by this means, be corrected, and the imputation removed from the committee of the inconsistency and partiality which appear in this book, of their having adjudged the first pre-

mium to one design, and then unanimously agreeing to adopt another which had obtained only the second premium.

“ The inconsiderate interference of partial or interested friends frequently injures the party they wish to elevate more than that they mean to depress. To assert, as is done in these publications, that the original design of a simple, detached, Doric column was made by any person now living, is absurd ; since it is well known that the order originated in an early period of Grecian art, and the remaining examples, from that time to its decline, may be traced in one or two excellent works on the subject, published in this country for the use of architects and others. Therefore, selecting an example judiciously from these, changing its proportions a little according to circumstances, and adding an appropriate basement, &c. agreeing with the size and simplicity of the column, constitute, together with detailed working drawings, and a particular attention to the construction, the chief business of the architect of such a column.

“ Under these circumstances, Mr. Harrison considers himself as much the original designer or architect of this building, as of any other he ever did ; and, from his attention to the above essentials, it is presumed that, whatever the merits of the design may be, this is not only one of the best-constructed columns, and of the least number of stones of its dimensions, since the erection of those of Trajan and Antonini at Rome, but the largest Grecian Doric column ever erected.

“ The acting members of the committee, and the person who has taken upon him to describe this testimonial in the book mentioned, know that from the time the premiums were adjudged, and after Mr. Harrison was pressed into the service of the committee, the candidate who had the second prize, and to whom the credit of this erection is now given, had no more to do with it than either of the others who gained the first and third premiums ; but that after Mr. Harrison’s design was approved of, it was, without alteration, contracted for and executed from his working drawings, &c. in which the

number, form, and dimensions of all the stones were indicated, and under a superintendent occasionally sent by him, at the request of the committee, from Chester, Therefore, as Mr. Harrison neither needs nor wishes to gain credit from the designs of any man, he will not tamely suffer another, especially in a work of this nature, to assume credit from what *he* may have successfully designed and executed.

“ There will be added outlines of the designs to which the first and second premiums were adjudged by the committee.

“ Chester, December 13. 1817.”

Mr. Harrison also erected the triumphal arch at Holyhead, built to commemorate the King's landing there ; as well as the jubilee tower upon Moel Famma, to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. To which may be added the Lyceum and St. Nicholas's tower, in Liverpool; and the theatre and Exchange buildings in Manchester. Mr. Harrison, likewise, having been called up to London to attend a committee of the House of Commons, respecting Ouse Bridge, at York, was consulted in the formation of Waterloo Bridge. By the following extract from the *Chester Courant*, of the 27th of July, 1824, it also appears that he was the first to propose a grand quay on the banks of the Thames, to be built from Westminster Bridge to that of Blackfriars ; a project which was afterwards warmly advocated by Colonel Trench and other distinguished individuals : —

“ It will be seen by the above account \*, that this scheme has for its advocates some of the most distinguished characters of the country ; and to those who are at all acquainted with the metropolis, it will be obvious the accomplishment of it will be of incalculable utility. Whatever share of merit, however, the country may ascribe to the individuals who now take a lead for carrying the plan into effect, we must claim for our highly respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Harrison, architect, the credit of having suggested it, and pointed out its advan-

\* This refers to the report of a meeting held in London, on the 17th July, 1824, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for forming a quay to extend from London Bridge to Scotland Yard.



tages, so early as the year 1810. This will clearly appear from the following observations on the subject of improving the banks of the Thames, previous to the erection of Waterloo Bridge, made by this gentleman, when in London, in the above year, and which were published in the *Chester Guardian* of November 20. 1817. We do not affirm, because we do not know, that the present projectors of the improvements have acted upon Mr. Harrison's suggestion; but we are induced to republish his remarks, which, at least, show a striking similarity with the proposed plan, and stamp the measure now contemplated with the sanction of an eminent architect, by whom this city has been, and we trust will be further embellished. — EDIT.

“ ‘SIR,—The proposed extent of the arches for the Strand Bridge, according to the elevation published, appears larger than necessary; and the water-way, limited by the act of parliament to 1080 feet, to be likewise more than the river requires, supposing the banks contracted.

“ ‘Commodious and open quays upon the banks of the Thames are very desirable, as well for the convenience which they would afford to trade and commerce, and the inhabitants in general, as for the improvement they would produce in the appearance of the town; and it is much to be regretted, that more attention has not been paid to an object of such importance.

“ ‘*In erecting this bridge, something should be done with a view to future improvements of this nature*; and if a continued quay could be made from Westminster Bridge to that of Blackfriars, or to the proposed Strand Bridge, it would be one of the most useful and finest works attempted for ages in this metropolis.

“ ‘It is, therefore, here suggested to remove, as much as possible, from the river the coal barges, and make better conveniences for them in the space which might be gained betwixt the proposed quay and the present irregular and inconvenient shore, by somewhat contracting the river, and removing the

almost ruinous buildings which disgrace some parts of its banks, from Privy Gardens downwards; spaces might then be formed for docks for coal barges at proper distances amongst the buildings to be erected: these docks might be entered by swivel bridges upon the quays, and frequently, at low tides, under them, so that the river would, in a great measure, be freed from the disagreeable appearance of these barges, and a continued quay be formed.

“ ‘ Upon the side of this quay might be built, at intervals, continued rows of houses, with terraces, more or less like the Adelphi, not to interfere with such gardens, &c. as are open to the river. The docks might, in part, be arched, so that there would be other conveniences above; and the business of discharging the coal flats, and loading the waggons, might probably be done in the higher parts of the Strand, by proper cranes placed upon raised roads over the docks, and nearly level with the street: this would prevent that very inconvenient and, it may be said, cruel pull for the horses from the present wharfs, which so frequently interrupts the carriages, and passengers upon the foot-paths, in the Strand.

“ ‘ The present is a very slight sketch of what might be attempted, which, if not completed for centuries to come, would remain a credit to the age in which it was projected and begun, and to those individual promoters who had resolution and perseverance sufficient to overcome all difficulties attending, in this country, the introduction of such an extensive and grand improvement: but after contemplating what has been done, within these few years, at Westminster, I do not altogether despair of seeing something of this nature attempted. It would be a part of the projected plan of Sir Christopher Wren, for rebuilding the city of London after the great fire, who had formed grand and commodious quays upon the banks of the Thames, which all succeeding ages will regret was not wholly put into execution. Such a plan, instead of spreading out the town to an inconvenient extent, would be improving it, by rendering clean, convenient, and ornamental, a part thereof, apparently every way the con-

trary ; and that part, too, the very centre of the town, and which, from several circumstances, will always remain so.

“ ‘ Were improvements like these promoted on this side of the river, it might be hoped that the opposite shore would, in time, undergo the same desirable change. *With this view it is proposed to place arches in the abutments of the new bridge, for the purpose of making a communication between the quays ;* and to continue the quay along the terrace of Somerset House, by placing a swivel bridge in the centre, if necessary, for the entrance to the navy wharf, and to place iron railing in the arches, so as to leave the passage under the terrace independent of the public quay. Upon these quays there should be an uninterrupted walk for foot passengers ; but for carriages of every description it would, perhaps, be proper to make interruptions at convenient distances.

“ ‘ The common observer of the business daily going forward on both sides of the Thames, from Westminster to the Tower, must be struck with the extraordinary inconvenience with which it is carried on, through the want of regularity, width, and commodiousness in the quays, and in the avenues and communications to them. Were a general plan digested, fixed upon, and begun, for the improvement of any part of the banks of this river, crowded as they are with the most extensive commerce ever carried on by any people, in the productions of all parts of the globe, the convenience, not only for commerce, but for the health, comfort, and ornament of the town, which such a plan would produce, would, it is hoped, ensure its continuance, at least, through the most irregular and inconvenient parts which disfigure this river and disgrace the metropolis.

“ ‘ I am, &c. &c.

“ ‘ T. H.’ ”

“ ‘ London, May 24. 1810.’ ”

Several years since, Mr. Harrison was honoured with a visit from Count Woronzow, formerly ambassador from the court of Russia to England, who was passing through Chester,

and expressed much admiration of the county hall, gaol, and other buildings at the Castle; and six or seven years since, he was requested by the son of the above, Count Michael Woronzow, to design a palace to be built in the Ukraine, upon the banks of the Dnieper, and a gateway for the triumphal entrance of the late Emperor; and the Count came to Chester several times to see and consult with him respecting them. This design, which was approved of by Count Woronzow, is in the Grecian style, and has a range of apartments on the principal floor, which form a vista of upwards of 500 feet in length. A tower or lighthouse more than 100 feet in height, for which Mr. Harrison made a design, has been built by Count Woronzow upon an eminence, on which it may be seen from the Black Sea.

Besides Broomhall, in Fifeshire, the residence of the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Harrison designed houses for several gentlemen in Scotland; amongst others, one for the late General Abercrombie, and one for Mr. Bruce, which is thus noticed in Sir John Sinclair's statistical account of Scotland: — "The only house in the parish of Clackmannan that deserves the name of elegant is just now finished by Mr. Bruce of Kenpett, from a beautiful design of Mr. Harrison, of Lancaster. Placed in one of the finest situations the country affords, it is also built in a style of superior elegance to most of the houses to be met with in Scotland, and exhibits in all its parts an equal attention to convenience and utility, as it does to elegance and taste."

In private society Mr. Harrison was deservedly held in high estimation. On Sunday, the 29th of March, 1829, this highly distinguished artist departed this life, at his residence in the Castle-Field, in Chester, at the advanced age of 85. He has left a widow and two daughters.

## No. IX.

GENERAL SIR BRENT SPENCER, G. C. B., K. T. S.,  
COLONEL OF THE 40TH FOOT, AND GOVERNOR OF CORK.

FEW officers have seen more active service than this distinguished and lamented individual.

He was descended from a most respectable family in Ireland, and highly connected in the northern part of that kingdom; being the son of Conway Spencer, Esq., of Iramery, in the county of Antrim, and the brother of Mrs. Canning, of Garvagh, mother of Lord Garvagh.

About the seventeenth year of his age he entered the army, being, on the 18th of January, 1778, appointed an Ensign in the 15th regiment of foot. On the 12th of November, 1779, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment; and his first service was at the siege of Brimston Hill, in the island of St. Christopher, in the year 1782. This fortress, situated on a high conical hill in that island, was considered to be almost impregnable; but having been bombarded with a skill and energy quite unexpected, was surrendered to the French army, after a siege of six weeks, during which the troops suffered great losses and innumerable difficulties and privations.

On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, this officer had arrived to the rank of Major, and then commanded the 18th regiment of foot in the island of Jamaica. Soon after its commencement, that regiment, with some other small detachments, were ordered to the island of St. Domingo, under the command of Colonel Whitelock, for the purpose of assisting the Royalists in the disputes then raging betwixt

them and the new Republicans. Various expeditions were immediately undertaken in behalf of the Royalist party, the execution of which, on every occasion, was entrusted to Major Spencer, in all of which he particularly distinguished himself. Amongst many others, the following may be worth recording. Some reinforcements having arrived from England, under the command of Major-General White, an expedition was planned against Port-au-Prince, the capital of that part of the island. Whilst the ships of war were employed in making the necessary impression on Fort Rezotton, on the sea-side, Major Spencer was landed with a party of troops for its attack, as soon as this measure had been completed. Before this was effected, a thunder-storm of the most tremendous description came on, and necessarily put a stop to all operations. During this awful suspense, Major Spencer led the troops to the works, and they were instantaneously carried by the bayonet. For this and his other numerous services, Major Spencer was, in 1794, promoted by brevet to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In this warfare, carried to the point of extermination on both sides, the British troops soon found they had to contend with an enemy of the most desperate description, — the uncivilised African converted into a wild and furious democrat; and they were soon so much harassed and reduced by sickness, that to defend their posts on the coast against the unceasing attacks of the enemy, was all that could be effected, and, until farther reinforcements arrived, their sufferings and privations in many cases were extreme. \*

\* During this period, the port of Tibursoon was invested, and repeatedly attacked by the brigands. Its small garrison, consisting of about thirty men of the 13th regiment, and some Colonial troops, under the command of Captain Hardyman, of that regiment, as often beat them back. Being at length too much weakened to withstand such incessant attacks, they found means, during a temporary suspension, to withdraw from the fort; and placing their wounded in the centre, they endeavoured to reach the adjoining post of Jeremie. Amongst the wounded was Lieutenant Baskerville, of the 13th regiment, too much disabled to accompany them. Knowing well the fatal consequences of the arrival of the enemy, and determined not to fall into their hands, he carried his remedy in his bosom. The final departure of his companions from the fort, was the moment chosen by this noble youth to act the part of a Roman, and escape the vengeance of his merciless foes.

The 13th regiment were so reduced by sickness, and by their almost incessant operations, at this period, that they were ordered to England, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was soon after appointed to the 40th regiment. At this period, the military character of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer attracted the notice of his late Majesty, who was pleased to appoint him to the honourable situation of one of his aids-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel in the army; and from that time he continued to be one of his Majesty's first military favourites, and, when not employed on service, was constantly about his person, and was soon after appointed one of his Majesty's equerries.

The next expedition in which Colonel Spencer served, was that to Holland, under the Duke of York, in the year 1799. Though this expedition terminated unfortunately, occasioned chiefly by the errors of those who planned it — the principal of which was, the time of the year chosen for its commencement — the British army, on all occasions, manifested the utmost steadiness and bravery. The movements of his Royal Highness were conducted, under the greatest difficulties, with infinite skill; and which, had the event of this campaign been more favourable, would have been highly estimated. The conduct of Colonel Spencer, during this campaign, was highly conspicuous, and attracted the notice both of the Commander-in-chief and of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. That great General, in reporting the attack of the enemy on the advanced party of our army, before the arrival of the Commander-in-chief, honoured him with his particular thanks, for the spirit and judgment with which he defended the village of St. Martin; and in the long-contested affair of September 21st, in the storm of Oudecapel, his Royal Highness was pleased to mark his conduct with his particular notice and approbation.

The next expedition sent from this country was that to Egypt in the year 1801. On that occasion, whether by the choice of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, or by the appointment of the Commander-in-chief, there appeared to have been a selection of the most promising and distinguished officers the British army could produce; amongst them was Colonel

Spencer, commanding the four flank companies of the 40th regiment, and forming part of the reserve under the immediate command of Major-General Moore. During the whole of that campaign, the conduct of Colonel Spencer was marked by the highest military talent, and he continued throughout it to receive the warmest eulogiums, both from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson. In the celebrated landing of the army on the coast, opposed to a large entrenched force, he obtained not only the approbation of the Commander-in-chief, but the admiration of the whole army. Major-General Moore commanded that division of the army; and after much loss, and the most serious opposition, that gallant officer saw that the landing would most probably fail, and with consequences, perhaps, of the most disastrous nature, unless a post of the enemy, situate on a high sand-hill, the fire from which was of the most destructive kind, were silenced. Colonel Spencer had just then made good his landing, at the head of his flank companies, to whom Major-General Moore communicated his fears that all would be lost unless possession were taken of that hill. Colonel Spencer having been joined by the 23d regiment, which had just landed on the beach, immediately rushed up the hill, with an impetuosity almost incredible, and carried the entrenchment by the bayonet. On that achievement probably hung the fate of the expedition. It was a moment of the most awful suspense; the troops paused to behold the effect of the attack; and those only who witnessed it, can describe the sensation produced by such a scene.\* That hill being gained, the greatest difficulty was removed, and the troops afterwards made good their landing without much farther loss. It was observed in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's despatch — "They made good their landing with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the

\* This hill was pointed out to Dr. Clarke during his travels in Egypt, and its attack described to him; and though he is incorrect as to the troops employed on the occasion, he says its ascent was nearly impracticable, and he seems almost disposed to doubt its truth. Such a remark, from so learned and reflecting an observer, is the highest eulogium that can be bestowed on the skill and judgment of its commander, and on the brave men that followed him.



enemy to retire. The troops that ascended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th regiment, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whose coolness and good conduct Major-General Moore has mentioned to me in the highest terms of approbation."

Colonel Spencer was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March; he commanded the attack, and succeeded, against Rosetta. He was also honoured with the thanks of the Commander-in-chief for his conduct in a brilliant affair on the 5th of September, in front of Alexandria, which Lord Hutchinson has thus recorded: — "The action afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer, had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the camp directly opposite our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot until they got very close to the 80th regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men. He was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments in the greatest confusion, had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners."

The expedition to Egypt, independent of its success, and its political influence, was of the highest importance in a military point of view. It was the first effort of the British troops against that formidable power which had almost taught the world to believe that it was invincible and irresistible, and it served to give that confidence to the officer and soldier in the skill and judgment of their commanders, which afterwards led to those brilliant achievements and victories, that raised the British character to the highest pinnacle of military fame. The peace of Amiens soon followed the conclusion of this campaign.

In the year 1805, Colonel Spencer obtained the rank of Major-General. The military operations undertaken at this period were both unimportant and disastrous. The administration of the time had formed a determination not to interfere with the affairs of the Continent, which no political event, however interesting, was to alter; and they saw one great military power after another, the bulwarks of Europe for ages, annihilated with the utmost indifference. The succeeding administration judged it necessary to adopt a different plan of proceeding; and in the early part of the year 1807, troops were assembled on the coast, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity to harass the enemy, and a considerable force was in the summer of that year sent to the Baltic, to co-operate with our allies in that quarter. They arrived, however, too late, and found the Continent completely subdued. In this situation of affairs in that part of the world, it became a measure of the most imperious necessity, either to make Denmark our ally, or to get immediate possession of its fleet. The policy of that Court compelled this country to adopt the latter alternative, and a large armament, under the command of Lord Cathcart, was sent out for that purpose. Major-General Spencer was appointed to the staff of this expedition. The military operations of the siege of Copenhagen were carried on with the greatest vigour, every officer and soldier felt himself engaged on a service which the peculiar difficulties of his country had forced on him, and the ardour displayed in the accomplishment of this object was of the most determined and irresistible character. It was impossible for the force of Denmark to resist so impetuous an attack, and every thing their country required was soon effected by the joint efforts of the navy and army. The post of honour, in covering the embarkation of the army, was entrusted to Major-General Spencer. Some anxiety was on this occasion felt, from the expectation of resentment from an enraged people; but every thing was regulated with so much skill and discipline, that the Danes beheld the departure of the last of our troops from their shores, without offering them the least molestation.

Early in the following year, Major-General Spencer was appointed to the command of an expedition consisting of 6000 men. The direct object of this armament was never perfectly known; but its equipment, and the choice made of its commander, marked it for some bold enterprise. Public rumour assigned its destination for the attack of Ceuta, on the coast of Africa, and there is every reason to suppose that to have been its real destination. On its arrival at Gibraltar, and whilst the necessary measures were maturing for its execution, the resistance of the Spanish nation to the domination of the French Emperor broke forth; and the armament now so opportunely situated, and whose objects were thus so singularly changed, was ordered to render them all the assistance possible. This offer, however, was refused by the high national, once dignified, pride of the Spaniards. Major-General Spencer, therefore, after having given all the assistance in his power to the operations of the Spaniards, by some joint movements with the navy on the coast, was soon afterwards ordered to join Sir Arthur Wellesley, with all the troops under his command, in Portugal.

On the junction of these forces, operations were immediately commenced against the French army; the celebrated battles of Vimiera and Roleia were fought, and the surrender of all the French troops in Portugal soon followed, in all which services Major-General Spencer was particularly engaged; and for his advice and assistance he was thanked in the most warm and friendly manner by Sir Arthur Wellesley. After the convention of Cintra, Major-General Spencer returned to England, and was a material witness on the military inquiry relating to that measure. His evidence was marked by great circumspection and delicacy, and did him the greatest credit and honour. In the following year, 1809, his Majesty conferred on Major-General Spencer the honourable distinction of a Knight of the Bath.

In May, 1810, Sir Brent Spencer was appointed second in command to the army in Portugal, under Lord Wellington, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. The state of Portugal

at that period was extremely precarious : the force of the enemy was accumulating to a degree truly alarming ; and Massena, esteemed the second General of the age, was appointed to its command. The most sanguine scarcely ventured to think favourably of the situation of our army in that country, and the public opinion went to the length of the most gloomy despondency. At this critical juncture, Sir Brent Spencer accepted this appointment. The discrimination of the Government in this selection was for many reasons highly judicious ; it served to animate the army, and they welcomed his return. The overwhelming force of Massena soon compelled the Commander-in-chief to take measures for his retreat, and the lines of Torres Vedras were then contemplated and finished, as the last resource of the British army. During this retreat, the battle of Busaco was fought ; planned and undertaken by the Commander-in-chief, more, perhaps, for the purpose of trying the Portuguese troops, and to give an *éclat* to his proceedings and to the valour of the army, before it was doomed to retrace its steps to the shores of Portugal, than for any other effect it might have produced.\*

The position taken for this fight was most admirably chosen, and its results manifested the deep and comprehensive mind of its commander. The Portuguese troops, linked in line with the British, fought and charged with equal bravery. He obtained a complete victory ; and, animated by their success, and confident in the skill of their great commander, the army began their retreat towards those celebrated intrenchments, to defend the interests of their country, and their own honour. In this battle, and during the retreat of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer had an opportunity of rendering essential service, and received the warmest thanks from the Commander-in-chief on the occasion. The army was followed by the enemy with a force truly alarming. But, notwithstand-

\* The Commander-in-chief had, perhaps, other reasons for making this stand at Busaco ; he had many detachments around him to withdraw and extricate from their positions : but whatever were his reasons, it is impossible not to admire and appreciate the consummate skill with which all their manœuvres were executed.

ing the great military skill of its commander, and the sanguine expectations formed by the French emperor of the final overthrow of the British army, they paused only to behold the resistance offered to them; and in the spring of the following year they retreated from this scene of British prowess, in the greatest confusion and dismay. During this arduous struggle, Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer nobly supported the post of honour as second in command, and on all occasions manifested the most ardent desire to promote the plans of the Commander-in-chief, for which he constantly received his warmest acknowledgments. Some circumstances having rendered it, at this time, necessary to order Lieutenant-General Graham, his senior officer, from the command at Cadiz, to join the army, Sir Brent Spencer returned to England in the month of August following.

The military character of Sir Brent Spencer was marked by an ardent zeal, an inflexible firmness, and a devotion to the performance of the trusts reposed in him almost unparalleled. The charge and the use of the bayonet were his constant and favourite mode of warfare. In the numerous actions in which he was engaged, he on all occasions possible adopted it with the most powerful effect; and he must be considered to have been particularly instrumental in establishing a practice which has, in all our late military movements, given a decided superiority to our arms, and in restoring to the British soldier that mode of fighting, the most consonant to the national character, and by which the victories and conquests of former ages were gained. \*

\* The philosopher, in his retirement, whilst contemplating the moral duties of mankind, may ask, after perusing the transactions of a long life passed in such adventurous pursuits, Will this rage for military glory never cease? or is it an instinct of our nature which no time or circumstances can control? and in his meditations will come to the melancholy conclusion, that the progressive improvement of the human mind, with all its present refinement, has done nothing towards its mitigation; that it seems to mock to scorn alike the reasonings of philosophy and the precepts of Christianity; that the modern world acknowledges its influence in as great a degree as the ancient; and that instances abound of devotion to this passion during the late war, that have equalled, if not surpassed, any of Greek or Roman fame.

Since the peace, Sir Brent Spencer passed his time in perfect retirement, enjoying the pleasures of a rural life, and the society of a few chosen friends. Conspicuous and honourable as was his public life, his private virtues were equally transcendent; his friendships were lasting and sincere; and his latter days were passed in the performance of those beneficent acts, which become a great and exalted character, and do honour to human nature. His long and arduous career is now closed, and his memory will be long cherished in the breasts of a large circle of friends, who are best able to appreciate his private worth, and the virtuous and honourable sentiments that regulated all his actions.

Vixère fortes  
Multi, sed omnes illacrymabiles  
Urgentur ignotique longa  
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

This gallant officer's death took place at the Lee, near Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, on the 29th of December, 1828.

With the exception of a few brief paragraphs, we are indebted for the foregoing Memoir to "The United Service Journal."

## No. X.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES ABBOT, LORD COLCHESTER.

L. L. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. &amp;c.

“Deo, Patriæ, Amicis.”

LORD COLCHESTER was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, October 14, 1757; and was the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., Rector of All Saints, Colchester, by Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Farr, (which Sarah, after Dr. Abbot's death in 1760, was re-married to Jeremiah Bentham, Esq., and died in 1809.) He was educated at Westminster School, where he manifested the same diligence which distinguished him in after life, under Dr. Markham and Dr. Smith; and went off to Christ Church, Oxford, as the student at the head of the election of the year 1775. He gained the prize poem for Latin verses in 1777; and the subject being the Czar Peter I., he was honoured with a gold medal by the reigning Empress of Russia. He travelled to Geneva for improvement in foreign law, in 1781; took a law degree the next year, and became Vinerian scholar. Soon after he was called to the bar, and practised with increasing success till other objects attracted his notice.

Lord Colchester seems to have first turned his thoughts towards public life in the year 1790, when the name of Mr. Abbot appears in the Journals of the House of Commons as having been a candidate for the borough of Helston; and upon a vacancy in the representation of that place, caused by the remarkable appointment of Sir Gilbert Elliott as Viceroy of Corsica, he came into Parliament in June 1795. In the

beginning of the next session he distinguished himself by an uncompromising speech on the Seditious Meetings Bill, in which he fearlessly attacked the leading democrats of the day.

In a subsequent part of the same session he recommended an improvement in the manner of dealing with expiring laws, by establishing a regular method of laying full information before the house on that subject; and the hotchpotch acts, by which the most discordant expiring laws were at that time continued by one act, fell gradually into disuse, and entirely disappeared after the year 1806.

Proceeding in the same course of legislative utility, he brought before parliament, in 1797, a plan for a due promulgation of the statutes among magistrates, by furnishing each petty sessions with a copy of all acts of parliament; and thus enabling them at once to see the real state of the law, instead of being obliged to refer to private collections of acts, or decide according to their own notions of the justice of the case before them.

At this time Mr. Pitt found it expedient to appoint a finance committee, of which Mr. Abbot became the indefatigable chairman, and brought up to the table of the house thirty-six reports during that session and the next. These reports have since served as a model to similar committees: they are uniform in the quantity of information collected; but not so in form and method, the reports on various offices having been distributed for preparation among the several members of the committee. The chairman prepared those regarding revenue, the exchequer, and law courts. The proceedings of government on several of these reports are appended to them in the folio edition of reports, and the whole is still referred to with advantage and due respect on all suitable occasions.

An unostentatious act of great importance was among the best fruits of this finance committee; Mr. Abbot (in 1800) having introduced a bill "for charging public accountants with the payment of interest," whereby the "unaccounted



millions" which used to be retained indefinitely by successive paymasters and others, in and out of office, becoming chargeable with interest, have not since been retained.

At this time Mr. Abbot seems to have occupied himself in deliberate preparation for an investigation into the national records; he moved for a committee to that effect in February, 1800, and presented to the house in July of that year the large and valuable produce of their labours. Nothing could be more consonant to the solid mind of Lord Colchester than such an extensive research, which could not but demonstrate the eminence of England and Scotland over all other nations in the quantity and value of records, from Domesday Book through the reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts. Too frequent have been intestine broils and civil wars during that long period of history; but the insular position of Britain precluding successful invasion, the combatants have all felt a common property in these national treasures, which have fortunately escaped the base levellers of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the fanatics who disgraced England at the close of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament.

From the reports of the record commission naturally sprung the royal record commission, which continued this useful labour with renovated authority under the guidance of Mr. Abbot, till his retirement from public life in the year 1817. Numerous publications, especially the authentic edition of the statutes of the realm, testify the perseverance of the commissioners in the trust delegated to them by the Crown and supported by parliament.

In the beginning of the year 1801, Mr. Abbot introduced a bill for ascertaining the population of Great Britain, with the increase and diminution thereof. The first of these objects is well known to be the primary rudiment of statistical knowledge, in which England had remained remarkably defective, whether from a scriptural prejudice against "numbering the people," or from an apprehended difficulty of obtaining true information on a subject too likely to excite

apprehensions of accurate taxation or military levy. But the returns obtained under the Population Act of 1801, have been amply confirmed by subsequent enumerations; and this is explainable from the well-chosen opportunity of a famine price of provisions, which produced a general impression that the enumeration was made with a view to future precautions in favour of the numerous classes of society. The second aim of the population act would have been hopeless, indeed, has never been attempted, in any foreign nation, from its obvious impracticability; but England, among her records, possessed registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in many parishes from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and so generally from the commencement of the last century, that an unquestionable decennary approximation was obtained of the increase of population, which, from the year 1710, never once retrograded, and from 1784 till 1801, increased at the rate of one *per cent. per annum*; since that time periodical returns show an increase of one and a half *per cent. per annum*.

At the commencement of the Sidmouth administration, Mr. Abbot was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Hardwicke, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; and commenced such reforms of the several public offices there as might be expected from the chairman of the finance committee; but his parliamentary activity had now marked him out as the successor of Sir John Mitford in the chair of the House of Commons. Mr. Abbot was elected Speaker, 10th February, 1802, and took possession of the office as that in which he had resolved to equal, and if possible to surpass, his predecessors, and to maintain, with exemplary regularity, the useful restrictions imposed by ancient forms on an assembly, composed indeed of somewhat discordant materials, but which, under his guidance, assumed a dignified consistency worthy of a body which astonished the civilised world by the facility with which it drew out our national resources during a war chequered with adversity, but terminating in exaltation and triumph.

In the year 1805, the Speaker was placed in a painful situation; a parliamentary commission of naval inquiry had been established in pursuance of the objects of the Finance Committee, and had felt it to be their duty to inculcate Lord Melville, a veteran statesman (at that time First Lord of the Admiralty), for his conduct while Treasurer of the Navy. The question for proceeding to prosecute him was agitated in the House of Commons with no small eagerness, and the parties were equally divided (216 on each side), when the Speaker, on all other occasions a moderator of debates without expression of personal opinion, was called upon for his casting vote. The functions of the House of Commons are said to be inquisitorial; possessing no jurisdiction beyond that which is necessary to maintain their own privileges, they act in alleged criminal cases as a grand jury, which merely sends a man to take his trial. This doctrine assists the Speaker's decision on such occasions, and he usually votes in such manner as to leave the question open to ulterior proceedings. On this principle Mr. Abbot gave his casting vote (as to the disgraceful part of this charge) on the 8th of April, 1805. Lord Melville, as is well known, was afterwards tried by impeachment, and found *Not Guilty* by his peers, in June, 1806.

On another occasion the opinion of Mr. Abbot was remarkably influential. The Roman Catholic question had been frequently agitated in the House of Commons from the year 1805, and with growing strength on the part of those who wished to remove the remaining disabilities of the Roman Catholics. In the year 1813 they succeeded so far as to carry a bill to this effect through a second reading by a majority of 42; but in the committee on the bill (24th May), the Speaker moved that the important clause, for admitting Roman Catholics into the legislature, should be left out of the bill; and supported his motion by a speech of great ability, which made such an impression on the committee, that a majority of four decided against the clause, and the bill in consequence was abandoned.

It is sufficiently remarkable, that during Lord Colchester's

last illness, the long-contested Roman Catholic question was successful. Thus His Lordship escaped from witnessing personally the majorities by which that bill was carried through the House of Lords, yet lived long enough to breathe his sincere desire, that experience may prove his own apprehensions to have been fallacious.

The forms of the House of Commons having been accommodated to the variegated business of nearly three centuries now on record, cannot but be convenient and plastic for all purposes. In no place does so much regularity spring out of seeming hurry and disorder. Yet the increasing number of private bills (200 or 300 in a session), had given occasion for complaints of injuries sustained from the haste or inattention of members. Thereupon the Speaker, watchful of the protection of private rights in private bills, and of the reputation of the House of Commons, recommended for the sanction of the House, in the year 1811, the plan of an office for entry of notices, called the "Private Bill Office," where the progress of every private bill is open to all inquirers, and the monopoly of practice in soliciting such bills being thus abolished, complaint was no longer heard.

Another inconvenience personal to members had gradually arisen from the same overwhelming quantity of private business. In former times the votes of a day, seldom or never exceeding a printed sheet, were distributed so regularly as to have obtained considerable sale as a newspaper; but the increasing quantity of matter, and the prolonged sitting of the House, had by degrees so delayed the delivery of the votes, that before Mr. Abbot came to the chair they were usually two or three days in arrear, and sometimes a whole week. Mr. Speaker Abbot saw this with dissatisfaction, and, after due consideration of the interests and habits which had grown up in consequence of this dilatory publication, he resolved to attempt a reformation suitable to the change of hours, and the load of public and private business. For this purpose, the marginal notes of the old-fashioned votes were assumed as a basis upon which to add whatever necessity or perspicuity

**demand**ed; inserting also matters of information formerly reserved for the Journals, and giving a short narrative of some proceedings which even the Journals (which are now printed weekly instead of annually) do not furnish.

A further convenience resulted from the early distribution of the votes; the business of the current day was thenceforth displayed on every member's breakfast table; and this sort of information has now become so copious and particular, that the sitting of every select committee, public and private, and all the material notices given in the Private Bill Office, appear in the votes, to whatever hour in the preceding night the sitting of the House is protracted.

This reform and improvement of the votes was the last labour of Speaker Abbot. A serious attack of the same disease (erysipelas) which twelve years afterwards proved fatal to him, compelled him to quit his office in 1817; and all members who knew him in the chair feel the value of this legacy to the House; while younger members can scarcely believe that business could proceed with regularity and comfort in the comparative obscurity of earlier years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Abbot, the House of Commons addressed the King to bestow upon him some mark of his Royal favour, and he was created a peer by the title of Baron Colchester; and a pension of 4000*l.* a year to himself, and 3000*l.* to his next successor in the title, was voted by Parliament. He shortly afterwards went abroad for recovery of his health; and after a residence of three years, chiefly in France and Italy, he returned to England, and divided his time between a London residence and his seat at Kidbrooke, near East Grinstead, where he so-laced such of his hours as were vacant from the duties of an active magistrate, in observing the progress of his plantations of timber trees, in which he greatly delighted. Lord Colchester carried into the House of Lords the same species of improvement which he had effected in the House of Commons, and their Lordships owe to his short appearance among them the daily publication and distribution of their proceedings. They are also indebted to him for the establish-

ment of a library, on the same plan as that at the House of Commons.

In the year 1827, his Lordship made a considerable journey to the Northern Highlands of Scotland, which possessed peculiar claims to his notice. Soon after he became Speaker, Lord Sidmouth's administration, especially Mr. Vansittart (then Secretary of the Treasury, now Lord Bexley), became attentive to the improvement of the Highlands. Roads were surveyed and planned to a great extent, and a canal of unusual magnitude; and lest the course of improvement should depend too much upon the permanence of any administration, the Speaker of the House of Commons was named first in the Parliamentary Commission, with strict propriety, as superintending a large expenditure of money granted from time to time by Parliament for these purposes.

Roads to the extent of 900 miles, besides many large bridges, have thus been completed at the joint expense of the public and of the Highland counties, about 500,000*l.* having been judiciously and frugally expended in this manner under the care of the late Speaker, whose vigilance never slept when Highland business was brought before him. His visit to the roads, the Caledonian Canal, and the new churches, placed him in pleasing contact with a population sensible of the benefits bestowed upon them, and eager to show him every token of heartfelt respect; nor did he fail, at his return, to exert himself in refreshing the attention of the other Commissioners by statements of the vast improvements, under their fostering care, which he had personally witnessed in the Highlands.

The brilliant victories of our army and navy during the war, were often the theme of the Speaker's official speeches, about thirty of which may be quoted as models of just eulogy, appropriate to the person and the exploit, with a degree of classic terseness and chastity of ornament suitable to the dignity of that House, which had directed the national thanks to be thus communicated. It so happened, that, by a kind of climax, the last of these speeches was addressed to the Duke

of Wellington, on the 1st of July, 1814, on which day the Duke attended in the House of Commons, to return thanks to the House for the honour they had done him, in deputing a committee of the members to congratulate his Grace on his return to this country. Mr. Abbot's answer was one of the most brilliant of his efforts. Indeed, the whole proceeding was so exceedingly interesting, that we cannot refrain from transcribing the following account of it from the "Parliamentary Register : " —

" At about a quarter before five o'clock, the Speaker being dressed in his official robes, and the House being crowded with members, some of them in naval and military uniforms, and a great number in the Court dresses in which they had attended the Speaker to Carlton House, with their Address to the Prince Regent upon the definitive treaty of peace with France,

" Lord *Castlereagh* acquainted the House, that the Duke of Wellington having desired that he might have the honour to wait upon that House, his Grace was then in attendance.

" Upon this, it was unanimously resolved that the Duke of Wellington be admitted. A chair being set for his Grace, on the left hand of the bar, towards the middle of the House, he came in, making his obeisances, the whole House rising upon his entrance within the bar ; and Mr. Speaker having informed him that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down covered for some time, the Serjeant at Arms standing at his right hand, with the mace grounded ; and the House resumed their seats : his Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the following effect : —

" ' Mr. Speaker ; — I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honour they have done me, in deputing a committee of members of this House to congratulate me on my return to this country ; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause on every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation ; and after they had filled up the measure of their favours by conferring upon me, at the

recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

“ ‘ I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me, to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

“ ‘ By the wise policy of Parliament, the Government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction : and I was encouraged, by the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty’s ministers and by the Commander-in-chief, by the gracious favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments.

“ ‘ Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel ; I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.’

“ Loud cheers followed this speech ; at the conclusion of which,

“ Mr. *Speaker*, who during the foregoing speech sat covered, stood up uncovered, and spoke to his Grace as follows : —

“ ‘ My Lord ; — Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed ; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

“ ‘ The military triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to



recount: their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

“ ‘ It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood, nevertheless, unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fates and fortunes of mighty empires.

“ ‘ For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit to offer us this day your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor: it owes to you the proud satisfaction, that, amidst the constellation of great and illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country among the ruling nations of the earth.

“ ‘ It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed; and we doubt not that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace.’ ”

“ During the Speaker's address, the cheers were loud and frequent. His Grace then withdrew, making his obeisances in like manner as upon entering the House; and the whole

House rising again, whilst his Grace was re-conducted by the Serjeant at Arms from his chair to the door of the House.

“ Lord *Castlereagh* rose and said: — ‘ Sir, in commemoration of so proud and so grateful a day — a day on which we have had the happiness to witness within these walls the presence of a hero never excelled at any period of the world in the service of this or of any other country, — in commemoration of the eloquent manner in which that hero was addressed from the Chair, on an occasion which must ever be dear to Englishmen, and which will ever shed lustre on the annals of this House, — I move, Sir, that what has now been said by the Duke of Wellington, in returning thanks to the House, together with Mr. Speaker’s answer thereto, and the proceeding upon the above occasion, be printed in the votes of this day.’

“ The Speaker having put the question, the same was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*.

“ Thus ended the most dignified, and at the same time the most affecting proceeding, that we ever witnessed in Parliament.”

For some years Lord Colchester’s health had been gradually declining; at length it entirely gave way; and on the 8th of May, 1829, his Lordship died, at his house in Spring Gardens, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The only works of Lord Colchester, hitherto printed, are, “ The Practice of the Chester Circuit,” published in 1795, with a Preface, recommending those alterations in the Welch judicature which now appear likely to be carried into effect; and a pamphlet, containing six of his speeches on the Roman Catholic question, with Preliminary Observations on the state of that question as it stood in November, 1828, when that pamphlet was published.

Lord Colchester married, Dec. 29. 1796, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Gibbes, Baronet; and has left two sons: Charles (born in 1798), a post-captain in the Royal Navy, now Lord Colchester; and Philip Henry (born after

his father's return from Ireland in 1802), a young barrister of great promise.

His Lordship's remains were interred privately in Westminster Abbey, by the side of those of his mother.

The "Gentleman's Magazine," and the "Parliamentary Register," have furnished the materials of the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XI.

## GEORGE PEARSON, M. D. F. R. S.

FEW men of the present age have contributed more highly to the progress of science, of chemistry in particular, as well as of the practice of medicine on sound principles, than the amiable individual who is the subject of the following biographical Notice, for which we are principally indebted to the pages of "The Gentleman's Magazine."

Doctor Pearson was born in 1751, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. His grandfather, Nathaniel, was for forty years Vicar of Stainton, in that neighbourhood; and died in 1767, at the age of 88. His uncle, George, after whom he was named, was a wine-merchant at Doncaster, for upwards of thirty years a member of the Corporation, and twice Mayor of the borough.\*

Being intended for the profession of medicine, he studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and settled in early life in the practice of his profession in London. He was some years after elected Physician to St. George's Hospital; became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1791, and was repeatedly chosen of the Council.

Of the benefits which, during his long and active life, Doctor Pearson conferred on medical and general science, the following extract from the Address of the President of the Royal Society, at the anniversary meeting of the Society on the 1st of December, 1828, gives an elegant and comprehensive view: —

\* The epitaphs of these individuals, at Stainton, may be seen in Hunter's "History of the Deanery of Doncaster," vol. i. p. 258.

“ Another distinguished member of this Society has recently been taken from us by one of those accidents, common, indeed, to old age, yet of a nature to excite compassion, or feelings, perhaps, of a stronger cast. Dr. George Pearson was elected in June, 1791, and has enriched our Transactions with ten communications. The first, in the year of his admission, on Dr. James’s antimonial powders. The composition of this celebrated febrifuge having been long withholden from the public, notwithstanding the sworn specification of its inventor, a great anxiety was naturally felt for discovering the secret. This Doctor Pearson effected ; having proved by analysis, and by the re-union of the constituent parts, that antimony and phosphate of lime made up the whole mass. Some slight difference may still exist between the concerted medicine and any other that can be produced, arising probably from peculiar and possibly accidental and unimportant manipulations ; but no doubt can be entertained as to the essential ingredients. The second, in 1792, on the composition of fixed air. The third, in 1794, on a peculiar vegetable substance, imported from China. The fourth, in 1795, on the nature and properties of Wootz iron and steel made in the East Indies. The fifth, in 1796, in a paper equally interesting to the natural philosopher and to the antiquary, since it ascertains the composition of metallic weapons belonging to times the most remote, and confirms the opinion, derived from classical authority, of their being made from an alloy of copper and tin. The sixth, in 1797, on the nature of gas produced by passing electric sparks through water. This communication must be highly estimated, since it tended, at that early period, strongly to confirm the great discovery of Mr. Cavendish — the decomposition of water ; a discovery of the utmost importance, but requiring every possible confirmation, as it went in direct opposition to the decided opinions, to the prejudices, of many hundred years. We are become familiar with hydrogen, with oxygen, with the compound nature of liquids, and the changes of form produced on bodies by the agency of heat. The speculative philosophers of

antiquity, on the contrary, mistaking varieties of form for real differences of substance, arranged all physical nature under four classes, — denominating solid bodies, or the principle of solidity, earth; liquid bodies, under a similar hypothesis, water; and the principle of elasticity, air; fire, or heat, occupied the fourth division: and to these was added a fifth, or quintessence, — the substance endowed with consciousness, with thought, and with the power of originating motion. It is obvious that ice, water, and steam, to ratify this arrangement, must possess three distinct essences; yet such is the power of habitual attachment to opinions never before questioned, that had Mr. Cavendish, the scientific ornament of our country and of his age, lived some centuries before our time, he might, perhaps, have experienced a common fate with the philosopher who maintained the revolution of the earth, and the central position of the sun. The seventh, eighth, and ninth communications, in subsequent years, are strictly professional; and the tenth, in 1813, also medical, relates to a black colouring matter occasionally found in the bronchial glands. But Doctor Pearson has still farther claims on our respect and our regard. For a series of years he continued to diffuse, by his lectures, a knowledge of the new chemistry; instructing hundreds in the truths of science, as they became successively developed, in a manner not calculated to load the memory, but to invigorate the reasoning powers, in proportion as new facts were communicated and arranged. And to Doctor Pearson we are again indebted for rendering familiar in England the nomenclature of chemistry, first adopted in another country; an adaptation of words to things, of which it may be truly said,

*‘Ὅς ἀν εἶδῃ τὰ ὀνόματα, εἰσάται καὶ τὰ πράγματα’*

A medium of communication adapting its plastic nature to the reception of new facts and of new arrangements, owing, perhaps, their existence to the facilities of their universal language.”

As a lecturer, Doctor Pearson was plain, distinct, comprehensive, and impressively energetic; and on many occasions he was argumentative, often witty, and even eloquent, when a favourite subject was the object of display.

To his pupils he was kind and communicative, and even in his common conversation there was such a degree of deference and friendly (fatherly, we might say,) feeling to those who were attentive to him, that his pupils were generally much attached to him.

His lectures on Therapeutics and Materia Medica were the most instructive at that period given in London; and he took great pains to point out, as far as was then ascertained, the principles of action of medicines, and their peculiar properties and doses. Thus far he went, preferring general principles to that cramped method of instruction, of giving prescriptions for supposed cases; since no two cases of diseases occur, corresponding in every distinctive symptom and particular.

In some respects he may have been deemed eccentric; but, to make a long lecture on a dry subject appear short, as well as with the view of impressing it on the mind of his hearers, he frequently introduced anecdotes, often droll, yet generally possessed of some pithy meaning connected with the subject of lecture.

The great and inestimable value of his lectures on the Practice of Physic was, that it rendered his pupils independent of the shackles of nosological forms, by teaching principles, or giving the outlines of diseases, to be filled up by future experience in practice.

In his lectures on the principles of Medicine, and on the Practice of Physic, although he dwelt for a greater length of time than the generality of students like to devote to an abstruse and difficultly-acquired subject, yet there was much future practical good to be derived from his then supposed tiresomely tedious topic, "Excitability;" for it was calculated to impress principles productive to the hearer of the greatest benefit when, in after-life, at the bedside of sickness.

As regards chemistry, many of Doctor Pearson's early pupils are still attached to his grammar-like mode of teaching that science, by first instructing the pupil in the properties of simple substances; and, as the mind expanded, then the more complex union of simple substances, hinting at their affinities; and ultimately, when the student was in a state capable of comprehending them, pointing out the laws which govern chemical attraction.

His favourite subjects were Excitability: Cow-pox as a substitute for Small-pox; Fever; Diseases of the Lungs; Tubercles. In Chemistry, the decomposition and recomposition of Water; the decomposition of Carbonic Acid in Carbonates, and the separation of their Carbon; Steel, and its Carbon; Antimonial Powder of James; the proof that Alcohol exists in Wine, as a product of fermentation, and not of the process of distillation, by which it is separated.

Doctor Pearson had a habit, when much absorbed and very intent on his subject, or whenever he was more particularly desirous of recollecting a particular object or remarkable circumstance, of pushing up his spectacles, or of taking them off and on, holding them in one hand; and in this way he would repeat the same word or sentence many times, till at length his stores of "mental lore" were regularly assorted and found ready for delivery; he would then amply make up to his hearers for their lost time and patience, by going on in a powerful strain of energetic language, when he would, on a sudden recollection of the time, abruptly terminate his lecture by a favourite annunciation of "but more of this subject to-morrow, gentlemen."

The following is an imperfect list of Doctor Pearson's publications:—

"Disputatio Physica Inauguralis, de Putridine Animalibus post Mortem superveniente. Edin. 1774," 8vo.

"Observations and Experiments for investigating the Chemical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton; intended for the Improvement of Natural Science and the Art of Physic. Lond. 1783," 2 vols. 8vo.



"Directions for Impregnating the Buxton Waters with its own and other Gases, and for composing Artificial Buxton Water. Lond. 1785," 8vo.

"Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature proposed by de Guyton, formerly de Morveau, Lavoisier, Bertholet, and de Fourcroy; with Additions and Alterations. To which are prefixed, an Explanation of the Terms, and some Observations on the New System of Chemistry. Lond. 1794," 4to. 2d edit. enlarged and corrected. 1799, 4to.

"Experiments and Observations on the Constituent Parts of the Potato Root. Lond. 1795," 4to.

"An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow-pock, principally with a view to supersede and extinguish the Small-pox. Lond. 1798," 8vo.

"The Substance of a Lecture on the Inoculation of the Cow-pock. 1798," 8vo.

"An Arranged Catalogue of the Articles of Food, Seasoning, and Medicine, for the Use of Lecturers on Therapeutics and Materia Medica. Lond. 1801," 8vo.

"An Examination of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Claims of Remunerations for the Vaccine Pock Inoculation; containing a Statement of the principal Historical Facts of the Vaccina. Lond. 1802," 8vo.

"Report on the Cow-pock Inoculation during the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, with two coloured Engravings. 1803," 8vo.

"A Statement of Evidence from Trials of Variolous and Vaccine Matter in Inoculation, to judge whether or no a Person can undergo the Small-pox, after being affected with the Cow-pock. 1804," 8vo.

"A Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on the Use of Green Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, as a Manure; and on the Efficacy of Paring and Burning depending partly on Oxide of Iron. Lond. 1805," 4to. Also printed in Nicholson's Journal, vol. x. p. 206.

"A Syllabus of Lectures," an octavo volume.

"An Address to the Heads of Families, by one of the Physicians of the Vaccine Pock Institution."

"A Paper, containing the results of eleven Years' Practice at the Original Vaccine Pock Institution, read at a Meeting of the Governors and Friends of that Establishment. 1811," 8vo.

To the Philosophical Transactions, Doctor Pearson contributed the following communications, already adverted to in the extract from Mr. Gilbert's Address to the Royal Society: —

“ Experiments and Observations to investigate the Composition of James’s Powder.” (Abr. xvii. 87.) 1791.

“ Experiments made with the view of Decomposing Fixed Air, or Carbonic Acid.” (Ib. 221.) 1792.

“ Observations and Experiments on a Wax-like Substance, resembling the Péla of the Chinese, collected at Madras by Doctor Anderson, and by him called White Lac.” (Ib. 428.) 1794.

“ Experiments and Observations to investigate the Nature of a kind of Steel manufactured at Bombay, and there called Wootz ; with Remarks on the Properties and Composition of the different States of Iron.” (Ib. 580.) 1795.

“ Observations on some Ancient Metallic Arms and Utensils found in the River Witham ; with Experiments to determine their Composition.” (Ib. xviii. 38.) 1796.

“ Observations and Experiments, made with the view of ascertaining the Nature of the Gas produced by passing Electric Discharges through Water.” (Ib. 104.) 1797. “ With a Description of the Apparatus for these Experiments.” (Nicholson’s Journal, i. 243.) 1797.

“ Observations and Experiments tending to show the Composition and Properties of Urinary Concretions.” (Phil. Trans. 1798, p. 254.)

“ Observations and Experiments on Pus.” (Ib. 1810, p. 294.)

“ On the Colouring Matter of the Black Bronchial Glands, and of the Black Spots of the Lungs.” (Ib. 1813. p. 159.)

The last paper Doctor Pearson wrote for the Royal Society, was a Bakerian Lecture, to which he gave the title, “ Researches to discover the Faculties of Pulmonary Absorption with respect to Charcoal.” This was not printed.

To other periodical publications Doctor Pearson contributed : —

“ Case of Diseased Kidney.” (Med. Obs. and Inq. vi. p. 236.) 1784.

“ Of the Effects of the Variolous Infection on Pregnant Women.” (Med. Com. xix. 213.) 1794.

“ Some Observations and Experiments on Vaccine Inoculation.” (Annals of Med. iv. 318.) 1799.

“ A Statement on the Progress in the Vaccine Inoculation, and Experiments to obtain Determinations concerning some important Facts belonging to the Vaccine Disease.” (Med. and Phys. Jour. ii. 213.) 1799.

“ On the Eruption, resembling Small-pox, which sometimes appears in the Inoculated Vaccine Disease.” (Ib. iii. 97.) 1800.

"On Vaccination." (Med. and Phys. Jour. III. 309.)

"An Account of a singular Cure of Dropsy." (Med. Trans. III. 319.) 1785.

"An Account of the Division of the Liver, occasioned by a Fall." (Ib. 377.)

"On Expectorated Matter." (Ib. xxv. 216.) 1810.

"Observations and Experiments on Pus." (Ib. xxx. 17.) 1811.

"A Reply to some Observations and Conclusions in a Paper in the 2d volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, on the Nature of the Alkaline Matter contained in various Dropsical Fluids, in the Serum of the Blood." (Ib. xxxi. 145.) 1812.

"A Rejoinder to a Paper published in the Philosophical Journal, by Dr. Marcet, on the Animal Fluids." (Ib. xxxii. 37.)

"Remarks on the Correspondence between Dr. Bostock and Dr. Marcet, on the Subject of the Uncombined Alkali in the Animal Fluids." (Ib. xxxiii. 285.)

In perusing this list of Dr. Pearson's literary labours, it will have been perceived how greatly he was interested in the Vaccine question. He took up the subject on philosophical principles; and for the purpose of honestly testing the discovery with the same accuracy as for a chemical experiment, he founded, in 1799, the "Original Vaccine Institution," which, for twenty-seven years, maintained a correct and impartial record of *facts*. This, together with his extensive foreign connections, tended much to the general diffusion of Vaccination. It is a memorable circumstance, that, to attain this salutary end, the severities of the revolutionary war were relaxed, by the consent of the hostile Governments of France and England; and, for the purposes of science and humanity, an uninterrupted correspondence was carried on by Dr. Pearson, with the medical men of France and Italy.

Dr. Pearson was devoted to Shakspeare, was in the constant habit of quoting him, and has left in manuscript some clever commentaries on the great dramatic bard. He and Kemble knew each other at Doncaster, and their intimacy continued long after. Dr. Pearson was also very intimate with Horne Tooke and Sir Francis Burdett; so much so, that he was considered by many as a party man; but, in truth, he never interfered with politics, and has been heard to declare his

complete ignorance in them, which, considering his numerous professional avocations, was perfectly accountable and natural. Dr. Pearson was acknowledged, by good judges, to be a sound Greek and Latin scholar. He was a hospitable landlord, a disinterested friend, and a very good-humoured and jocose companion: he abounded in anecdotes, which he told with excellent effect. He would often observe to his friends, that he knew he was growing old; but that he had made up his mind to die "in harness."

The circumstances of Dr. Pearson's death were peculiarly melancholy. It took place at his house in Hanover Square, on Sunday, November 9. 1828, in consequence of a fall down stairs. Notwithstanding his great age, Dr. Pearson was indefatigable in the pursuit of study, and sat up every night later than any person of his family. On the night preceding his death, he remained, as usual, the last up. When the footboy got up and came down early on Sunday morning, he found his master's candlestick and the extinguisher at the top of the first flight of stairs, and on going down lower, he heard a loud breathing, which alarmed him so much, that he ran back to the attics for a fellow-servant, with whom he returned to ascertain the cause. On reaching the bottom, they discovered their unfortunate master on the ground at the entrance of the hall, breathing still heavily, but senseless, and with a large wound on his head, from which a quantity of blood had flowed. He was taken immediately to his bed, and medical aid procured. In the course of the day he recovered his consciousness, but expired towards the evening. It is supposed that he was seized with giddiness, and fell backward on reaching the top of the first flight of stairs, and rolled down to the bottom without being able to call for help, or without the noise of his fall being heard.

Dr. Pearson lost an only son some years since, which was a great affliction to him. He has left two daughters; one is married to John Dodson, D.C.L. (and formerly M.P.), and the other is single.

A silhouette of Dr. Pearson, taken about 1800, was pub-

lished in Lettsom's "Hints." A portrait of him in middle life was suspended in his parlour ; and a fine bust of him was, not many years ago, executed by Chantry. In the library of St. George's Hospital is an exceedingly good resemblance of him in his latter years, — a pen and ink sketch by one of his pupils ; from a copy of which a plate has, since his death, been engraved, to illustrate a Memoir of him in "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. XII.

## MR. TERRY.

MR. DANIEL TERRY, one of the most sterling actors of our day, was born at Bath, about the year 1780; and received his education partly at the Grammar-school of that city, and partly at a private academy kept by the Rev. Edward Spencer, at Winkfield, in Wiltshire. It having been thought that he discovered a strong propensity to the science of architecture, he was placed under Mr. Samuel Wyatt, with whom he remained five years. At the expiration of that term, however, his partiality for the stage strongly manifested itself. His first dramatic essay is said to have been *Heartwell*, in the farce of "The Prize," a part affording but little scope for the display of histrionic talent. In 1803, he was staying at Sheffield for a week, and embraced the opportunity, which the presence in that town of Mr. Macready's company afforded him, of playing *Tressel*, in "Richard the Third;" *Cromwell*, in "Henry the Eighth;" *Edmund*, in "King Lear;" and a few other subordinate parts, experimentally: but, whether disappointed in his expectations of eminent success, or from some other cause, he returned to his original profession; which, however, he finally quitted in 1805, and entered himself as a volunteer in the *corps dramatique* of Mr. Stephen Kemble, then performing in some of the principal towns in the North of England. With this company he remained until its dissolution in August, 1806; and gained in it considerable experience as an actor, by a year and a half's very varied and laborious practice.

From hence Mr. Terry went to Liverpool, where he made slow but sure steps in public favour. He continued there

until November, 1809; when, on the secession of Mr. Meggott, he was engaged by Mr. Henry Siddons to lead the business of the Edinburgh Theatre. It was at Edinburgh that he first acquired considerable popularity, and to that city he was ever after strongly attached. Whilst there, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Ballantyne, the celebrated publisher; and was by him introduced to Sir Walter Scott, who from that period remained on the most intimate and friendly footing with him.

In the spring of 1812, he was induced, by the offer of an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, to take leave of his friends and the stage at Edinburgh, in order to court what is ever the ultimatum of an actor's ambition — the favourable testimony to his talents of a London audience. He made his first appearance in London on the 20th of May, 1812, in the character of Lord Ogleby, in "The Clandestine Marriage;" and was favourably received. He continued, during this and the next season, to play in succession a variety of old and new parts, with undiminished success. In September, 1813, he concluded an engagement with the managers of Covent Garden, with whom he remained until some disagreement about remuneration induced him, in 1822, to transfer his services to the rival establishment of Drury Lane, then under the management of Mr. Elliston.

At Drury Lane Mr. Terry remained until 1825, when, in conjunction with Mr. Yates, he purchased the Adelphi Theatre. On this occasion, Sir Walter Scott proved himself "a friend indeed;" becoming, it is said, Mr. Terry's security for the payment of his part of the purchase-money. The speculation was considered a good one, and the theatre continued to thrive for two seasons, under the joint management of Mr. Terry and Mr. Yates. About this time, however, unpleasant rumours of pecuniary embarrassments on the part of Mr. Terry (totally unconnected with Mr. Yates or the theatre, and, indeed, incurred previous to their partnership,) began to attract so much public notice as to render a dissolution of the partnership necessary. This was accom-

plished, and Mr. Terry compounded in a handsome dividend with his creditors.

Over this part of Mr. Terry's history we are desirous to pass as lightly and rapidly as possible. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Terry's shattered nerves sank under the many painful trials to which his unfortunate circumstances subjected him. He was unable to rally, and to combat with adversity. After the settlement of his affairs, he was re-engaged at Drury Lane Theatre, and on the opening night of the season appeared there in the characters of Sir Peter Teazle and Peter Simpson. On this occasion, his acting exhibited a considerable falling off of his accustomed powers: his limbs seemed palsied, and his memory imperfect. He relinquished his engagement from ill health; and, after lingering for several weeks, expired on the 23d of June, 1829.

Whilst he was in Edinburgh, Mr. Terry married Miss Nasmyth, a daughter of the celebrated artist. By her he has left four children.

The following able analysis of Mr. Terry's professional merits appeared shortly after his death in "The Spectator:"—

"When a favourite actor takes leave of life and the stage together, the feelings of the parties who have regarded him with favour are not unlike those which rise on the departure of a friend. There is that knowledge of the minutest variations of countenance and voice—tokens imperceptible to general acquaintance—which is possessed only by old intimates; and thus when an intercourse—ever agreeable to one of the parties, though too often sustained by the other with pain and heaviness of heart—is interrupted by death pouncing on him who has so often beguiled us out of ourselves, the privation not unreasonably ranks among those saddening blows, of which a man must endure his appointed number ere he drops himself. There are several circumstances—accidental some, and some peculiar to the performer who has so



recently made his last exit—to dispose those who have stood by the theatre through good report and evil, of which the last hath in these latter days fearfully preponderated, to muse with more than usual regret on the departure of Terry; one of the last green leaves lingering on a trunk older than the Yardley oak, whilst yet that oak stood, and as hollow, sapless, rotten, and decayed.

“ ‘ Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods ;  
 And Time hath made thee what thou art — a cave  
 FOR OWLS TO ROOST IN. . . . Thou hast *outlived*  
*Thy popularity*, and art become  
 . . . a *thing*  
*Forgotten* as the foliage of thy youth. . . .  
*Thine arms have left thee.* . . .  
 Some have left  
 A splinter'd stump bleach'd to a snowy white;  
 And some memorial none, where once they grew.  
 Yet life still *lingers* in thee, and puts forth  
 Proof not contemptible of what she can  
 Even where *death predominates.*'

“ Terry, if not the last, was of the very last few surviving intellectual performers, of whom Kemble, and, before him, Garrick, are the departed chiefs. It is not the intention of this obituary tribute to ill-appreciated excellence, of however high an order, to claim for Terry an even rank with those great names; but he was of them, and he is high in the class in which they were pre-eminent; and if it may be presumed that souls hereafter, disentangled from those fleshy integuments which in this life hide congenial spirits from each other, know and are known of one another with a less unerring instinct, poor Terry will find himself welcomed by all that ever lived great or intellectual in his art, with that spiritual embrace

‘ which obstacle finds none  
 Of membrane, joint, or limb.’

“ Like Kemble, our lamented friend—for so it pleases the writer to regard him, though except on the stage his eyes

beheld him never — brought to the profession which he adorned a high respect for the art, as offering, when duly considered and legitimately and successfully pursued, an intellectual eminence, to which it was worthy of a cultivated mind to aspire. Such success to secure by such arduous path, Terry exerted in the study a strong understanding cultivated by scholarship; and found full employment for a mind above the common level, in what the actors of this day see only an exercise of features, voice, and limbs — pleasing, as has been well remarked, when they chance to please, ‘they know not why;’ and offending, as they mostly do, ‘they know not how.’ Terry’s pretensions as a man of letters have been stated by contemporaries with due distinction; and those who knew him well can testify, on better grounds than of the Waverley romances, ‘*Terrified* into treading the stage\*,’ that his reading had not been thrown away on unpropitious ground, but that his conversation exhibited the fruits of a naturally good soil, well sown and carefully nurtured. Something there must have been in the man who preserved through life the constant regard of the most accomplished mind of this age; and the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, of all men’s least likely to be unworthily bestowed, was, in the instance of Terry, merited by qualifications which that great man knows to respect wherever and in whomsoever he happens to discover them. He who played so many parts eminently well on the stage, uniformly enacted one and the same with equal ability off; and the claims of the well-informed gentleman reinforced in the esteem of his friend those of the admirable player, and rendered his presence as acceptable at the table as in the theatre.

“The acting of Terry was eminently the result of intellectual labour — the produce of a strong imagination and quick sympathy, roused and acted on by the works of the great men whose visions he undertook to embody; and rectified and invigorated by study in that larger volume of nature in which

\* The once Great Unknown’s own pun, in noticing Terry’s successive adaptations of his novels to the stage.

he, equally with themselves, was a diligent reader. And if any efforts of imagination are worthy of being assimilated to those which created a Lear or a Falstaff, surely none approach so near, both in kind and in degree, as those by which an actor is enabled to take from the volume of 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn,' an idea of character, and so imbue and possess himself therewith, as to walk forth before the assembled multitude the very creature of the poet's conception, confessed by all that have the ordinary instinct of men and the ordinary knowledge of the great original. And if Terry stood not among the very first of the arch-evocators of the bold and the ambitious, the heroically daring, the supremely miserable, the greatly good, and the desperately bad,—which people the pages of a drama rich beyond that of all nations in every variety of character of which humanity is capable,—it was not that he wanted either an adequate grasp of intellect, force of imagination, intensity of feeling, downright rough energy and vigour, but that nature had not cast him in the mould of a Kemble, with form, action, and gait to do justice to the loftiness of his conceptions; or given him the supple limbs and countenance of Garrick, to blaze out on the audience in their full force, precision, and vitality. That Terry's ambition ever meditated the loftiest heights of his arduous profession, may be an assertion marvellous in the ears of those who knew this most accommodating of actors only on the London boards, where he lent himself to whatever part suited the general convenience, or which the inordinate and exclusive ambition of vulgar *stars* permitted him to take; nevertheless, that he not only meditated, but with daring foot actually scaled those heights, is on record in the words of an able critique, in which we have authority for saying, and in which internal evidence would in the absence of such authority entitle us to say, the hand of Sir Walter Scott may be descried. It is with pleasure that we put once again in circulation this clever piece of dramatic criticism, both on the ground of its own merits, and that there is a certain melancholy fitness in the idea of celebrating the sun

long obscured, and now unhappily set in clouds and darkness, with the praises which announced its rising splendour, and augured for it a brighter career \* than the ignorance or insensibility of the public vouchsafed.

“ At the head of the performers who appeared on our stage for the first time must undoubtedly be placed Mr. Terry, an actor of very comprehensive and very eminent talents. He has successfully exhibited his powers in tragedy, comedy, pantomime, and farce ; and, with the exception of lovers, fine gentlemen, and vocal heroes, there is scarcely a class of characters in the range of the drama, some one of which he does not fill with excellence. His figure is not striking, though muscular and active ; but he has a powerful voice, an expressive countenance, and an intellect eminently clear, vigorous, and discriminating. In tragedy, his merit is alike in those characters which exhibit the strong workings of a powerful mind, and the deepest tortures of an agonised heart. But his grief is best when it is required to be vehement : the tone of his feelings is ardent and impassioned ; and we do not see the full effect of his powers, unless when his grief is exasperated to frenzy, or combined with the darker shades of guilt, remorse, or despair. In the display of tender emotion, we should think he would fail ; but he carefully abstains from those characters in which it is required. He has performed King John, Lear, and Macbeth, all of them with approbation, the two first with distinguished applause. In the celebrated scene with Hubert, he excited a sensation of horror which thrilled the whole audience ; and in Lear he marked with equal power the shades of incipient insanity creeping over the mind, and obscuring ere they altogether eclipsed the light of reason. In comedy he excels chiefly in old men ; equally in those of natural every-day life, as in the tottering caricatures of Centlivre, Vanburgh, and Cibber. His Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Bashful Constant, and Sir Anthony Absolute, are extremely good ; and in Lord Ogleby we are inclined to

\* The reader is referred to the Edinburgh Annual Register of 1809, Vol. II. Part II. p. 387., &c.

think he has no rival on the stage. He has also essayed the arduous character of Falstaff; and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a thin face and figure, he has, by the power of his penetrating and accurate intellect, raised it to an equality with any one he performs. In characters of amorous dotage and fretful peevishness he is not less successful; of which his Sir Francis Gripe, Don Manuel, and Sir Adam Contest, are excellent instances.

“The chief fault of this excellent actor is want of ease. In tragedy, he is often impressive, affecting, and even sublime; in comedy, humorous, satirical, and droll: in both he is classically correct; but he is never simple or flowing. His conceptions are just and original; but we sometimes perceive the working of the springs, when we should only be impressed by the felicity of the effect. There are certain characters in which this exhibition of the machinery does well; but it ought in general to be avoided. This error in Mr. Terry we hold to have had its origin in the peculiar distinctness of his perceptions, the accuracy with which he is accustomed to analyse his characters, and a laudable anxiety to present them to his audience with unerring clearness and effect. This has imparted to his delivery an air of weighty precision and oracular strength, which, though always vigorous and effective, is not always pleasing or appropriate. It has led also to a violence and frequency of emphasis, that aggravates the defects of a voice at all times rather powerful than melodious, and demands, for strong passion, an exaggeration and vehemence of tone and action, which not only injures the expression, but exhausts the performer. Yet Mr. Terry never rants; he sometimes gives needless or hurtful force to a just feeling, but he never exhibits a false one. Were this fault corrected — and, being still in the early vigour of life, there is nothing to prevent him from correcting it — we scarcely see an eminence to which Mr. Terry may not hope one day to attain. We entertain this expectation with the more confidence, because the rank which he has already reached depends, as we have seen, less upon mere personal quali-

fications than on the constant and uniform exertions of a mind acute, intelligent, well-informed, and, we believe, decidedly bent upon the attainment of professional excellence. His soul appears to us to be devoted to his profession, and that with an enlarged and comprehensive view of his object. The exertions of each evening seem a part of one general system. We never observe those starts of caprice or negligence, too often indulged by performers, who, having acquired the public favour, they themselves know not why, endanger the loss of it they know not wherefore. It is a corresponding part of Mr. Terry's merit, that on the stage he is uniformly attentive to the general business of the drama, and to the support of his dramatic character. He never marks by his manner of playing that he is addressing an audience, or even that he is conscious of their presence. And as he is attentive to the maintenance of his own character, he aids, as far as possible, the scenic illusion, by acting as if those on the stage along with him were actually the persons they represent. This is a point much neglected by some performers, who, conscious of real merit themselves, conceive it gives them a right to despise their inferior brethren, forgetting, that if Hamlet marks by his contemptuous conduct that his bosom confidant, Horatio, is only Mr. —, he inevitably forces upon the audience the conviction, that the Prince of Denmark is himself but a shadow. To receive as genuine the base coin which a manager must occasionally put into circulation, may sometimes be a trial of patience; but the more a performer of merit aids the theatrical delusion, by appearing to act with real persons, and under the influence of real motives, the more he will frame the audience to that state of mind on which his higher and solitary efforts are calculated to produce the most favourable effect. It is upon our conviction that Mr. Terry acts from a happy mixture of genius, good taste, and mature reflection, that we venture to augur boldly of his future fortunes, though not to presage the extent of his success. The extent of the triumph of personal qualifications, even the most brilliant, can be readily

estimated; but there is no placing bounds to the march of mental energy, where there are no physical obstructions to its career.'

"The towering elevation to which this competent critic conceived it in the power and in the destiny of Terry to attain, it is well known he never reached. But this single-minded actor of a school that closes with him knew and practised none but the old and meritorious way to eminence; and seeking it by desert, found not what the ignorant mob which now fills our Dom-daniels of vice and ennui awards only to *clinquant* and vulgarity. Terry disdained the artifices on which alone now is a theatrical reputation to be built; and could not believe that the great art of Garrick and Kemble was comprised in a growl or a grimace — a quaint gesture, a laugh, or sneer — a new reading — a pause — a trick, — as empty-pated as Puff's Lord Burleigh's oracular shake of the head, and as deserving of laughter from all beings pretending to intellect.

"Terry had another peculiarity, consistent with the simple and primitive turn of his genius, but which mainly contributed to keep the big London pit in partial ignorance of the merits of the performer: he never affected the honours of a '*star*,' twinkling through clouds in solitary brilliancy, and coveting a stage everywhere else black and dark whereon to manifest his splendour. He was well known to managers as a something more extraordinary even than a great actor — who, in proportion to his presumed greatness, is generally a petted one; — Terry was a *manageable* actor; the '*most useful actor*,' in the words of the present proprietor and manager of one of the summer theatres, '*that ever trod the boards — who never refused a part, never objected to a part as beneath him — gave himself no airs — did his best for the most insignificant, and did every thing well.*' In the eyes, therefore, of the well-judging pit, he could not possibly be a great performer, who has haply condescended ere now to be the Horatio or the Polonius of another's Hamlet. But Terry, besides his noble spirit of accommodation, looked on

the characters of a play as children of the same father, by the just representation of the meanest of which just fame was to be acquired; and that, for example, he who could personate well the friend of Hamlet was the fittest to stand in the shoes of Hamlet. So thought Mrs. Siddons, at least; who, we have heard, on her leave-taking visit to Edinburgh, selected Terry to support her in her brother's parts, as the best substitute for John Kemble. Thus, with all intelligent lovers of the stage, did Terry set himself practically, and at his own cost, against a system which has planted the stage with sticks, that it might be left vacant for some little great actor to play tricks on before high heaven, which make the spirits of Garrick and Kemble to grieve.

“ It arose from this temper of a truly great mind, that Terry was one of the most *VERSATILE* actors that ever trod the stage; not meaning by versatile, that he was in the habit of filling merely the widest range of parts, but that he sustained more characters with more success than any performer of whom the present age can speak. As an instance of this, it may be observed, that he whom Sir Walter Scott has pronounced to have followed the first Lord Ogleby (King) with not unequal steps — a part in which he has himself been worthily succeeded by Farren — has been found, on the same night in which he gave to view the veritable battered old beau of Colman and Garrick, animating in the afterpiece the shaggy carcass of Orson. But when we reflect on Terry's natural endowments — his voice deeper than human — his great energies — deep passion, — all indications of the rougher and stronger order of mortals, — the wonder is, not that he could suitably personate man —

‘ When wild in woods the noble savage ran,’ —

but that he could tame himself down into the senile affectations and imbecility of a sexagenarian gallant. The marvel will not be diminished in the eyes of those who may bethink them of his ‘ Luke the Labourer,’ so well described in the



● ‘Atlas’ of a former day \*; or his Gambler, represented by him in his last season at the Adelphi, in a way which made the same paper designate him as a ‘Crabbe’ among the actors. Indeed, with deference to the able critics of the North, it was in the homelier and more rugged characters of the *irregular* drama, where he could enjoy scope and room enough, that Terry — who has oftener than once created a character whilst he acted it — was pre-eminent; and as the umquhile critic of the ‘Atlas’ truly observed, the native tragedy of Terry was the tragedy of the rough, downright, vigorous, and appalling writer of ‘Eustace Gray,’ and of a hundred tales of rustic villany and passion. Of the same rank, but in a different vein, was his Job Thornberry, a part weakly conceived by the author, but amazingly powerful in the representation of Terry; who, as has been hinted, often acted a part with more humour than it was written, and ingrafted on inferior stocks the fertility of his own stronger feelings and richer humour.

“One property in Terry’s acting deserves to be particularised, not as the most eminent, but as being one in which, strange as it may appear, he stood alone, — he was the only \* actor of his time who could tell a long story well, and from whose mouth a long speech followed naturally and agreeably. Of this power of riveting the attention of the audience to that of which it is at all times, and for the most part justly, impatient, many remarkable examples might be given. Suffice it here to name the *Abbé de l’Epée*, in the piece called ‘Deaf and Dumb.’ The good Abbé began his long story — which, like an Euripidean prologue, prefaces the business of the play — in the deliberate prosy manner of an old doctor, who in his patient is secure of a *patient* audience; but it was strange to see how he warmed as he went, and how interest, feeling, energy, accumulated, till the Abbé was wrought up into an excitement equalled only by that of the universal house, which had waxed and warmed equally with the narrator.

“ Along with the strong feelings and quick sympathy that elevated him to an adequate conception of the more impassioned spirits of the drama, Terry possessed a fund of drollery and humour, rarely found combined with so much tragic excellence, which never failed to overflow in congenial characters, and often infused itself into those which character had little or none. His well-bred gentlemanly Devil, Mephistophiles, cannot be out of the recollection of the London audience, though five or six years have rolled over the memory thereof; and it would carry a lover of the stage yet further back to recal his curiously-quaint personation of Malvolio — the only Malvolio of our times. A faint shadow of this inimitable performance yet lingers in an actor of merit on the Edinburgh boards, Mr. Jones \*, who occasionally favours the Athenian audience with Terry in Malvolio; just as Farren — and never did the latter perform in a style more worthy of himself than when he thus went out of himself — enacted, at the Haymarket, Terry in *L'Homme Gris*, or Green, according to his English dress.

“ Terry was eminent in the irascible, peevish, but in the main good-hearted old gentleman; and it is in that shape that this Proteus of the stage will rise most readily to the minds of those to whom it has been given only to see him in the close of his career; which, if it was not as refulgent as that of the greatest theatrical worthies, was so, not because as bright a sun shone not overhead, but because, in the degraded last days of our Babylonian theatres, mists and fogs had arisen — an atmosphere of ignorance, vulgarity, and vice — which interposed to dim the lustre of genuine dramatic genius. But ‘ though unbeheld in deep of night,’ that light shone not ‘ in vain,’ nor ‘ wanted spectators,’ though the million wanted a due sense of it. The memory of Terry is, and, whilst this generation endures, will be cherished by the intelligent, as one of the first in merit, as truly as he was almost the last in existence, of the long line of great English actors.”

\* This gentleman has since appeared in London.

## No. XIII.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD, G.C.B. &amp; K.C.

A PRIVY COUNSELLOR FOR IRELAND, GOVERNOR OF FORT  
GEORGE, AND COLONEL OF THE 24TH REGIMENT.

THIS distinguished and experienced officer was descended from a junior branch of the Bairds, of Auchmedden, in Banffshire. He was the fifth (but second surviving) son of William Baird, Esq. (heir, by settlement, of his second cousin Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, Bart.) by Alicia, fourth daughter of — Johnstone, Esq. of Hilltown, co. Berwick.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 2d foot, the 16th of December, 1772; joined the regiment at Gibraltar in April, 1773, and returned to England in 1776. In 1778 he obtained his Lieutenancy; and on the 24th of September, 1778, the grenadier company of a regiment then raised by Lord Macleod, named the 73d: this corps he joined at Elgin, from whence he marched to Fort George, and embarked for Guernsey. In 1779, he embarked for the East Indies, and arrived at Madras in January, 1780.

Thus, scarcely was the 73d regiment raised, and its commissions filled up, when it was ordered by the Government to enter upon a scene and on a service which at once crowned it with glory, and annihilated every thing belonging to it but its never-dying name; so effectually, indeed, annihilated it, that it is reported, one serjeant is the only individual surviving of the original 73d.

A cursory view of the state of affairs in India at that period may not be irrelevant.

Of all the powers then in India the principal was that of the Mysore, as governed by Hyder Ally; a man who, from a soldier of fortune, had become a sovereign prince; and a barbarian who, to a ferocious ignorance and contempt of all that in Europe is called public law, united a military skill, an active ambition, and a refined policy, which have been possessed by few European princes. The neighbourhood, as well as the talents of this prince, rendered him at the same time equally formidable to the English establishments and to the other native powers. In such a state of things, it certainly seemed to be the most reasonable policy in the English factories, either to conciliate the friendship of a prince so powerful; or, on the basis of a common interest, to form such defensive alliances with the other powers of India, as might restrain and control his restless ambition. The English, however, instead of this evident prudence, contrived at the same time to provoke Hyder and all the other powers against them. In the year 1768, they rashly commenced a war, which Hyder most successfully terminated by dictating a treaty at the very gates of Madras. This treaty was altogether as moderate as the circumstances under which it was concluded were absolute and decisive. The fact was, that Hyder Ally, being justly fearful of the Mahrattas, was desirous of the English assistance, and hoped to conciliate the English Government by his moderation. The treaty, therefore, under circumstances in which it might have commanded every thing, took nothing; containing, instead of concessions, a stipulation, that the contracting parties should mutually assist each other against any enemy that might attack either. The treaty was scarcely concluded, before Hyder, with that sagacity which distinguished his character, resolved to ascertain the value of the faith and friendship of his new ally. Accordingly, on the commencement of the war with the Mahrattas, which immediately after broke out, he wrote a letter to the Governor of Madras, requesting him, as a token of his friendship and regard, and for mere form's sake, to send an officer and 500 Sepoys to his assistance. The Government

of Madras, however, evaded a compliance. In the following year, 1770, the Mahrattas having reduced Hyder to great distress, he made a second application, and appealed to the express stipulations of the treaty. The Government of Madras again evaded his requisition. The Mahrattas, continuing their hostility, so totally overpowered him, that his ruin seemed inevitable. They became masters of all his open country, and his strongest fortresses were barely capable of affording him refuge and protection. Thus shut up, and all cultivation at an end in his dominions, it seemed evident, that however excellently his magazines were provided, famine must soon accomplish what hitherto the want of infantry and of a good artillery had prevented the Mahrattas from effecting. In this state of necessity, Hyder again applied to his new allies for the performance of their engagements, stating the advantages to themselves of assisting him against a power, the overwhelming predominance of which already threatened the independence of the peninsula. These applications produced no more effect at Madras than the former. The Company most shamefully eluded the execution of their treaty, whilst at the same time, in their very procrastination and evasion, they acknowledged its obligation.

The fortune of Hyder at length triumphed over all his dangers and enemies; and, without the intervention of any friend or ally, he procured, in the year 1772, a favourable, and even an honourable peace. The subsequent dissensions and troubles of the Mahrattas, and more particularly the egregious folly of the Presidency of Bombay, enabled him not only to recover all that he had lost, but greatly to increase his power and dominion by new conquests. After the direct breach of faith which, in his hour of peril and necessity, he had experienced from the Government of Madras, it was not to be reasonably expected that he could again regard it with any friendship or cordiality. He was too good a statesman, however, to disclose his sentiments wantonly, and therefore still preserved a civil but cool intercourse. In this state of things he naturally fell into the hands of France, by whom he

was liberally supplied with artillery, arms, ammunition, and all other military necessities. That politic nation saw the infinite advantage that might be derived from his friendship, in their future designs on the Carnatic. Their officers were permitted, if not encouraged, to enter into his service, to train his armies, and to form a powerful artillery upon the European model.

In this manner Hyder Ally prepared for the gratification of two concurrent passions, ambition and revenge, which equally possessed his mind. He hated the English Company with all his soul, and his soul was that of a barbarian who owed his elevation to his ferocious energy and determined crimes. The Company, upon their part, as active in raising mischiefs, as they were blind to the consequences, seconded all his efforts, and provoked every power of India into a confederacy against them. Availing himself of these opportunities, Hyder at length concluded a secret treaty with the Mahrattas and the Nizam of the Decan, the purport of which was the expulsion of the English from the Peninsula. Every thing being thus ripe, and the English Company being in a state of stupid security, on a sudden, about the 20th of July, in the year 1780, Hyder forced his way through the gauts, and burst at once, like a mountain-torrent, into the Carnatic. No care whatever had been taken to guard these mountain defiles, nor did he meet with any other obstruction to his passage than what arose from the narrowness and difficulty of the ground.

Such was the state of things and the nature of the war upon which Lord Macleod and his new-raised regiment, the 73d, had to enter immediately upon their arrival in India. In fact, they had scarcely landed, and the whole of them had not landed, before they were called into active service, and ordered to prepare for immediate battle.

Hyder's army was roundly reckoned at 100,000 men; and by the most accurate accounts they exceeded 80,000, besides a strong body under a General of the name of Meer Saib, who had entered the Company's territories on the north. In

the grand army under his own command, it was computed that he had about 41,000 well disciplined foot, and 20,000 good cavalry. This force was rendered still more formidable and effective by the aid of Lally's troops, and a great number of French officers who served his artillery, and even directed all his marches and operations. The English army, ready to oppose this invasion, did not consist of 5000 men: these were commanded by Sir Hector Monroe, as Commander-in-chief. They were stationed at the Mount, in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras, in order to cover that city. Here they were joined by Lord Macleod and the 73d, who were marched to the camp on the same day that they landed from the ships.

Hyder Ally, after a march across the country, which he marked by fire and sword, suddenly turned upon Arcot; and on the 21st of August, 1780, sat down before that city, as the first operation of the war. Arcot was the capital town of the territory of the nabob of that name, the only prince in India who was friendly and in alliance with the Company. It contained immense stores of provisions, and what was equally wanted, a vast treasure of money. There was another very important reason, which, on the part of the English, required an immediate attention to this movement: Colonel Baillie, with a very considerable body of the troops, was in the northern circars; and Hyder Ally, by besieging Arcot, had interposed himself between this detachment and the main English army. Orders were accordingly immediately sent to Colonel Baillie to hasten to the Mount to join the main army; and Sir Hector Monroe at once to meet Colonel Baillie, and to raise the siege of Arcot, marched on the 25th of August with his army for Conjeveram, a place forty miles distant from Madras, in the Arcot road.

The whole English army, including Lord Macleod's regiment, did not exceed 6000 men and 30 artillery. They were followed during the whole way by the enemy's horse. They were four days on their march to Conjeveram, and when they arrived found the whole country under water, and no provi-

sions of any kind to be procured. So disgracefully was every thing managed by the Madras Government, and the commissaries appointed by them, that the army had but four days' provisions; and in the midst of the most fertile region in India, and in the very onset and commencement of a war, were in danger of being famished in their own country. The army, in fact, had no other resource than (as has since happened to the French in Portugal) to spread itself individually over the fields, and at the risk of being destroyed in detail by the enemy's horse, collect the growing rice, up to their knees in water.

Hyder Ally, as the General foresaw, raised the siege of Arcot, upon his movement towards Conjeveram; but what he had not foreseen, he threw his army in such a manner across the only possible road of Baillie's detachment, as to prevent their junction. This junction had been expected to have taken place the day after the arrival of the army at Conjeveram, *i. e.* on the 30th; but Baillie, before this last movement of the enemy to cut him off, had been stopped for some days at no great distance, by the sudden rising of a small river in his way. Hyder made use of this time to throw his army between them. Two days afterwards (September 5th) Colonel Baillie effected his passage over the river which crossed his way; but Hyder being informed of it, made a second movement which completely intercepted him. In order in some degree, however, to defeat this movement, but with very little hopes of success, Sir Hector Monroe changed his position likewise, and advanced about two miles to a high ground on the Trepassore road, which was the way that the expected detachment was to come. By these movements the hostile camps were brought within two miles of each other, the enemy lying about that distance to the left of the English.

Colonel Baillie had passed the river in his way on the afternoon of September 5th, and encamped for the night. Hyder, being informed of it, made the movement above related, and other arrangements on the following morning, the 6th; and Sir Hector changed his own position at the same time. This



change was scarcely effected, when the evident bustle in the enemy's army explained its purpose. In fact, the purport of Hyder's movement was to cover and support a great attack at that moment making on Colonel Baillie's detachment. He had already sent his brother-in-law, Meer Saib, with 8000 horse, upon that service, and immediately afterwards detached his son, Tippoo Saib, with 6000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 12 pieces of cannon, to join him in an united and decisive attack. They encountered Colonel Baillie at a place called Perimbancum, where he made the most masterly dispositions to withstand this vast superiority of force. After an exceedingly severe and well fought action of several hours' continuance, the enemy was routed, and Baillie gained as complete a victory, as a total want of cavalry, and the smallness of his numbers, could possibly admit. Through these circumstances he lost his baggage. His whole force did not exceed 2000 Sepoys, and from one to two companies of European artillery.

Even this victory, however, by diminishing his number, only added to his distress. The English camp was within a few miles, but Hyder's army lay full in his way, and he was moreover in the greatest want of provisions. Under these circumstances, the Colonel dispatched a messenger to Sir Hector Monroe, with an account of his situation, stating that he had sustained a loss which rendered him incapable of advancing, whilst his total want of all provisions rendered it equally impossible for him to remain where he was.

This application put Sir Hector Monroe in a situation of peculiar difficulty. He found himself in a dilemma, in which the hazard and danger were so balanced on both sides as to leave no preponderance on either. The question was, whether, for the purpose of extricating Colonel Baillie, he should advance into a flat and open country, and, with every advantage against him, give battle to an enemy who out-numbered him at least twelve times over, and had moreover an immense superiority of cavalry, which could all act in the plain; or whether he should endeavour to attain his object at a less appa-

rent hazard, by sending such a reinforcement to Colonel Baillie as would enable him to push forward in despite of the enemy.

A council of war being held, at which Lord Macleod assisted, it was resolved to adopt the latter expedient; and Colonel Fletcher, Captain Baird, and some other officers of distinguished name, were accordingly sent off with a strong detachment to the relief of Colonel Baillie. The main force in this detachment consisted of the grenadier and infantry companies of Lord Macleod's regiment, commanded by Captain Baird, — a new and untried force, and a new and untried officer. There were two other companies of European grenadiers, one company of Sepoy marksmen, and ten companies of Sepoy grenadiers; in all, about a thousand men. As their security depended upon the remoteness and difficulty of their way, as well as the silence and secrecy of their march, Colonel Fletcher refused four six-pounders which were offered, and set out from the camp at nine o'clock at night. An idea of the distress of Colonel Baillie and his detachment may be formed from one circumstance; every man of Colonel Fletcher's detachment carried with him two days' rice, with some biscuit and arrack, for the relief of his friends at Perimbancum.

Hyder had such excellent intelligence of the English camp, (from some of the native troops,) that he obtained an early and exact knowledge, not only of the design, but of all the circumstances relative to this detachment; such as the time of its march, and that it was proceeding without artillery. He accordingly sent off a strong body to cut it off on its way; but Colonel Fletcher and Captain Baird having conceived some suspicion of their guides, suddenly changed the line of their route; and, by a wide circuitous sweep, through rice-fields and swamps to the right, added to the friendly cover of the night, had the good fortune to evade this danger, and, before morning, to effect the desired junction.

Hyder, however, was determined that they should not return so safely, and with the most consummate ability, and under his own personal inspection, prepared the trap for their ruin. The most covert and difficult ground on the road

which they were to pass, was occupied and enfiladed by several batteries of cannon; and, as the time and circumstances of their march were known, large bodies of the best foot in Hyder's army lay in ambuscade on each side; he himself, with almost his whole force, being in readiness to support the attack. Whilst these real dispositions were making, a cloud of irregular cavalry were employed in various motions on the side of Conjeveram, in order to divert the attention of the English camp.

In this manner arrived the morning of the day (September 10th) appointed for the march of the united detachment; and daylight had scarcely broken, when the silent and expectant enemy perceived our unfortunate detachment advancing into the very centre of the toils which were laid for them. The enemy in ambuscade reserved their fire with admirable coolness and self-command, till the unhappy English were in the midst of them. Our army marched in column. On a sudden, whilst in a narrow defile, a battery of twelve guns opened upon them, and, loaded with grape shot, poured in upon their right flank. The English faced about; another battery immediately opened on their rear. They had no chance, therefore, but to advance: other batteries met them here likewise, and in less than half an hour 57 pieces of cannon were so brought to bear on them as to penetrate into every part of the British line. By seven o'clock in the morning the enemy poured down upon them in thousands, and every Englishman in the army was engaged. Captain Baird and his grenadiers fought with the greatest heroism. Surrounded and attacked on all sides by 25,000 cavalry, by 30 regiments of Sepoy infantry, besides Hyder's European corps, and a numerous artillery playing upon them from all quarters within grape-shot distance, yet this heroic column stood firm and undaunted, alternately facing their enemies on every side of attack. The French officers in Hyder's camp beheld the scene with astonishment, which was increased when, in the midst of all this tumult and extreme peril, they saw the British grenadiers performing their evolutions with as much pre-

cision, coolness, and steadiness, as if under the eye of a commander on a parade.

Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, and Captain Baird, had only ten pieces of cannon, but these were so excellently served, that they made great havoc amongst the enemy. At length, after a dubious contest of three hours, — from six in the morning till nine, — victory began to declare for the English ; the flower of the Mysore cavalry, after many bloody repulses, were at length entirely defeated with great slaughter, and the right wing, composed of Hyder's best forces, was thrown into disorder and began to give way. Hyder himself was about to give the orders for retreat, and the French officer who directed the artillery already began to draw it off.

It was in this moment of exultation and triumph that occurred one of those unforeseen and unavoidable misfortunes, which totally change the fortune of a day, and effectually throw a conquering army into the arms and power of those whom they have vanquished.

By some most miserable accident, the tumbrils, which contained the ammunition, suddenly blew up with two dreadful explosions in the centre of the British lines. One whole face of their column was thus entirely laid open, and their artillery overturned and destroyed. The destruction of men was great, but the total loss of their ammunition was still more fatal to the survivors. Tippoo Saib, a worthy son of his martial father, instantly saw and seized the moment of advantage, and, without waiting for orders, fell with the utmost rapidity, at the head of the Mogul and Carnatic horse, into the broken square, which had not yet time in any degree to recover its form and order. This attack by the enemy's cavalry being immediately seconded by the French corps, and by the first line of infantry, determined at once the fate of our unfortunate army. After successive prodigies of valour, the brave Sepoys were almost to a man cut to pieces.

Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, assisted by Captain Baird, made one more desperate effort: they rallied the Europeans, and, under the fire of the whole immense artillery of the

enemy, gained a little eminence, and formed themselves into a new square. In this form did this invincible band, though totally without ammunition, the officers fighting only with their swords, and the soldiers with their mere bayonets, resist and repulse the myriads of the enemy, in thirteen different attacks; until at length, incapable of withstanding the successive torrents of fresh troops which were continually pouring upon them, they were fairly borne down and trampled upon, many of them still continuing to fight under the very legs of the horses and elephants.

The loss of the English in this engagement, called the battle of Perimbancum, amounted to about 4000 Sepoys and about 600 Europeans. Colonel Fletcher was amongst the number of those who were slain on the field. It is, indeed, a reasonable subject of surprise that any one escaped. Colonel Baillie, Captain Baird, after being severely wounded in four places, together with several other officers, and 200 Europeans, were made prisoners. They were carried into the presence of Hyder, who, with a true Asiatic barbarism, received them with the most insolent triumph and ferocious pride. The English officers, with a spirit worthy of their country, retorted his pride by an indignant coolness and contempt: — “Your son will inform you,” said Colonel Baillie, appealing to Tippoo, who was present, “that you owe the victory to our disaster, rather than to our defeat.” Hyder angrily ordered them from his presence, and commanded them instantly to prison.

Hyder’s army, however, purchased this victory at a very dear rate. The slaughter fell almost entirely on his best troops, and the number is believed to have nearly trebled that of the whole of Colonel Baillie’s army. This loss is stated to have augmented the natural ferocity of Hyder’s temper, and may be reasonably assigned as a cause of his cruel treatment of his prisoners.

On the unhappy morning of this battle, Sir Hector Monroe, with the main army, had advanced along the Trepassore road, in order to meet the expected detachment. He saw the

smoke and heard the firing on his left, but was at too great a distance, and in too much uncertainty, to come up before the firing had ceased. It would seem, indeed, that no notion was entertained of Hyder's being engaged with the whole army in the action. The firing was considered as proceeding only from the desultory attacks of his cavalry; and as Baillie had now been reinforced by Fletcher, there was no apprehension of his insufficiency. At length, however, the repeated firing of the appointed number of signal cannon, without any return being made, along with the dead stillness which prevailed on all sides, began to excite some melancholy presages of what happened. The successive arrival of two or three wounded Sepoys, — for not a British soldier moved, — who had the fortune to escape singly from the carnage, confirmed these apprehensions into certainty, and compelled the main army to think of their own safety. When the whole affair was known a council of war was held, and it was unanimously agreed that the only measure of safety was an immediate retreat to Madras, which was accordingly executed.

In the meantime, Colonel Baillie, Captain Baird, and the other British prisoners, were marched to one of Hyder's nearest forts, and there subjected to an imprisonment, of which, confinement in a horrible dungeon was the least circumstance. Captain Baird, in particular, was chained by the leg to another prisoner, as much of the slaughter in Hyder's army was imputed to the English grenadiers.

He remained a prisoner at Seringapatam three years and a half. In March, 1784, he was released, and in July joined his regiment at Arcot. In 1785, the regiment changed its number to the 71st. In 1787, he embarked with his regiment for Bombay, and returned to Madras in 1788. The 5th of June, 1789, he received the Majority of the 71st, and in October obtained leave of absence, and came to Britain. The 8th of December, 1790, he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 71st; and in 1791 he returned to India, and joined the army under Marquis Cornwallis. He commanded a brigade of Sepoys, and was present at the attack of a number of

**Droogs**, or hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam in 1791 and 1792; and likewise at the storming of Tippoo Sultaun's lines and camps on the island of Seringapatam. In 1793 he commanded a brigade of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. The 21st of August, 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. In October, 1797, he embarked at Madras with his regiment for Europe: in December he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; when he was appointed Brigadier-General, and placed on that Staff in command of a brigade. The 18th of June, 1798, he was appointed Major-General, and removed to the Staff in India. He sailed from the Cape for Madras in command of two regiments of foot and the drafts of the 28th dragoons, and arrived in January, 1799. The 1st of February he joined the army forming at Velore for the attack of Seringapatam, and commanded a brigade of Europeans. On the 4th of May he commanded the storming party with success; and in consequence was presented by the army, through Lieutenant-General Harris, Commander-in-chief, with Tippoo Sultaun's state sword, and a dress sword from the field officers serving under his immediate command at the assault. In 1800, he was removed to the Bengal Staff, and commanded a brigade, &c. at Dynypore.

In 1801, he was appointed to command an intended expedition against Batavia, but which was sent to Egypt. He landed at Cosier in June with the army, crossed the desert, and embarked on the Nile: he arrived at Grand Cairo about the month of July, from thence at Rosetta, and joined Lieutenant-General Sir John Hutchinson's army a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In May, 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 54th regiment; in 1802, he returned across the desert to India, in command of the Egyptian Indian army. He was removed to the Madras Staff in 1803, and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. He marched into the Mysore country, where the Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Stuart, joined, and afterwards arrived on the banks of the river Jambudra,

in command of the line. Major-General Wellesley being appointed to the command of the greater part of the army, this officer proceeded into the Mahratta country; and finding that his services could be of no further use, he obtained permission to return to Britain. He sailed in March with his Staff from Madras, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer; in October he was re-taken as the ship was sailing into Corunna. He arrived in England the 3d of November, having given his parole that he should consider himself a prisoner of war; but shortly after he and his staff were exchanged for the French General Morgan and his staff.

Sir David Baird received the royal permission to wear the Turkish order of the Crescent, December 31. 1803; he was knighted by patent dated June 19. 1804; and was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath on the 18th of August following. In the same year he was placed on the Staff in England: he was appointed Lieutenant-General, October 30. 1805, and commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived there the 5th of January, 1806; made good the landing on the 6th; on the 8th, attacked the Dutch army and beat them; on the 10th, the castle and town of Cape Town surrendered; and on the 18th, General Janson surrendered the colony. In 1807, he was recalled. He sailed on the 18th of January on board a transport, and arrived on the 12th of April at Portsmouth. On the 19th of July he was removed from the Colonelcy of the 54th to the Colonelcy of the 24th, and placed on the foreign Staff under General Lord Cathcart. He commanded a division at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was twice slightly wounded; and returned with the army in November.

In 1808, Sir David was placed on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp on the Curragh of Kildare. In September that year he embarked at the Cove of Cork, in the command of a division consisting of about 5000 infantry for Falmouth, where he received reinforcements, and sailed in command of about 10,000 men for Corunna, where he arrived in the beginning of November, and formed a junction with



the army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. He commanded the first division of that army; and in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, he lost his left arm.

As senior officer after Sir John Moore's death, Sir David Baird communicated to Government the intelligence of the victory of Corunna in the following letter: —

“ Ville de Paris, at Sea, January 18th, 1809.

“ MY LORD, — By the much lamented death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops, in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of Lieutenant-General Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack. The Honourable Captain Gordon, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this despatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.

“ Your's, &c.

“ D. BAIRD, Lieut.-Gen.”

On this occasion Sir David Baird, whose name had already been included in the Parliamentary votes of thanks for the operations of the army in India in 1799, for those of Egypt in 1801, and for the Danish expedition, again received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament,—an honour which he acknowledged by the following letters: —

“ Portsmouth, January 29th, 1809.

“ MY LORD, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship’s letter, together with the gratifying inclosures it contained, which I have hastened to communicate.

“ Allow me, through the medium of your Lordship, to return to the highest assembly of this nation my own personal thanks, as well as those of the army in general, for the very honourable and flattering marks of approbation which the House has conferred upon our late conduct; an honour of which no one can be more fully sensible than myself, having had the good fortune to be deemed worthy of this eminent distinction on four several occasions; and I trust that God will still spare me to devote to my King and Country the remnant of that life hitherto spent in their service.

“ I beg leave to offer to your Lordship, individually, my best thanks for the trouble that you have taken in communicating this satisfactory intelligence, and for your own congratulations upon the occasion.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the utmost respect and gratitude, your Lordship’s most devoted and very obedient humble servant,

“ D. BAIRD, Lieut.-Gen.

“ *The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*”

“ Portsmouth, 29th January, 1809.

“ SIR, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with its gratifying inclosures.

“ I beg leave to request you will signify to the House of Commons the acknowledgments of the army under my command, as well as my own personally, for the very high honour and flattering marks of approbation which the assembly has thought fit to confer upon us.

“ Allow me, Sir, to offer you individually my best thanks for your own congratulations upon this pleasing occasion.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your very faithful and most obedient humble servant,

“ DAVID BAIRD, Lieut.-Gen.

“ *The Right Honourable*

“ *The Speaker of the House of Commons.*”

In testimony of the royal approbation, General Baird was created a Baronet by patent dated April 13. 1809; and received a grant of the following honourable armorial bearings:— Gules, in chief within an increscent an etoile of eight points Argent (in allusion to the badge of the Ottoman order), in base a boar passant Or; on a canton Ermine, a sword erect Proper, pommel and hilt Or. With two Crests: 1st, a Mameluke mounted on a horse, and holding in his dexter hand a cimeter, all Proper; 2d, on a wreath, a boar's head erased Or. And for Supporters: dexter, a grenadier in the uniform of the 50th regiment of foot, Proper; sinister, the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultaun, guardant, Vert, striped Or; from the neck, pendant by a riband, an escutcheon Gules, charged with an etoile of eight points within a decrescent Argent, and on a scroll under the said escutcheon the word SERINGAPATAM.

Sir David Baird was promoted to the rank of General, June 4. 1814; and was appointed Governor of Kinsale on the death of General Sir Cornelius Cuyler in 1819; and of Fort George on the death of General Ross in 1827.

His own death took place on the 18th of August, 1829, at his seat, Ferntower, in Perthshire.

Sir David was married August 4. 1810, to Miss Preston Campbell, of Ferntower and Lochlane, Perthshire; but having no issue, he is succeeded in the Baronetcy, in pursuance of the patent, by his nephew, Captain (now Sir David) Baird, the son of his elder brother, the late Robert Baird,

Esq., who was married to Miss Gavin, a niece of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Nearly the whole of the preceding Memoir has been derived from "The Royal Military Calendar."

## No. XIV.

## WILLIAM STEVENSON, ESQ.

OF THE RECORDS OFFICE, IN THE TREASURY.

THE literary and scientific world has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Stevenson; a man remarkable for the stores of knowledge which he possessed, and for the modesty and simplicity by which his rare attainments were concealed.

Mr. Stevenson was born on the 26th of November, 1772, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where his family had long been respectably established. His father was a Captain in the Royal Navy.

He received his classical education at the Grammar-school of Berwick, the master of which, at that time, was the Rev. Joseph Romney, under whom it was a seminary of great repute. In his earlier years he was not remarkable for his love of study. We have before us a letter from his mother, written to his father (whose ship was then stationed off Cork) when William was about eight years of age, in which she says: "The children are all well, and give me no trouble, except William, who hardly ever attends school, and is constantly running about the walls." Are not this and other instances of a boyhood of apparent idleness, followed by a manhood of real application, calculated to show the advantage of not requiring premature mental efforts from children? It appears that in a short time after this period, the subject of our Memoir began to feel the spur of emulation, and that he greatly distinguished himself, being always at the head of his class.

After having been between eight and nine years at school, he was, in the year 1787, entered as a student for the ministry in the academy at Daventry, then under the direction of the Rev. W. Belsham. In June, 1789, Mr. Belsham having resigned, the academy was transferred to Northampton, and the students were placed under the care of the Rev. John Horsey. Here Mr. Stevenson went through the remainder of his course. The following extract of a letter from one of his friends and contemporaries will show what was the turn of his mind at this period of his life:—

“ At Daventry, where I first became acquainted with Mr. Stevenson, who was then commencing his third year there, I well recollect that he associated with those who were reputed the best classical scholars, and who were most distinguished for their knowledge and ability in metaphysical and theological discussions; which at that time, owing to particular circumstances, were much in vogue. Most of Mr. Stevenson’s associates left the academy on the resignation of Mr. Belsham; but Mr. Stevenson, with a few others, continued their studies at Northampton, whither the academy was removed. One characteristic which I well remember in Mr. Stevenson was a great disinclination to the active sports generally so much relished at that time of life. Even cricket I never saw him join in; although few men were so happily formed for exercises requiring strength and activity, as the delight which he took in long and rapid walks has always shown. Often he even refrained from accompanying us to the field; and on returning we have found him in the same posture in which we had left him, with a volume, or even two volumes, of Fielding or Smollet, which had been rapidly perused. Sometimes he seemed to be indulging the musings, not of a wayward fancy, but of a mind which subsequent events proved was richly gifted with the powers of reflection and judgment. In appearance his studies were below par in point of laboriousness; but they were equally above it in efficiency. It may be a dangerous example to hold up; but certainly, in his case, hours apparently unoccupied were employed in

meditating on and arranging the knowledge which he had almost intuitively acquired; and of which he then, and throughout life, availed himself with such singular correctness and advantage. When it came to his turn to deliver an oration, however it might seem to have been deferred and neglected, and however rapidly it was eventually written, its excellence always demonstrated the skill and care with which it had been digested. In conversation and in discussions, whether on the belles lettres, on metaphysics, or on doctrinal points, his companions had always cause to admire the extent of his attainments, and the talent with which he applied them; and I do not recollect his ever manifesting, in any debate, angry or undue warmth."

Before he had completed the usual course of studies, Mr. Stevenson accepted an invitation to become private tutor in the family of Mr. Edwards of Bruges, with whom he lived some time, and returned to England at the breaking out of the war. On his return he was engaged as classical tutor at the academy at Manchester; and he also preached, for a short time, at Doblane, near that town. Here he met with several friends and fellow-students; particularly the Rev. John Hallard of Bolton, and the Rev. George Wicke of Morton, near Manchester. The latter gentleman, a most amiable and disinterested man, soon afterwards published a pamphlet against the employment of any person as a hired teacher of religion, and practically enforced his own doctrines by resigning his ministerial office, to the great regret of all friends. Mr. Stevenson did the same at Doblane, and also published a very ingenious and remarkably well-written pamphlet on the inferior utility of classical learning, except in the education of persons intended for the learned professions. In after-life, however, he became more favourable to its general diffusion.

Upon the resignation of his ministry at Doblane, Mr. Stevenson went as a pupil to a very eminent farmer in East Lothian; and after having devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, so as to fix the theory of agriculture

indebly in his mind, he proceeded, in October, 1797, to a farm which he had taken at Laughton, near Edinburgh. This speculation, however, did not answer; and after four or five years Mr. Stevenson relinquished it.

About this period, in consequence, as it was supposed, of his having too frequently eaten at Berwick of salmon out of season, he was attacked by a severe leprous complaint, approaching almost to elephantiasis, the violent operation and long continuance of which completely disfigured a countenance previously handsome. About this trying time, Mr. Stevenson kept a boarding-house for students in Drummond Street, Edinburgh. He was also employed as the Editor of the "Scots' Magazine;" in almost every number of which there appeared an essay of his on some subject of taste, literature, or science, which manifested equally his talents and his acquirements. He likewise contributed largely to the "Edinburgh Review," and engaged in other literary undertakings. To complete the occupation of his time, he gave instructions to private pupils in the various branches of general education.

After several years spent in these multifarious pursuits, Mr. Stevenson happening to be introduced to the Earl of Lauderdale, who had just been appointed by the Government Governor-General of India, was selected by his Lordship to accompany him as his private secretary. But upon repairing to London for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for his voyage, the decided opposition of the East India Company rendered Lord Lauderdale's appointment nugatory. Through the interest of the noble Earl, however, Mr. Stevenson obtained the office of Keeper of the Records to the Treasury.

Soon after his entrance upon this office, an event occurred which, although it was unproductive of any worldly advantage, must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Stevenson, as it proved that the knowledge of his character and attainments had spread to other countries. This event was his appointment by the Emperor of Russia to be Professor of Techno-



logy in the University of Charkov. The appointment was announced to him in a very complimentary letter from M. Rizsky, the Rector of the University; which letter was forwarded to Mr. Stevenson by Baron Nicolay, then Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia; by whom Mr. Stevenson was informed that bills of exchange to the amount of between three and four thousand rubles were waiting his acceptance, for the purpose of defraying his expenses, besides a much larger sum for the purchase of apparatus. Mr. Stevenson declined this honour; and it is a singular proof of the modesty of his character, that it is only since his death that any of his family have become acquainted with the circumstance.

His appointment to be private secretary to Lord Lauderdale, induced Mr. Stevenson to reside for some time in the neighbourhood of his Lordship's house in May-Fair. He afterwards removed to Chelsea. Here he continued to labour with unremitting diligence. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review;" a short-lived Review established by Sir Richard Phillips, and entitled the "Oxford Review"\*, the "Westminster Review," the "Retrospective Review," the "Foreign Review," and others. For several years he wrote and compiled the greater part of the "Annual Register:" he completed Campbell's "Lives of the British Admirals:" he furnished several articles, among them that on Chivalry, to Dr. Brewster's Encyclopædia: he was the author of the 'Agricultural Survey of Surrey,' and the "Agricultural Survey of Dorsetshire;" indeed, for any works of an agricultural or topographical nature, few men were better qualified than himself. In 1824, he produced a valuable volume, entitled, "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce;" containing, besides much curious and interesting information in the body of the work, an admirable Catalogue Raisonné of the best books of travels

\* This was the publication to which Sir Richard referred, when, in the course of his evidence upon a trial in the Court of King's Bench, he said that he had once endeavoured to establish an *honest* Review, but that it failed!

and voyages; omitting those which the ingenious and learned compiler of the catalogue had proved from his researches to be inaccurate, or considered as frivolous.\* During the last few months of his life, the results of his industry and research became more extensively beneficial to the public, from his contributions to the treatises published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. The "Life of Caxton," written by him, will always be perused with instruction and interest, as a full, elaborate, and accurate account of the labours of that great promoter of knowledge. In this and in his other works, Mr. Stevenson, contrary to the practice too prevalent in these days, dived into original sources of information; and with the true spirit of a faithful historian, consulted the interests of truth rather than the amusement of his readers.

Until the commencement of a severe indisposition, Mr. Stevenson was occupied in preparing for the press a series of treatises intended for the edification of the agricultural classes, projected by that eminent friend to intellectual improvement, Mr. Brougham, and under the auspices of the Diffusion Society. These essays, which, we are informed, will still shortly be published, were a source of the most interesting occupation to Mr. Stevenson, until repeated attacks of illness obliged him to relinquish all mental exertion. On Friday, the 20th of March, 1829, he appeared, however, so much recovered, as to afford considerable hopes to his anxious friends that he would soon be enabled to resume his studies. These expectations were suddenly blighted. While sitting at tea with his family the same evening, he suddenly lost his sight, and then the use of his right side. He was carried to bed, and spoke only once afterwards. He died on Sunday, the 22d of March, 1829, aged fifty-seven.

Few men in the course of their worldly career encounter less personal enmity, or conciliate more sincere and steady

\* In his literary, as well as in his private dealings, Mr. Stevenson was so rigidly conscientious, that he gave considerable offence in the arrangement of this list to an eminent literary character and an intimate friend of his own, by omitting the mention of a book of travels which that gentleman had written, and which Mr. Stevenson deemed unworthy of insertion.

friendships, than the subject of this brief notice. In deportment he was not only mild and inoffensive, but kind and benevolent; and where opportunity was afforded him, he was a zealous and active friend. He had little of the pride of authorship; and so much of the disinterestedness which belongs to a philosophic mind, that it was difficult for public attention to find him out. Retired and moderate in his habits, and loving knowledge for its own sake, Mr. Stevenson resembled a literary character of the last century, when display followed not so fast in the footsteps of exertion. Such men cannot be sufficiently appreciated: it is they who give the stamp of sterling value to the literature of this country.

Mr. Stevenson was twice married; and in both instances was singularly fortunate in his choice. His first wife was Miss Eliza Halland of Sandlebridge, in Cheshire. By her he had two children. She died in 1811; and in 1814 he married Catharine, daughter of Alexander Thomson, Esq. late of Savannah, in Georgia, by whom he had a son and daughter, and who survives to lament his loss.

The materials for the foregoing brief Memoir have been derived from a private and authentic source.

## No. XV.

## THE RIGHT HON. DAVID STEWART ERSKINE,

ELEVENTH EARL OF BUCHAN, AND SIXTH LORD CARDROSS.

THE very ancient earldom of Buchan, created in 1469, came into the family of Erskine with Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, grand-daughter of the Honourable Robert Douglas, by Christian Stewart, who married Sir James Erskine, Knt., eldest son, by his second wife, of John the seventh Earl of Marr.

The noble Earl whose death we have now to record was born June 1. 1742 (O. S.). He was the second but eldest surviving son of Henry David the tenth Earl, by Agnes, second daughter of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, Bart., his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland; and was the elder half-brother of Thomas Lord Erskine, for a short time Lord High Chancellor of England.

From an account communicated by himself to Mr. Wood's edition of Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," we learn that he "was educated by James Buchanan, of the family of the memorable poet and historian, under the immediate direction of his excellent parents. He was founded in the elements of the mathematics by his mother, who was a scholar of the great Maclaurin; by his father in history and politics; and by his preceptor in all manner of useful learning, and in the habits of rigid honour and virtue."

By a Memoir in the "Public Characters" of 1798, to which also it is probable that his Lordship contributed, we are further informed, that, "at the University of Glasgow, in early youth, he applied with ardent and successful dili-

gence to every ingenious and liberal study. His hours of relaxation from science and literature were frequently passed in endeavours to acquire the arts of design, etching, engraving, and drawing, in the academy which the excellent but ill requited Robert Foulis for some time laboured to support in that western metropolis of Scotland." A specimen of his abilities in etching (a view of Icolmkill Abbey) was published in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Scottish Antiquaries," as noticed hereafter.

Having completed his education, Lord Cardross was probably at first intended for the military profession, as we find that he held a half-pay Lieutenancy of the 32d foot, even to the period of his decease. It appears, however, that he repaired to London, to pursue the study of diplomacy under the patronage of the Earl of Chatham. Whilst resident in the metropolis, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in 1765. Of the latter, and perhaps of the former, he would, for some years before his decease, have been the senior member, had he not resigned the honour a few years after returning to Scotland.

His Lordship was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy in Spain in November, 1766; but losing his father, December 1. 1767, "withdrew from public life at a very early period after his succession to the title, and dedicated himself to the duties of a private station, the advancement of science and literature, and the improvement of his native country by the arts of peace." Such is his Lordship's own account. His political feelings, however, were strong; and several occasional manifestations of them are on record.

One is thus noticed in the "Public Characters:" — "The King's Ministers had been long accustomed, at each new election, to transmit to every Peer a list of the names of sixteen of his fellow-Peers, for whom he was required to give his vote, in the choice of the members who should represent the nobles of Scotland in the British Parliament; and to this humiliating usurpation the descendants of the most illustrious names had accustomed themselves tamely to submit! The

Earl of Buchan, with the spirit of an ancient Baron, took an early opportunity of declaring that he would oblige the Secretary of State, who should insult him with such an application, to wash away the affront with his blood. The practice from that time ceased; and Ministers were obliged to adopt some other less offensive mode of exercising their electioneering influence over the Caledonian Peerage."

Lord Buchan's "Speech, intended to have been spoken at the Meeting of the Peers of Scotland, for the General Election of their Representatives, in which a Plan is proposed for the better Representation of the Peerage of Scotland," was published in 4to., 1780. His Lordship never voted at subsequent elections of representative Peers.

To revert from these political efforts to those scenes where his zealous enthusiasm was more successfully and beneficially exerted, we will again take up the "Public Characters." "The Earl had two very promising brothers (the Chancellor and the witty Henry Erskine); and on their education he earnestly bestowed that care which was to be expected from the kindness and vigilance, not merely of a near relation, but of a prudent and affectionate parent. The fortunes of his family had been, from different causes, not dishonoured, indeed, but impaired so considerably, that they could no longer afford an annual income sufficiently ample to support its dignities with due splendour and to enable him to gratify all the generous wishes of a munificent spirit. Struck with this, he resolutely adopted a plan of economy, admirably fitted to retrieve and re-establish those falling fortunes; and his endeavours (perhaps the most honourable and difficult which a young and liberal-minded nobleman could resolve upon), without subjecting him to the imputation of parsimony, were crowned and rewarded with opulence.

"The High School of Edinburgh is confessedly one of the best seminaries in the kingdom for the initiation of youth in the first principles of the Latin language. By frequent visits to this seminary, the Earl of Buchan has sought every opportunity of recommending to public notice the skill and

attention of the teachers, as well as the happy proficiency of their pupils; and a premium, his gift, is annually bestowed at the University of Aberdeen, upon the successful competitor in a trial of excellence among the students."

Of a school for students of more advanced years, — the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, — the Earl of Buchan may justly be styled the founder. The first meeting preparatory to its formation was held at his house, November 14. 1780; when he explained, in a pertinent discourse (printed that year in octavo), the general plan and intention of the proposed Association. A second meeting assembled at the same place a fortnight after: and at a third, on the 18th of October, the Society was instituted; when the Earl of Bute was elected President, and the Earl of Buchan the first of the five Vice-Presidents. A few weeks after, it was announced that "the Earl of Buchan has presented to the newly-instituted Society of Antiquaries of Scotland a correct life of the admirable Crichton, written by the Earl himself, in which many falsities relative to this prodigy of human nature are detailed. (This was afterwards employed in the "*Biographia Britannica*."") His Lordship has likewise deposited with the Society some valuable literary productions of Crichton."

His Lordship's antiquarian pursuits at that period were principally confined to the collecting of curious missive letters elucidatory of Scottish biography, and in general characteristic letters of illustrious or learned persons. His objects were, first, as leading to a *Biographia Scotica*; secondly, *Biography* in general; and, thirdly, the printing of characteristic letters, by centuries, of the most eminent persons in the state, or in literature, since the restoration of letters in Europe.

In a letter to a London correspondent, in 1783, his Lordship thus speaks of his personal exertions in antiquarian researches: — "I have seen a very good specimen of parochial history, by Mr. Warton, in that of Kiddington. I wrote one of my parish, (I mean, of that in which I reside,) which is a very small and uninteresting one, as an encouragement to others to proceed on a plan of that sort; and I am glad to find

the example has been made useful. . . . . If I had better health, and a little more ready money, I could have done more; but I have had much greater success, under all my obstacles, than my most sanguine expectations gave me reason to suppose some years ago. My insatiable thirst of knowledge, and a genius prone to the splendid sciences and the fine arts, has distracted my attention so much, that the candid must make allowances for me in any one department; but considering myself as a Nobleman, and not a Peer of Parliament (a piece of ornamental china as it were), I have been obliged to avail myself of my situation to do as much good as I possibly could without acting in a professional line, from which my rank and my fate excluded me. Our annual publication is gone to the press. The first volume of our Transactions will appear about the 14th of November."

In Dec. 1784, the Earl communicated to Mr. Nichols, the late venerable Editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," two letters containing some "Remarks on the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland during the Sixth Campaign of Agricola," which, with a third by the Reverend Mr. Jamieson, and six plates, were published in 1786, as the 36th Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." The first letter begins in this singular manner, the quotation of which will impart some further idea of his Lordship's political sentiments: —

"Sir, — Next to the united loss of health and character, accompanied by the gnawing torments of an evil conscience, is the misfortune to a good man of surviving the virtue, the glory, and the happiness of his native country. This misfortune is ours; and such has been the accumulation of disgrace and discomfiture that has fallen on us as a people since the last wretched twenty-four years of the British annals, that I turn with aversion from the filthy picture that is before my eyes, and look back for consolation to the times which are past. It was in seeking, Sir, for such opiates to the watchful care of a good citizen in a falling empire that I fell into antiquarian research, and shall give you from time to time the results of it."



On reviewing the memorials of the Scottish nobility, Lord Buchan felt his enthusiastic veneration in a particular manner excited by the science and virtues of the illustrious Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and the most eminent discoverer in philosophy which Scotland could boast. With a generous hand he aspired to crown the memory of his illustrious countryman with due honours; and, in conjunction with Walter Minto, LL.D., published at Edinburgh, in quarto, in 1787, "An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston," as a specimen of biography on a new plan.

In 1787 Lord Buchan, from regard to his health, left Edinburgh, and went to reside at his country mansion of Dryburgh Abbey. His Lordship then applied his energies to the improvement of his ancestral seat; and no tourist who has visited the south of Scotland will forget the beauties of Dryburgh. The Earl himself communicated to Grose's "Antiquities of Scotland" a description of the place (printed in vol. i. pp. 101—109.), with two views taken in 1787 and 1789; and another description to "The Bee." In 1814 he erected in his grounds a statue of Wallace; and a chain bridge of his formation crosses the Tweed at Dryburgh.

The enthusiasm of Lord Buchan led him to institute an annual festive commemoration of Thomson, at Ednam, the scene of that poet's birth. The following is the eulogy of Thomson delivered by the noble Earl on Ednam Hill, where he crowned the first edition of the "Seasons" with a wreath of bays, on the 22d of September, 1791:—

"I think myself happy to have this day the honour of endeavouring to do honour to the memory of Thomson, which has been profanely touched by the rude hand of Samuel Johnson, whose fame and reputation indicate the decline of taste in a country that, after having produced an Alfred, a Wallace, a Bacon, a Napier, a Newton, a Buchanan, a Milton, a Hampden, a Fletcher, and a Thomson, can submit to be bullied by an overbearing pedant."

It was on this occasion that Burns composed his beautiful little Address to the shade of the bard of Ednam.

In the following year the Earl pursued the subject in an "Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson, biographical, critical, and political; with some Pieces of Thomson's never before published," 8vo. In this are found some further specimens of his Lordship's political feelings. He says himself, in the notice in the Peerage which has been twice before quoted, "In his Essay on the Lives of Thomson the Poet, and Fletcher of Saltoun, and in his correspondence with Christopher Wyvill, as chairman of the Yorkshire committee, he has sufficiently explained the political motives by which he has been guided; and his public acts, which have been few, will speak for themselves. *Est quodam ire tenus si non datur ultra.*"

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1792, the Earl of Buchan published proposals for editing the voluminous manuscripts left by the celebrated Nicholas Claudius de Fabry de Pereise, senator of the Parliament of Aix; but the plan does not appear to have led to any result.

It was not till the same year that the first volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland" was completed at the press. It contained the following articles by the Earl of Buchan: — "Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Steuart Denham, Baronet" (pp. 129—139.); "Account of the Parish of Uphall" (pp. 139—155.). This begins thus: — "Some time ago I threw into a weekly paper, published by Messrs. Ruddiman, some anonymous hints for giving accounts of country parishes in Scotland, suited to the various objects of our institution, and pointed out a few of the many advantages which might arise from the promotion of such communications. Having been lately in a very indifferent state of health, and finding my mind unable to invent, or to range in my favourite fields of science or of the fine arts, I thought my time could not be better employed than in compiling the notes I had formerly made with respect to the country parish where I reside." — His "Account of the Island of Icolmkill," in pp. 234—241., is accompanied by the before-mentioned etching, executed by himself when at the

University of Glasgow, and dedicated to his mother Isabella the Countess Dowager; and in pp. 251—256. is a “Life of Mr. James Short, Optician,” by his Lordship.

Lord Buchan was an occasional contributor to various periodical publications. His favourite signature was *Albani-cus*; under which, in a letter to his friend Hortus, he describes his own delightful residence of Dryburgh Abbey in the fourth volume of “*The Bee*.” In some letters (where printed we are not informed) he warmly embraced the cause of Mary Queen of Scots against Dr. Robertson. To the “*Gentleman’s Magazine*” he communicated, in 1784, a description of the Grave of Ossian, with an epitaph in blank verse; and a letter on the Antiquities of Scotland, signed with his own name; and in 1785, a fragment of Petronius, received from Constantinople, signed A.B. Of Ossian he thus speaks:—

“In every country people are thought to do honour to themselves by erecting monuments to persons of distinguished merit. But perhaps no country has ever produced a person in whom military virtues and poetical talents have been so happily united as they were in Ossian. The few remnants that we have of his poems have been translated into several languages, and admired in them all; though only they who understand the originals can be thoroughly sensible of their excellence. And shall the country that produced him appear insensible or ungrateful to his memory?”

The mind of this indefatigable nobleman was, as we have seen, almost continually devoted, through a long series of years, to the pursuits of literature. His correspondence with scholars and men of science, both at home and abroad, was almost unbounded; and he numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished characters of his period,—a period which may almost be said to comprise the Nestorian age of three generations. Some specimens of his correspondence, particularly illustrating the first proceedings of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, may be expected in the forthcoming volume of Mr. Nichols’s “*Illustrations of Literature*.”

In Scotland patronage can rarely afford to take a very munificent form, nor did Lord Buchan's circumstances enable him to become an exception to the general order. But in kind offices, in recommendations, in introductions, in suggestions, and in warmly interesting himself and others within his sphere for the promotion of deserving efforts and youthful or lowly aspirants to fame, he well merited the name of a zealous patron. The poet Burns, Barry the painter, Tytler the translator of Callimachus, and Pinkerton the historian and antiquary, were, amongst others, fostered by his countenance and friendship.

The death of the noble Earl took place at Dryburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire, on the 19th of April, 1829.

Lord Buchan married at Aberdeen, October 15. 1771, Margaret, eldest daughter of his cousin-german, William Fraser of Fraserfield, co. Aberdeen, Esq. The Countess, who died May 12. 1819, never had any family. The titles have devolved on his Lordship's nephew, Henry-David Erskine, Esq. elder son of the Honourable Henry Erskine, who died in 1817. His Lordship is a widower, with a numerous family; having lost his lady, who was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, on the 5th of October, 1828.

A portrait of the Earl of Buchan, when Lord Cardross, was painted by Reynolds, in a Van-Dyck dress, and engraved in mezzotinto by J. Finlayson, in 1765. A profile, taken by Tassie in 1783, was published in 1797, at the head of the dedication to his Lordship of Herbert's "*Iconographia Scotica*;" and among the etchings of the clever self-taught artist Kay is a small whole-length of the Earl in 1784, in the same plate with the Marquis of Graham (the present Duke of Montrose). They stand *dos-à-dos* in the Highland military costume.

With some very slight and unimportant exceptions, the foregoing Memoir has been derived from the pages of "*The Gentleman's Magazine*."

## No. XVI.

## MR. THOMAS BEWICK.

OF this admirable artist a brief notice was inserted in the index of our last volume. The following interesting and characteristic Memoir of him has since appeared in "The Gentleman's Magazine."

The lovers of natural history, and of the arts as applied to its illustration, have sustained a severe loss in the death of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated reviver, or rather inventor of a new mode, of engraving on wood. Though the art of cutting or engraving on wood is undoubtedly of high antiquity, as the Chinese and Indian modes of printing on paper, cotton, and silk, sufficiently prove; though even in Europe the art of engraving on blocks of wood may probably be traced higher than that of printing, usually so called; and though in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries designs were executed of great beauty and accuracy, as Holbein's "Dance of Death," the vignettes and head-letters of the early Missals and Bibles, and the engravings of flowers and shells in Gerard, Gesner, and Fuhschius, afford us undoubted proofs; — yet the inspection of these is enough to prove that their methods must have been very different from that which Bewick and his school have followed. The principal characteristic of the ancient masters is the crossing of the black lines to produce or deepen the shade, commonly called cross-hatching. Whether this was done by employing different blocks one after another, as in calico-printing and paper-staining, it may be difficult to say; but to produce them on the same block is so

difficult and unnatural, that though Nesbitt, one of Bewick's early pupils, attempted it on a few occasions, and the splendid print of *Dentatus*, by Harvey, shows that it is not impossible, even on a large scale, yet the waste of time and labour is scarcely worth the effect produced.

To understand this it may be necessary to state, for the information of those who may not have seen an engraved block of wood, that whereas the lines which are sunk by the graver on the surface of a copperplate are the parts which receive the printing-ink, which is rubbed over the whole plate, and the superfluous ink is then scraped and rubbed off; the lines being then transferred upon the paper, by its being passed, together with the plate, through a rolling-press, the rest being left white; — all the portions of the surface of the wooden block which are intended to be white, are carefully scooped out with burins or gouges, and the lines and other parts which are left prominent, after being inked, like types, with a ball or roller, are transferred to the paper by the common printing-press. The difficulty, therefore, of picking out of the wooden block the minute squares or lozenges which are formed by the mere intersection of the lines on the copperplate, may be easily conceived.

The great advantage of wood-engraving is, that the thickness of the blocks (which are generally of box, sawed across the grain of the wood,) being carefully regulated, by the height of the types with which they are to be used, they are set upon the same page with the types, and only one operation is required to print the letter-press and the cut which is to illustrate it. The greater permanency, and indeed almost indestructibility, of the wooden block is besides secured, since it is not subjected to any of the scraping and rubbing which so soon destroys the sharpness of the lines upon copper, and there is a harmony produced in the page by the engraving and the letter-press being of the same colour, which very seldom is the case where copperplate vignettes are introduced with letter-press.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to trace the history of wood-engraving, its early principles, the causes of its decay, &c. till its productions came to sink below contempt. But for its revival and present state, we are unquestionably indebted to Mr. Bewick and his pupils.

Thomas Bewick was born Aug. 12. 1753, at Cherry Burn, in the parish of Ovingham, and county of Northumberland. His father, John Bewick, had for many years a landsale colliery at Mickley Bank, now in the possession of his son William. John Bewick, Thomas's younger brother, and coadjutor with him in many of his works, was seven years younger, having been born in 1760; unfortunately for the arts, and for society of which he was an ornament, he died of a consumption, at the age of thirty-five.

The early propensity of Thomas to observe natural objects, and particularly the manners and habits of animals, and to endeavour to express them by drawing, in which, without tuition, he manifested great skill at an early age, determined his friends as to the choice of a profession for him. He was bound apprentice, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Ralph Beilby, of Newcastle, a respectable copperplate engraver, and very estimable man. Mr. Bewick might have had a master of greater eminence, but he could not have had one more anxious to encourage the rising talents of his pupil, to point out to him his peculiar line of excellence, and to enjoy without jealousy his merit and success, even when it appeared in some respects to throw himself into the shade. The circumstances which determine the fortunes of men, are often apparently accidental: and this seems to have been the case with regard to Mr. Bewick. Mr. Charles Hutton (afterwards the eminent Dr. Hutton, of Woolwich, then a schoolmaster in Newcastle, \*) was preparing, in 1770, his great work on mensuration, and applied to Mr. Beilby to engrave on copper-

\* See a Memoir of Dr. Hutton, in the Eighth Volume of the "Annual Biography and Obituary."

plates the mathematical figures for the work. Mr. Beilby judiciously advised that they should be cut on wood, in which case each figure might accompany, on the same page, the proposition it was intended to illustrate. He employed his young apprentice to execute many of these, and the beauty and accuracy with which they were finished, led Mr. Beilby to advise him strongly to devote his chief attention to the improvement of this long-lost art. Several mathematical works were supplied about this time with very beautiful diagrams, particularly Dr. Enfield's translation of Rossignol's *Elements of Geometry*.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship he visited the metropolis for a few months, and was, during this short period, employed by an engraver on wood in the vicinity of Hatton-garden; but London, with all its gaieties and temptations, had no attraction for Bewick. He panted for the enjoyment of his native air, and his indulgence in his accustomed rural habits. On his return to the north, he spent a short time in Scotland, and afterwards he became his master's partner, and John his brother became their joint-apprentice. About this time Mr. Thomas Saint, printer of "The Newcastle Courant," projected an edition of Gay's *Fables*, and the Bewicks were engaged to furnish the cuts. One of these, the *Old Hound*, obtained the premium, offered by the Society of Arts for the best specimen of wood engraving, in the year 1775. An impression of this may be seen in the memoir prefixed to "Select Fables," 1820, printed for Charnley, Newcastle, and sold by Baldwin and Cradock, hereafter to be mentioned, from which many notices in the present memoir are taken.

Mr. Saint published a work, entitled "Select Fables," as early as 1776, with an indifferent set of cuts. Whether any of them were furnished by the Bewicks is not known; probably not; but in 1779 came out the *Fables of Gay*, and in 1784, a new edition of the "Select Fables," with an entire new set of cuts, by the Bewicks.

It has been already said, that Mr. Bewick, from his earliest youth, was a close observer and accurate delineator of



the forms, and also of the habits and manners of animals; and during his apprenticeship, indeed through his whole life, he neglected no opportunity of visiting and drawing such foreign animals as were exhibited in the different itinerant collections which occasionally visited Newcastle. This led to the project of the "History of Quadrupeds." It is remarkable that the first cut which he actually engraved with this view, was finished on the 15th of November, 1785, the day on which he received the news of his father's death. Preparations for the work were gradually making, till, in the year 1787, a regular "Prospectus" was issued, accompanied by specimens of several of the best cuts then prepared; but it was not till 1790 that the work appeared.

In the mean time the prospectus had the effect of introducing the spirited undertaker to the notice of many ardent cultivators of natural science, particularly to Marmaduke Tonstall, Esq. of Wycliffe, whose museum was even then remarkable for the extent of its treasures, and for the skill with which they had been preserved; whose collection also of living animals, both winged and quadruped, was very considerable. Mr. Bewick was invited to visit Wycliffe, and made drawings of various specimens, living and dead, which contributed greatly to enrich his subsequent publications. The portraits which he took with him of the wild cattle in Chillingham Park, the seat of Lord Tankerville, (whose agent, Mr. John Bailey, was also an eminent naturalist, and very intimate friend of Mr. Bewick,) particularly attracted Mr. Tonstall's attention; and he was very urgent to obtain a representation, upon a larger scale, of these, now *unique*, specimens of the "ancient Caledonian breed." For this purpose he made a special visit to Chillingham, and the result was the largest wood-cut he ever engraved, which, though it is considered as his *chef-d'œuvre*, seems also to show the limits within which wood-engraving must necessarily be confined. The block, after a few impressions were taken off, split into several pieces, and remained so till, in the year 1817, the richly figured border having been removed, the pieces containing the

figure of the wild bull were so closely clamped together, as to bear the force of printing, and impressions may still be had. A few proof impressions on thin vellum of the original block have been valued at twenty guineas.

As it obviously required much time as well as labour to collect, from various quarters, the materials for a "General History of Quadrupeds," it is evident that much must be done in other ways in the regular course of business. In a country engraver's office, much of this requires no record; but, during this interval, three works on copper appear to have been executed chiefly by Mr. Thomas Bewick. A small quarto volume, entitled, "A Tour through Sweden, Lapland, &c., by Matthew Consett, Esq., the companion of Sir G. H. Liddell," was illustrated by engravings by Beilby and Bewick; the latter executing all the specimens of natural history, particularly the rein-deer and their Lapland keepers, whom he had thus the unexpected opportunity of delineating from the life. During this interval he also drew, and engraved on copper, at the expense of their respective proprietors, "The Whitley large Ox," belonging to Mr. Edward Hall, the four quarters weighing 187 stone; and "The remarkable Kyloe Ox," bred in Mull, by Donald Campbell, Esq., and fed by Mr. Robert Spearman, of Rothley Park. The latter is a very curious specimen of copperplate engraving, combining the styles of wood and copper, particularly in the minute manner in which the verdure is executed.

At length appeared "The General History of Quadrupeds," the figures engraved on wood by T. Bewick; printed for S. Hodgson, R. Beilby, and T. Bewick; a work uncommonly well received by the public, and ever since held in increased estimation. Perhaps there never was a work to which the rising generation of the day was, and no doubt the rising generation for many years to come will be, under such obligations for exciting in them a taste for the natural history of animals. The representations which are given of the various tribes, possess a boldness of design, a correctness of outline, an exactness of attitude, and a discrimination of general cha-

racter, which convey, at the first glance, a just and lively idea of each different animal. The figures were accompanied by a clear and concise statement of the nature, habits, and disposition, of each animal; these were chiefly drawn up by his able condjutors, Messrs. Hodgson and Beilby, subject, no doubt, to the corrections and additions of Mr. Bewick. In drawing up these descriptions, it was the endeavour of the publishers to lay before their readers a particular account of the quadrupeds of our own country; especially of those which have so materially contributed to its strength, prosperity, and happiness; and to notice the improvements which an enlarged system of agriculture, supported by a noble spirit of generous emulation, has diffused throughout the country.

But the great, and, to the public in general, unexpected charm of the History of Quadrupeds was, the number and variety of the vignettes and tail-pieces with which the whole volume is embellished. Many of these are connected with the manners and habits of the animals near which they are placed; others are, in some other way, connected with them, as being intended to convey to those who avail themselves of their labours some moral lesson, as to their humane treatment, or to expose, by perhaps the most cutting possible satire, the cruelty of those who ill-treat them. But a great proportion of them express, in a way of dry humour peculiar to himself, the artist's particular notions concerning men and things, the passing events of the time, &c., and exhibit often such ludicrous and, in a few instances, serious and even awful combinations of ideas, as could not perhaps have been developed so forcibly in any other way.

From the moment of the publication of this volume, the fame of Thomas Bewick was established on a foundation not to be shaken. It has passed through seven editions, with continually growing improvements.

It was observed before, that Mr. Bewick's younger brother, John, was apprenticed to Mr. Beilby and himself. He naturally followed the line of engraving which had been so successfully struck out by his brother, and at the close of his apprentice-

ship removed to London, where he soon became very eminent as a wood engraver. Indeed, in some respects, he might be said to excel the elder Bewick. This naturally induced Mr. William Bulmer, the spirited proprietor of the Shakspeare Press, "whose various splendid publications have so effectually contributed to establish the credit of the English press," himself a Newcastle man, to conceive the desire of giving to the world a complete specimen of the improved arts of type and block-printing; and, for this purpose, he engaged the Messrs. Bewick, two of his earliest acquaintances, to engrave a set of cuts to embellish the poems of "Goldsmith's Traveller, and Deserted Village," and "Parnell's Hermit." These poems appeared in 1795, in a royal quarto volume, and attracted a great share of public attention, as well on account of the beauty of the printing as of the novelty of the embellishments. These, after designs made from the most interesting passages of the poems, were executed with the greatest care and skill, and were universally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind that had before been produced. Indeed, it was conceived almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood; and it is said that his late Majesty entertained so great a doubt upon the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr. George Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr. Bulmer for his inspection, that he might convince himself of the fact.

The success of this volume induced Mr. Bulmer to print, in the same way, Mr. Somerville's Chase. The subjects which ornament this work being entirely composed of landscape scenery and animals, were peculiarly adapted to display the beauties of wood-engraving. Unfortunately for the arts, it was the last work of the younger Bewick, who died at the close of the year 1795 of a pulmonary complaint; probably contracted by too great application. He is justly described in the monumental inscription in Ovingham church-yard, as "only excelled as to his ingenuity as an artist by his conduct as a man." Previously, however, to his death, he had drawn the whole of the designs for the "Chase" on the blocks, except

one, which was furnished by Mr. Pollard, the engraver, an early acquaintance of the Bewicks, all of which were beautifully engraved by his brother Thomas.

In 1797 Messrs. Beilby and Bewick published the first volume of the "History of British Birds, comprising the Land-birds." This work contains an account of the various feathered tribes, either constantly residing in, or occasionally visiting our island. While Bewick was engraving the cuts (almost all faithfully delineated from nature), Mr. Beilby was engaged in furnishing the written descriptions. Some unlucky misunderstandings having arisen about the appropriation of this part of the work, a separation of interests took place between the parties; and the compilation and completion of the second volume, on "British Water-Birds," devolved on Mr. Bewick alone: subject, however, to the literary corrections of the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington. In the whole of this work the drawings are minutely accurate, and express the natural delicacy of feather, down, and foliage, in a manner peculiarly happy. And the variety of the vignettes, and the genius and humour displayed in the whole of them, (illustrating, besides, in a manner never before attempted, the habits of the birds, &c. &c.) stamp a value on the work even superior to the former publication on quadrupeds. This, as well as the work on quadrupeds, has passed through many editions, with and without the letter-press.

Mr. Bewick's next works were on a larger scale, four very spirited and accurate representations of a zebra, an elephant, a lion, and a tiger, from the collection and for the use of Mr. Pidcock, the celebrated exhibitor of wild beasts. A few proofs were taken of each, which are very scarce.

In 1818 he published a collection of Fables, entitled "The Fables of Æsop and others, with Designs by Thomas Bewick." This work has not been received by the public with a favour which its unquestionable merit might have expected.

In 1820 Mr. Emerson Charnley, bookseller in Newcastle, having purchased, of Messrs. Wilson of York, a large collection of wood-cuts, which had been engraved by Messrs.

Bewick for various works printed by Mr. Thomas Saint of Newcastle, conceived the design of employing them in the illustration of a volume of Select Fables. Though aware that Mr. Bewick wished it to be fully understood that he had no wish "to feed the whimsies of bibliomanists," as he himself expressed it (and was perhaps a little jealous of all the imperfections of his youth being set before the public), yet the editor conceived that he was rendering to the curious in wood-engraving a very acceptable acquisition, by thus rescuing from destruction so many valuable specimens of the early talents of the fathers of the revival of this elegant art. They were thus enabled to study the gradual advance towards excellence of these ingenious artists from their very earliest beginnings, and to trace the promise of talents afterwards so conspicuously developed. To this work a well-written memoir of Mr. Bewick was prefixed, together with a list of his principal works, to which we have been much indebted.

Mr. Bewick, however, was also engaged from time to time, by himself and his various pupils, in furnishing embellishments to various other works, which it is now impossible to particularise. One may be mentioned, a "Medical Botany," by Dr. Thornton. But as Mr. Bewick had no knowledge of this department of natural science, the cuts engraved for this work were merely servile copies of the drawings sent, executed with great exactness indeed, but not at all *con amore*. It is believed that the work itself obtained very little of the public attention.

Several of the later years of Mr. Bewick's life were, in part at least, devoted to a work on British Fishes. A number of very accurate drawings were made by himself, and more by his son Robert, whose accuracy of delineation is perhaps equal to his father's. From twenty to thirty of these had been actually engraved, and a very large proportion (amounting to more than a hundred) of vignettes, consisting of river and sea-coast scenery, the humours of fishermen and fish-women, the exploits of birds of prey in fish-taking, &c. It is

hoped that Mr. Robert Bewick will be encouraged to go on with and complete the work.

Mr. Bewick had a continued succession of pupils, many of whom have done the highest honour to their preceptor, and some of whom are now carrying on the art to a stage of advancement to which he himself acknowledges, in a draft of a letter to Mr. Lawford, the publisher of Northcote's Fables, now before us (but never written out and sent), he had never conceived it would arrive. It is almost needless to mention the names of Nesbitt, and above all, Harvey. Others were cut off by death, or still more lamentable circumstances, who would otherwise have done great credit to their master; as Johnson, whose premature death occurred in Scotland, while copying some of the pictures of Lord Breadalbane; Clennell; Ransom; and Hole, whose exquisite vignette in the title-page of Mr. Shepherd's Poggio, gave the highest promise, but he was stopped in a more agreeable way by succeeding to a handsome fortune.

The last project of Mr. Bewick's was to improve at once the taste and morals of the lower classes, particularly in the country, by a series of blocks on a large scale, to supersede the wretched (sometimes immoral) daubs with which the walls of cottages are too frequently clothed. A cut of an Old Horse, intended to head an Address on Cruelty to that noble animal, was his last production: the proof of it was brought to him from the press only three days before he died.

It may be observed, that in the works of the early masters in the art of engraving on wood, there was certainly little more attempted by them than a bold outline, except the apparent ease with which they introduced the cross-hatching in many of their large blocks. It remained for the burin of Bewick to produce a more complete and finished effect, by displaying a variety of tints, and effecting a perspective, in many of his highly finished engravings, that astonished even the copperplate engraver at the capability of the art. This improvement was completely obtained by slightly lowering

the surface of the block where the distance or lighter parts of the engraving were to be shown to perfection, and was first suggested to Mr. Bewick by his early acquaintance Mr. Bulmer, who, during the period of the joint apprenticeships of these young aspirants for fame in their different vocations, invariably took off the proof impressions of Bewick's blocks at the printing-office of his master in the *Burnt House Entry in the Side*, where Mr. Bulmer received the first rudiments of his art. At this office he printed for his friend the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which, as has already been observed, obtained for our young artist a small premium from the Society of Arts in London.

Of the numerous pupils of Bewick, few of them have pursued the exact manner of their master. They have, however, produced specimens, which, for delicacy of execution, could hardly have been contemplated by the warmest admirers of the art. In a 4to volume entitled "Religious Emblems," with descriptions of the Scriptural subjects from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, chaplain to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, published some few years ago by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, we have the best and united efforts of both the Nesbits, Clennell, Branston, Hole, &c. which assuredly form a very superior specimen of the varied manner of those artists; but the whole of the blocks in this publication appear an evident attempt to *rival*, and trench upon the art of engraving on copper, which the most laboured and successful efforts of the engraver on wood, it is feared, will never be able to accomplish. Wood engraving possesses many advantages over copper, which ought never to be relinquished, but it of course fails in many other respects. Mr. Bewick, whose original style was to produce a bold and determined effect by the great breadth of light and shadow he so successfully introduced into his performances, effected it in a great measure by merely leaving certain parts of the blocks untouched by the graver, instead of attempting to introduce the cross-hatching observable in the engravings of Albert Durer and the artists of his time, by which an exquisitely mellow and brilliant tint



was obtained, almost equalling in softness the most highly finished drawings in Indian ink. Many of the wood engravings of Mr. Bulmer's edition of Somerville's *Chase* present the most decided proof that this style of engraving on wood should be invariably pursued in preference to any other.

Having noticed generally the rare talents of Mr. Bewick, as a superior artist in the particular walk of his profession, it may be interesting to the admirers of his graphic acquirements to be made acquainted with a portion of the propensities and whimsicalities in which he indulged both in the early and more matured periods of his life. When a boy, it was his particular amusement to display the first indications of his genius, in making sketches with chalk on almost every barn-door, and on the walls of every cottager's house in the village of Cherry Burn. From this exhibition of Bewick's talent arose his connection with Mr. Beilby, who, accidentally passing through the hamlet which gave birth to our artist, was highly interested by the discovery of such early dawnings of genius. After the necessary introduction to his parents, Mr. Beilby lost no time in securing the youth as his apprentice.

When Bewick was at school in his native village, he, by some unfortunate accident, once happened to offend his worthy schoolmaster in rather an uncommon degree, on which occasion his instructor, to add to the degradation of his punishment, ordered him to go forth and bring him a handful of birch twigs, with which his flagellation was to be inflicted. He instantly left the school; but to show his humour, mixed with a little adroitness and cunning at that early period, instead of procuring the birch he was sent for, in a short time brought, or rather dragged, to the school-room door, the largest bough of a neighbouring tree he could cut down, which pleasant conceit so disarmed the anger of his master, that he immediately remitted his punishment. Bewick used frequently to repeat this exploit of his juvenile ingenuity to his companions with infinite glee.

As a youngster, Bewick on all occasions expressed his utter

contempt for the acquirement of property. He was plain and abstemious in his mode of living; though, for a short period, one of his *whimsies* was to be particularly singular in the mode in which he would have his animal food prepared for use. But these singularities, with other trifling eccentricities, were soon banished from his mind. In person he was robust, well-formed, and very healthy. He was fond of early rising, walking, and indulging in all the rustic and athletic sports which are so prevalent in the north. For many years of the early periods of his life he made it an invariable practice of visiting, every morning, a farm-house at Elswick, a small village about two miles distant from Newcastle, and indulged himself in partaking of *hot rye cake* and *buttermilk*, a repast which was regularly prepared by *Goody Cozen*, the respectable hostess of the cottage, for such of the Newcastle pedestrians who were inclined to enjoy a morning walk before the business of the day commenced. It was his habit to indulge in and inure himself to combat hardships of every description. At one time, even in the middle of the severest winter, he would sleep with his bed-room windows open; and it frequently occurred, when he awoke in the morning, that snow in quantity was to be found on his bed-clothes. He was particularly fond of smoking. It was his almost invariable practice, in the middle period of his life, to meet a few confidential friends in the evening at a well-known rendezvous for the politicians of Newcastle, kept by a Mr. Swarley in the Groat Market. This *Boniface*, for the comfort and accommodation of his evening guests, fitted up and set apart for their disputation a large room in his public-house, which was ironically named by the plebeians of the town *the House of Lords*. In this nightly convocation of talents and conviviality, our artist, furnished with his pipe and jug of ale, spent many a pleasant evening in the circle of his friends, either in discussing the politics of the day, or in descanting on the local circumstances of the town.

Bewick was highly delighted with the talents of Cunningham, the pastoral poet, who resided many years in Newcastle.

The company of this rival of Shenstone was always a great intellectual treat to the youngster of Cherry Burn, who took a very striking likeness in pencil of his favourite poet, which it is believed is the only one ever taken of Cunningham. This portrait is at present in the possession of the Rev. Isaac Jackman of the Philanthropic Society; and was shown to Mr. Bewick during his short residence in London in the autumn of 1828, at the recollection of which the good old man appeared to receive infinite pleasure. Many portraits of our artist have been engraved and published; but the only full-length painting of this extraordinary genius was executed by Mr. Ramsay, whose interesting painting of the Trial of King Charles formed a distinguished feature in the late exhibition of the British Gallery in Pall-mall. Mr. Ramsay's delineation of Bewick is not only a most striking representation of his features, but conveys to the mind the most perfect idea of the *very gait and manner of the man*. Within a few years it was proposed by a select number of his friends, who had long been the warm admirers of the talents of our artist in Newcastle, that a bust should be executed of him, as a lasting memorial of the high regard they entertained for his genius. A fund for this purpose was immediately produced, and Mr. Baily, the celebrated sculptor, was employed to carry the well-meant intentions of those patrons of genius and art into execution. The bust was executed with great fidelity and taste, and was presented by the gentlemen, at whose instance it was accomplished, to the Council and Members of the Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where it now occupies a niche in the most prominent part of the library of that learned body.

An anecdote is told of our artist, that a tradesman of Newcastle whom he had for many years employed to serve him with coals, had at last, Bewick discovered, begun to defraud him in the measure of the article he had so long furnished for his domestic comfort, on which occasion he sent a strong letter of rebuke to this *rogue in grain*, for his ingratitude and want of common honesty. At the bottom of his epistle he

sketched with his pen a small drawing, in which was introduced the figure of a man in a coal-cart, accompanied by the representation of the devil close by his side, who is seen stopping the vehicle immediately under a gallows, beneath which is written these emphatic words: — *the end and punishment of all dishonest men!* This well-timed satire so affected the nervous system of the poor delinquent, that he immediately confessed his guilt to his benefactor, and on his knees implored his pardon. This small sketch was afterwards engraved as a tail-piece, which may be seen in the first volume of his “British Birds.”

Mr. Bewick was a man of warm attachments, particularly to the various branches of his family. It is known that, during his apprenticeship, he seldom failed to visit his parents once a week at Cherry Burn, distant about fourteen miles from Newcastle; and when the Tyne was so swelled by rain and land floods, that he could not get across, it was his practice to shout over to them, and having made his inquiries after the state of their health, he returned home.

In 1825, in a letter from Bewick to an old *crony* of his in London, after describing with a kind of enthusiastic pleasure the domestic comforts he daily enjoyed, he says: — “I might fill you a sheet in dwelling on the merits of my young folks, without being a bit afraid of any remarks that might be made upon me, such as ‘look at the old fool, he thinks there is nobody has *sic bairns as he has.*’ In short, my son and three daughters do every thing in their power to make their parents happy.”

He was naturally of the most persevering and industrious habits. The number of blocks he has engraved is almost inconceivable. At his bench he worked and *whistled* with the most perfect good-humour from morn to night, and ever and anon thought the day too short for the extension of his labours. He did not mix much with the world, for he possessed a singular and most independent mind. He luxuriated in the bosom of his family, and no pleasures he could enjoy in the latter stage of his life were equal, in his opinion, to the

sterling comforts of his *own fire-side*. He died as he lived, an upright and truly honest man ; and breathed his last moments, after a short illness, in the midst of his affectionate and disconsolate offspring, at his residence near the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, on Saturday, the 8th of November, 1828, in the 76th year of his age.

Much more might be said of this distinguished artist ; but it is known that he had, to fill up his vacant time during the winter evenings of the two last years of his life, devoted his attention to writing a memoir of himself. This work, it is said, will extend to two 4to. volumes, and is to be accompanied by various portraits of his early and particular friends, and many other engravings, which are to be executed on wood. The work, it is presumed, will be given to the public under the sanction and superintendence of his family. His only son, Mr. R. E. Bewick, has been bred to the profession his father so successfully pursued, and possesses eminent talents as an engraver on wood.

## No. XVII.

SIR JAMES ATHOL WOOD, KNIGHT,

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, AND A COMPANION OF THE  
MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

SIR JAMES was descended from the ancient family of Wood, of Largo, in Fifeshire. He was the third son of the late Alexander Wood, of Perth, Esq., and was brother of the late Sir Mark Wood, Bart., Member for Gatton, and of the late Major-General Sir George Wood, K.C.B.

He entered the naval service at an early age, and during the war with our American colonies was engaged in a great variety of service, both at sea and on shore, particularly at the defence of Quebec, in 1776; the reduction of Charlestown, in 1780; and in the memorable battle between Rodney and de Grasse, April 12. 1782; on which glorious occasion he was second Lieutenant of the *Anson*, 64, commanded by Captain Blair, with whom he had formerly served in the *Princess Royal*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Byron.\*

During the ensuing peace, Mr. Wood visited the Continent, and resided for about three years in the south of France. He afterwards went to the East Indies, and on his return explored the greater portion of the western coast of Africa.†

\* Captain Blair was among the slain.

† Mr. Wood's valuable communications to Mr. Arrowsmith, respecting such parts of Africa as had been previously unknown, were fully acknowledged by that able geographer.

Thence he proceeded, in 1793, on business of a private nature, to Barbadoes ; and finding on his arrival at that island, an armament about to sail against the French colonies, he immediately tendered his services to Sir John Jervis, the Commander-in-chief, who received him on board his flagship, the *Boyne*, and soon after ordered him to take charge of some cartel ships going to Europe with prisoners of war. Unfortunately he reached St. Maloes during the sanguinary government of Robespierre, who, without any respect to the laws or common usage of nations, not only seized the vessels, but threw their commander and crews into prison, in consequence of which, a very considerable period elapsed before any intelligence whatsoever could be obtained, either of Lieutenant Wood, or of those under his orders.

From St. Maloes our officer was transferred to Paris: and after undergoing an examination by the Committee of Public Safety, who, it appears, suspected the men brought by him to France were royalists, was consigned to the Abbaye, in which, and various other prisons, he was confined for many months. Being at length liberated on his parole of honour, he exerted himself most warmly in behalf of his suffering countrymen, and with no inconsiderable degree of success, as will appear from the following letter addressed by General O'Hara, who had been taken prisoner at the siege of Toulon (and with whom he formed an intimacy during his captivity), to the late Viscount Melville, at that time Principal Secretary of State for the War Department: —

“ Paris, Prison Du Dreneux, April 6. 1795.

“ SIR, — Give me leave to present to you Lieutenant Wood, of the Royal Navy, whose long confinement in a common gaol, where our acquaintance began, renders him highly deserving your protection, as the unexampled severities he experienced arose from his manly endeavours to oblige those faithless people to carry into execution the object of his mission to this country.

“ Lieutenant Wood will, I am fully persuaded, Sir, have a

further claim to your good offices, when you are acquainted that several English families who had languished for many months in the prisons of this town, the mansions of despair and accumulated cruelties, are indebted to his friendly interference for their liberty; and that likewise the exchange of several officers of the royal navy has been, in a great measure, brought about by his unremitting exertions.

“ I trust, Sir, you will have the goodness to forgive the liberty I take of endeavouring to contribute my feeble aid to be useful to an officer, whose sufferings have been so great, and fortunes so deeply wounded from a spirited discharge of his duty.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ With the greatest respect,

“ Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed)

“ CHARLES O'HARA.\*

“ *Right Honourable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*”

Among the Englishmen then in the power of France was Captain Cotes, late of the Thames frigate; from whom, previous to his departure from Paris, Lieutenant Wood, although personally unknown to him, received a letter, dated at Gisors, in the department de l'Eure, from which we extract the following passage: —

“ The interest you take in my misfortunes, merits my sincere acknowledgments, and for which I shall entertain the most lasting remembrance. I am, I thank you, in want of nothing *but health*. Would but the great Bestower of it grant

\* The first part of General O'Hara's letter, alludes to the circumstance of some of the French prisoners under Lieutenant Wood's charge, having made three attempts to obtain possession of the cartel ship in which they were conveyed to Europe. Their endeavours, however, were frustrated, although the English crew were but eighteen in number, whilst the republicans were upwards of 200.



me that, I should be happy, and to assure you personally how much I am,

“ Your grateful humble servant,

(Signed)

“ JAMES COTES.”

“ *Lieut. Wood, Rue Fauxbourg St. Honoré,  
No. 64. à Paris.*”

Soon after his return to England, Lieutenant Wood was advanced to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Favourite sloop of war, in which, after cruising for some time in the Channel, he proceeded to the West Indies, where he arrived in time to assist in quelling the insurrections which had long raged in the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, and threatened the total destruction of those colonies. Among the many instances of his activity and zeal while on that service, was the capture and destruction of three formidable French privateers in the course of one day. These vessels, which he fell in with in the Gulf of Paria, had been long and but too successfully employed in carrying provisions to the insurgents of the latter island. Subsequent to this event, Captain Otway, the senior officer on that station, ordered the Favourite to cruise to windward of Grenada, where she fell in with three other armed vessels, chased them during a whole day in light variable winds, and at length came up with a ship mounting 16 guns, formerly a Liverpool letter of marque, but then an enemy's cruiser, which struck without firing a shot; and Captain Wood by this means obtaining a knowledge of the private night signal, was fortunate enough to get possession of her consorts before day-light. From this period no supplies were ever received by the brigands, for the only vessel that ever afterwards attempted to come over was taken in a most gallant manner by the boats of the Zebra sloop of war, under the directions of Lieutenant Senhouse.

In September, 1796, a few days prior to the departure of Sir Hugh C. Christian for England, Captain Wood waited upon that officer, in company with Captain Otway (whose

attention he had repeatedly called to the situation of Trinidad), and represented the facility with which that important settlement might be wrested from the Spaniards, and added to the possessions of Great Britain; at the same time earnestly entreating him to mention the subject to Mr. Secretary Dundas on his arrival in London. On the 5th of January in the ensuing year, Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrived at Martinique, in the *Arethusa*, from Europe. Captain Wood, anxious to know whether the General had been instructed to proceed against Trinidad, went on board the frigate before she anchored; and in the course of a long conversation, in which he urged the great importance of taking possession of that island, together with the Spanish squadron lying there, was happy to find that Sir Ralph perfectly coincided in opinion with him; and that although he had brought out no particular orders to that effect, his attention had been directed thereto by a note from either Sir Hugh Christian or Mr. Dundas, previous to his sailing from England to assume the chief command of the land forces employed in the West Indies. The General concluded his observations by stating, that he would discuss the matter with the naval Commander-in-chief, immediately on his arrival at Port Royal.

On the very next day Captain Wood received instructions, from Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey, to inspect the defences of Trinidad, of which he made the following report: —

“ SIR, — In pursuance of your secret orders of the 6th instant, I arrived with his Majesty’s ship under my command off Trinidad at seven o’clock on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, where I spoke an American who had left the Gulf of Paria that morning. After receiving all the information that I could from him, I proceeded on to enter the first Boca, hoisted out a small, but very fast-sailing boat, which had been blacked like a canoe for this express purpose, and sent an intelligent officer in, with directions to post himself on a small island covered with a thick wood, and to haul the boat up into a small cove, where it would be impossible to see her either

from the Spanish ships or the shore. The officer remained on the island until eight o'clock next morning.

“ There are three two-decked ships lying in Shagaramus bay, not moored, no sails bent, nor top-gallant-yards across. The Spanish Admiral, bearing a flag at the mizen, lies the inside ship. In fact they are in their old position.\*

“ The Favourite's boat rowed round them several times during the night; and it is my opinion that these ships might be boarded and carried by boats in the night, without the loss of a man, as they keep but a very indifferent look-out.

“ On the east point of Parsang's Island, or Gaspar Grande, which forms the west entrance of Shagaramus bay, there is a small battery of masonry, about twenty feet above the water's edge, where the enemy have four guns; and on the summit of the same island there is a look-out house, and some huts, with a flag-staff lately erected, but no works yet thrown up; nor is there the least appearance of any encampment about the bay; nor any fortification erected on the peninsula of Point Gour, or the island of Shagaramus, which completely commands it, and also Trimbladaire bay, and the Carénage to the eastward of it, where there is a most capital landing-place for troops.

“ There is also a two-decked ship of 80 guns, and a frigate, that now lie seven or eight miles higher up the gulf, abreast of Port d'Espagne; but at such a distance that the guns on shore could give them no protection in case of an attack. From the best information I have been able to procure, there are not more than 1000 land troops on the island, and not more than 600 of them fit to serve.

“ From the local knowledge I have of this island, and all the information that I have succeeded in obtaining, I have no doubt of its accuracy; and in the event of an expedition being undertaken against it, if you will permit me to have the

\* Captain Wood had reconnoitred the enemy's squadron a few days before, and reported their exact position to Rear-admiral Harvey.

honour of laying the Prince of Wales \* alongside the Spanish Admiral, and to pilot in your squadron, I will answer for the success of the enterprise with my life.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

“ J. A. Wood.

“ *Rear-Admiral H. Harvey, &c. &c.*

*January 13. 1797.”*

A few days after the date of the above report, Captain Wood was desired by Rear-Admiral Harvey to turn his attention to the mode of attack necessary to be adopted ; in consequence of which he submitted to that officer and Sir Ralph Abercrombie the following plan, which, after due consideration they did him the honour to approve of, and signified their determination to carry into execution : —

“ Secrecy and the utmost expedition are most earnestly recommended.

“ The squadron, with the transports and troops, ought to assemble at the island of Cariaco. It would be proper to leave that island by three o'clock in the afternoon, that the transports and heavy sailing ships might have time to clear the small islands and keys to the southward of it before dark. The squadron might then proceed under easy sail on a S. E. by S. course, so as to arrive well to windward on the north side of Trinidad by two or three o'clock in the afternoon of next day.

“ The squadron might then proceed as far to the westward as Sus Manos, or Punta Chupara, the northernmost point of the island, where it might be proper to detach a company of light troops to take possession of the bay and road of Les Quebas, the only road that communicates between the plantations on the north side of the island and the town of Port d'Espagne ; this would effectually prevent the enemy having

\* The Prince of Wales was Rear-admiral Harvey's flag-ship.

any knowledge of our arrival; or, if thought necessary, a larger body of troops might be landed to take the enemy in the rear, to prevent the men landing from the ships, or to cut off their communication with the country.

“ To prevent any alarm, the squadron should keep the coast close on board, (as there is no danger that does not appear, and good anchorage every where along the shore,) and under such sail as to arrive at the Bocas about nine o'clock in the evening. An attentive observer always knows by the appearance of the high hills whether there will be a good breeze or not during the night in the Bocas; but indeed it is seldom or ever calm in the great Boca at this season of the year.

“ The squadron should proceed into the Gulf through the great or southernmost Boca. As soon as the Gulf is entered, the sea is as smooth as a mill-pond, and it is most probable that a stretch of six or seven miles to the southward, and a tack of five or six miles to the northward, will enable the squadron either to enter Shagaramus bay, or to weather it. The troops ought to be immediately embarked in the boats, and an attack made on Gasper Grande, where the enemy have erected a redoubt surrounded with pallisades, since last reconnoitred. Three hundred men would ensure complete success to this attack; the rest of the troops ought instantly to be landed in Trimbladaire Bay, and take possession of the neck of land which separates Point Gourd from the main, where there is nothing to oppose them. By having possession of Point Gourd and Gasper Grande, the enemy's ships have no retreat nor communication with the shore left them, and must fall into our hands. Point Gourd not only commands Shagaramus bay, but also Trimbladaire bay, and is fifty yards higher than Gasper Grande.

“ In case any black troops accompany the expedition, it might be proper to land them on the low marshy land, to the southward of the town, as well to ensure abundant supplies of cattle, as to cut off all communication with the town and this quarter, from whence it draws its chief subsistence.

(Signed) “ J. A. Wood.”

The successful result of the expedition against Trinidad is well known. We shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that Captain Wood was, immediately after its capture, promoted to the command of the *San Damaso*, of 74 guns, the only Spanish line-of-battle ship which, at that time, fell into our possession. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, March 27. 1797.

Soon after the above important event, the *San Damaso* escorted a large fleet of merchantmen to England; but as she was not continued in commission, Captain Wood was appointed to the *Garland* frigate, then employed at the Cape of Good Hope, under the orders of Sir Hugh C. Christian, by whom he was sent, in company with a small squadron, upon a cruise off the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, during which intelligence was received that two large French frigates had been committing great depredations in the Indian seas, and were proceeding towards Madagascar.

In consequence of this information, the squadron went in pursuit of the enemy; and at length Captain Wood discovered a large vessel at anchor near the former French settlement of Fort Dauphiné. The rest of the ships being to leeward, and unable to work up against the current, the *Garland* was ordered to examine her, and stood in shore for that purpose; but when arrived within a mile of the enemy, she unfortunately struck with great violence upon a pointed rock, fifteen feet under water, unshipped her tiller, and before Captain Wood could run her into an opening in the reef, had settled so far, that the water was rushing through the midship ports on the main-deck and the hawse-holes. He however succeeded in saving the whole of her crew, rigging, and stores.

The enemy, instead of a frigate, proved to be a large merchant ship, pierced for 24 guns, with a complement of 150 men. She ran ashore on the approach of the *Garland*; but perceiving the disaster that had befallen that ship, the Frenchmen pushed off in their boats, and endeavoured to recover the

possession of their deserted vessel. Very luckily, the Garland's boats, being to windward, first reached and secured her; a circumstance which proved of essential service to Captain Wood and his crew, during their continuance at Madagascar. This event occurred July 26. 1798.

Having succeeded in his endeavours to conciliate the natives, our officer had most of the Frenchmen delivered up to him as prisoners; and, while he remained upon the island, was well supplied with every thing that it afforded. He had built one vessel of 15 tons burthen, and made considerable progress in the construction of another, to carry his men to the Cape of Good Hope; when, at the expiration of four months, the Star sloop of war made her appearance at St. Luce, and in her, the French prisoners were conveyed to the Isle of France; the Garland's officers and men returning to the Cape in their prize, and some small vessels taken by the squadron under Commodore Osborne. \*

On Captain Wood's arrival in England he was appointed to the *Acasta*, one of the finest frigates in the navy, in which he went to the Mediterranean with despatches relative to the treaty of Amiens. On his return he was re-commissioned to the same ship, and sent to the North Sea. We subsequently find him commanding at Guernsey, where he remained until the renewal of hostilities, when he joined Admiral Cornwallis off Brest, and continued to be employed under that excellent officer about eighteen months; part of which time he had the charge of the in-shore squadron, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy.

On the 2d October, 1803, Captain Wood being on a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, discovered, and, after a series of masterly manœuvres, succeeded in capturing, *l'Aventure de Bourdeaux*, a French privateer of 20 guns and 144 men, and retaking

\* During Captain Wood's continuance at Madagascar, he surveyed the coast from Fort Dauphiné to St. Luce, and about three miles to the southward of the latter place discovered an anchorage within the reef, sufficient to contain a numerous fleet of line-of-battle ships.

three merchant vessels, her prizes. This was a service of great importance to our commerce ; as, from the circumstance of the *Acasta* passing through a large fleet of West Indiamen during the chase, there can be no doubt that many of them would otherwise have been cut off by the privateer, they having previously parted from their convoy.

About this period Captain Wood transmitted to Sir Thomas Trowbridge, then at the Admiralty, the following remarks, which he thought might be useful to the country in the event of a war with Spain. The reason why his suggestion was not acted upon, it is not our province to enquire : —

“ Permit me to lay before you a few observations made during my last cruise on the north coast of Spain, which in the event of a war with that country, — an event that appears to me not very distant, — might prove advantageous to his Majesty’s service. There are several small ports from Cape Pinas to the eastward of it, from whence the Spaniards draw very considerable quantities of large timber for building line-of-battle ships. This timber is cut in the mountains where it abounds, and during the floods is floated down the numerous rivers along that coast, particularly Riva de Cella, Riva del Campo, Tina Mayor, St. Vincente de la Barquera, and Villa Viciosa. There is water enough for sloops of war and small frigates at Riva de Cella, and Riva del Campo, but the entrance is narrow and would require a pilot. The *Acasta* watered at Riva de Cella, at which time (the latter end of October, 1803,) there was a quantity of timber floated and floating down the river. The Spanish government at this time had just appointed a person to raise seamen for their navy, as is customary in war time. This man dined on board the *Acasta*, and informed me of the circumstance. What struck me as of the greatest importance to this country was the fine road, I may almost say harbour, of Mount St. Antonio. This impregnable mountain, which commands the road of St. Antonio, is situated at the west entrance thereof, and is joined to the continent by a low neck of land. On the highest



part of the mountain the Spaniards have a small fort, which might be surprised. \* Ships may lie at anchor under the protection of this mountain, out of gun-shot of the main land. It appears to me equally as strong by nature as Gibraltar; and when it is considered that a squadron of British ships may leave the road in the evening, and appear off either Rochefort or Ferrol next day, it must be considered as a place of very great importance to Great Britain to be possessed of. It is also in sight of the two principal Spanish ports of St. Andero and Bilboa. The possession of this place would also enable us to supply all the north of Spain with British manufactures through the numerous little ports on the coast, and to make our returns in dollars or wool. The French, at present, monopolise the whole trade of the coast, and make their returns in dollars. It is carried on in small chasse-marées, or boats which never quit the land very far, and in war-time wear Spanish colours.

(Signed) "J. A. Wood."

Towards the latter end of 1804, Captain Wood was ordered to escort a very valuable fleet to the West Indies. Before his arrival at Jamaica, Sir John T. Duckworth, the Commander-in-chief on that station, had heard of his recall, and determined to return to England in the *Acasta*. With this view he appointed his own captain to supersede Captain Wood, and nominated the latter to the *Hercule*, a 74 gun ship, then at sea, and in which it was well known his successor intended to hoist his flag; consequently leaving our officer, without any ship, to make his way to England in the best manner that he could. Captain Wood strongly remonstrated with the Vice-Admiral against this measure, which he conceived to be highly unjust and oppressive, as he had been appointed to the *Acasta* by the Board of Admiralty. Notwithstanding his representations, however, Sir John persevered,

\* At the time Captain Wood drew up his remarks relative to Mount St. Antonio, the fort was garrisoned by a serjeant's party only.

and Captain Wood was therefore obliged to return to England as a passenger on board of his own ship.

Immediately that the Lords of the Admiralty were apprised of this proceeding, they re-appointed Captain Wood to the *Acasta*; and, at the same time, adopted a regulation to prevent, in future, any admiral upon a foreign station from exercising his authority so much to the detriment of the public service.

Subsequent events prevented Captain Wood from resuming the command of the *Acasta*; but he was soon after appointed in succession to the *Uranie* and *Latona* frigates; and in the latter, after serving for some time in the Channel, again ordered to convoy a fleet to the West Indies. Previous to his departure from England, he took the liberty of calling the attention of the first Lord of the Admiralty to the state and position of the enemy's squadron in the roads of Isle d'Aix, it being his opinion that the whole of the ships there might be brought out by a *coup-de-main*. After some correspondence on the subject, Mr. Grey named a day and hour for the discussion of this affair at the Admiralty, where the Admirals Pole and Markham, and also Mr. Tucker, the Secretary, were present. The following appears to have been Captain Wood's proposal:

That an equal number of line-of-battle ships to those of the enemy, at that time moored off Isle d'Aix, in a line abreast, nearly N. E. and S. W., should be selected. That each of those ships should have an addition to her complement of 200 seamen and 100 marines. Each captain to be made acquainted with the ship of the enemy he was to lay on board on the weather bow, the weathermost ship of the enemy to be called number one, according to the state of the wind. The general bearing of the enemy's squadron from the usual anchorage of the British in Basque Roads was S. E., and consequently a S. W. or N. E. wind, a leading one in or out of d'Aix Roads, and the attacking ships might have varied their position so as to bring the enemy's squadron nearly two points more to leeward, according to the wind. The time

proposed for the attack was about two hours before day-light, and after the enemy's ships had tended to the ebb-tide, boats properly protected being previously placed on the edge of the Boyart shoal and Isle d'Aix with lights darkened towards the enemy. Launches with carpenters and axes ready to cut the enemy's cables, and every man being fully acquainted with what he was to do. A sufficient number of small craft ready to proceed with anchors and cables. The attacking squadron to be led in by the Latona, and to pass to windward of the enemy's weathermost ship ; and when she had passed, to burn a false fire, or to shew two lights, at which time each attacking ship was to bear up and lay her opponent on board on the weather bow. The vessels to be immediately lashed together. After cutting the cables, their sails to be loosed ; by which, and the assistance of the ebb tide, they might have been brought out to Basque Roads in half an hour, or less. Frigates and small craft to have kept up a fire to amuse the battery on Isle d'Aix, and to assist as otherwise directed. Any number of ships might have been ready in Basque Roads to secure the prizes.

Notwithstanding the apparent practicability of this plan, it was considered by those who had to deliberate on the propriety of attempting its execution, that there was more to be risked than gained. Captain Wood's opinion was therefore over-ruled.

The Latona formed part of the squadron under the orders of the present Sir Charles Brisbane at the capture of Curaçoa, Jan. 1. 1807 ; and together with the Arethusa, commanded by that distinguished officer, bore the principal part in the transactions of that memorable day. Those ships entered the harbour in close order of battle, some time before the rest of the squadron ; and whilst the latter engaged Fort République, Captain Wood, who had taken up a most excellent position, soon silenced the fire of all that part of the enemy's force opposed to him ; namely, Fort Amsterdam, the opposite batteries, a frigate and other armed vessels. He was afterwards ordered to warp his ship against Fort République ; but before

the others which lay in his way could be got afloat, the capitulation for the surrender of the island was agreed to.

Upon this honourable and glorious service, Captain Wood was second in command ; and to the credit of all concerned, it is but fair to remark, that an enterprise more wisely planned, or more gallantly executed, is not to be found in our naval annals. The commodore, in his official despatches, bore ample testimony to the merits of all employed in the undertaking ; and as a testimony of the king's high approbation of their conduct, the respective commanders were each presented with a gold medal on the occasion.\*

Subsequent to the conquest of Curaçoa, Captain Wood was entrusted by Sir Alexander Cochrane, who had succeeded to the chief command on that station, with the blockade of the Danish islands, which terminated in their surrender, at the latter end of 1807. He afterwards removed to the Captain, of 74 guns, and in her was present at the reduction of Martinique. His next appointment was to the Neptune, a second rate, in which he continued to be actively employed till the summer of 1810, when he joined the Pompée, of 74 guns ; and after serving for some time on the Lisbon and Channel stations, proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained till the conclusion of the war. He received the honour of knighthood on his return from the West Indies, as a reward for his general services ; was nominated a C. B. June 4. 1815 ; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 19. 1821.

Sir James's death took place at Hampstead, in the month of July, 1829.

We have derived the preceding Memoir from Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

\* The Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's voted a sword or vase (at his option) of the value of 200*l.* to Captain Brisbane, and swords or vases value 100*l.* each, to Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton.

## No. XVIII.

## ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, Esq.

MR. Fletcher was born at the farm of Pooble, in Glenlyon, Perthshire, in the year 1745. His father, Angus Fletcher, was a younger brother of Archibald Fletcher, Esq., of Beninice and Dunans, in Argyleshire; and their ancestors were, according to the tradition of the country, the first who had raised smoke, or boiled water, on the braes of Glenorchy.

Angus Fletcher was twice married. Archibald was his eldest son. Archibald used to delight in the recollections of his Highland boyhood. His favourite sport was spearing salmon by torchlight; and often, with his little troop of brothers, he used to strip naked, and leap from a height into a peat-moss, breast-high, and then spring into a mountain stream to splash and wade amidst the torrent. He used at this time to delight much in listening to the tales and songs of wandering bards who frequented his mother's dwelling.

Archibald was educated at the grammar-school of Kenmure, in Breadalbane. From the school of Kenmure he was removed, at thirteen years of age, to the high-school of Perth, where his academical ardour was still more excited by keener competition. He soon reached the head of his class. His small patrimony being nearly exhausted by the expense of his education, he was placed in the office of Mr. Grant, a writer in Edinburgh, and from that time became wholly supported by his own exertions. Mr. Grant formed so high an opinion of his worth and talents, that he appointed him by will sole executor in trust for his affairs, and recommended him as confidential clerk to the then Lord Advocate, Sir James Montgomerie. Sir James had too just an estimation of his merits

to allow him to remain long in a subordinate capacity : he became his zealous friend, and recommended him to Mr. Wilson of Howden, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, with whom, after serving a regular apprenticeship, he became an active and efficient partner.

It was during this period of his laborious professional life that, for several years, he used to rise at four o'clock every morning, to study Greek with Dr. Marshall.\* About the same time, he obtained the favourable notice of Lord Kaimes, whose reputation for talents and learning was then very high in Edinburgh.

It was about the year 1778 that the regiment of M'Cra Highlanders (then quartered in Edinburgh) mutinied, and refused to embark at Leith for America, maintaining that they had been enlisted for home service only, and that the government had broken faith with them in proposing to send them abroad. These fierce mountaineers posted themselves on Arthur's Seat, and obstinately refused to obey the orders of their commanding officers. In this alarming emergency, Mr. Archibald Fletcher was chosen to negotiate with them. He prevailed on them to lay down their arms, and the Government agreed to accept their limited services to Ireland, from which they were afterwards drafted into other volunteer corps, to serve in America during the war.

Soon after the time at which Mr. Fletcher entered into partnership with Mr. Wilson as a writer to the signet, the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh attempted to establish a regulation, that no man above twenty-seven years of age should become a member of their body. On this subject Mr. Fletcher wrote a very able and argumentative pamphlet, addressed to the Society of Writers to the Signet, exposing the illiberality of this regulation, and ascribing it to an aristocratical spirit of exclusion. This essay obtained for the author the thanks of the Society of Writers to the Signet; and the irony and sound argument it contained bore so

\* This ingenious philologist afterwards practised medicine with high reputation in London.

severely against the exclusionists in the Faculty of Advocates that they withdrew the proposed regulation, and never afterwards attempted to enforce it.

Very soon after this pamphlet had attained its object, Mr. Fletcher published an essay on Church Patronage, a subject at that time warmly discussed in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He took the popular side of the question, and demonstrated, by the most conclusive reasoning, that the choice of their clergy should be vested in the people.

It was on the opening of the American revolutionary war that the attention of Mr. Fletcher was first directed to politics; and he then acquainted himself extensively with the history of nations, and the manner in which different forms of government had influenced the human character. From that period political science was his favourite object, it may almost be said that it became his passion. He hailed the establishment of American independence, as one of those great events which serve to teach practical wisdom and moderation to old governments, and as an experiment of republican principles, under circumstances much more favourable to their developement than the ancient republics had enjoyed. From that time he became an ardent admirer of Mr. Fox, but his love of liberty did not confine itself to cold and abstract speculation. In the year 1784, he became a member of a society, the object of which was to enquire into a reform of the abuses of the Scottish burghs; the close system of a self-elected and irresponsible magistracy, which prevails there, being, as he conceived, the root and hot-bed of all political delinquency, as it separates the interests of the governors from those of the governed, and indulges the selfish and corrupt principles of mankind in a few, at the expense of the public good. To the object of Scottish burgh reform Mr. Fletcher for some time, in a great degree, concentrated his exertions; and his gratuitous labours in that cause were, for several years, intense and unremitted. He was chosen secretary to the Edinburgh Society for Burgh Reform, and as such opened an active and

extensive correspondence with the liberal promoters of that measure in every burgh in Scotland. The delegates from these burghs met annually in Edinburgh; and after their secretary had collected a vast mass of evidence, proving the corruption of the system, and the monstrous abuses to which it led, he was desired to draw up "The Principles of a Bill for Burgh Reform in Scotland," to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament.

In February, 1787, Mr. Fletcher, in company with some other gentlemen, was sent to London as a delegate from the Scottish burghs; and it was then that he first became personally acquainted with Mr. Fox and the other distinguished leaders of the Whig party. Mr. Fox expressed his decided approbation of the views of the Scottish burgh reformers, but lamented that he should not have leisure that session to do justice to their cause. He recommended the delegates to wait on Mr. Sheridan, and commit their important business to him. They did so, and Mr. Sheridan readily undertook to be their champion; and at an early period of the session obtained the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to enquire into the abuses of the Scottish burgh system.

It was while on his way to London, with a mind intensely occupied by the subject of this mission, that Mr. Fletcher first met with the lady whom he afterwards married. He was called to the Scotch bar in the year 1790, and was married on the 16th of July, 1791. It might be supposed that having lived a bachelor above forty years, and having a character formed by long habits of professional life, as well as a mind directed to political and abstract speculation, Mr. Fletcher would have had little indulgence for one whose age and pursuits were so different from his own, the lady being only seventeen; but the contrary was remarkably the case. He was, in the best sense of the word, a most indulgent husband. He liberally admitted his wife to a participation of his intellectual stores, and exalted her by cultivating her sympathy in his own extensive views and elevated purposes.

Mr. Fletcher rejoiced in the dawn of liberty in France as



the harbinger of good, not to that country only, but to the whole of Europe: he took a deep interest in the deliberations of the period. At home he strongly disapproved of those rash and chimerical plans of innovation which inconsiderate men of that time recommended; and he refused to take any part with the Society of the Friends of the People, or the British Convention which met in the year 1793 in Edinburgh. His discernment of the signs of the times enabled him to perceive that such proceedings could only serve to increase the panic created in England by the French Revolution, and by that means strengthen the hands of an arbitrary administration; but as no one rejoiced more fervently in the prospect of freedom being established in France, and as he deprecated all foreign interference in the political affairs of a nation that struggled to be free, so he heartily co-operated with the Whig party in Edinburgh in every public and private demonstration of aversion to the first French war. These opinions, which Mr. Fletcher openly avowed upon all occasions, were so hostile to those of the political party which at that time governed Scotland, that his pecuniary interests as a lawyer were considerably affected by them. Such was then the servility of the public mind in Scotland, that it was not considered safe to trust a Whig lawyer with the management of a cause, from the supposed prejudices of the judges against men holding those opinions. Mr. Fletcher always maintained that this was an unfounded slander on the Scottish judges; for that, however they might, in some instances, have recommended themselves to seats on the bench by political servility, he never knew them violate the integrity of justice from political prejudice against any member of the bar. Certain it is that the Whig barristers at that time in Scotland were comparatively briefless; and instances have been known in which an agent was instructed not to employ his own brother, because he happened to be opposed to the minister of the day. Many a time has Mr. Fletcher been reduced to his last guinea, while fearlessly contending for principles obnoxious to men in power. Although he declined to become a member of the British Convention, from his disapprobation

of universal suffrage and annual parliaments, which that body advocated, he never shrank from being the professional advocate of those unfortunate and misguided men who suffered for the maintenance of such intemperate opinions. He acted gratuitously as counsel for Joseph Gerald, and others accused of sedition; and when party spirit was at its height of intolerance, and the Hon. Henry Erskine was deprived of the Deanship of the Faculty of Advocates, by a vote of the majority of that body, in 1796, on account of his being present at a meeting, the object of which was to oppose what were called "the gagging bills," Mr. Fletcher was one of the courageous *thirty-eight* who formed the minority of the Faculty on that occasion.

At this period he took an active part as a member of the Edinburgh Committee for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, and bestowed much time on the business connected with the Society for the Improvement of the Highlands, of which he was one of the constituent members. His labours in the cause of burgh reform were now suspended, though his ardour on that subject had suffered no abatement; but the alarm on account of what were called "French principles" operated unfavourably on all questions of reform, and that of the Scottish burghs was now included in the cry against dangerous innovations.

Almost the only part of Mr. Pitt's administration which he heartily approved was the Irish Union; and he gave that statesman great credit for retiring from office, when he could not redeem the pledge he had given for Catholic emancipation. For that great measure Mr. Fletcher was a zealous and uncompromising advocate.

The death of Mr. Fox was an event which Mr. Fletcher deplored in common with every friend of constitutional liberty. He had early admired that statesman for his vigorous opposition to the American war, and still more for his consistent and manly resistance to all interference with the internal affairs of France at the beginning of the Revolution. Mr. Fletcher was one of fourteen gentlemen who met to celebrate

Mr. Fox's birthday, on the 24th of January, after his name had been erased from his Majesty's privy council, from his determined opposition to the war with France.

Mr. Fletcher, on the threatened invasion from France, thought it was every man's duty to arm in defence of national honour. With this feeling he entered an ensign in the Highland corps of Edinburgh Volunteers. His soldierly accoutrements were a subject of much amusement to his family and friends. His quiet manners and studious habits accorded ill with the "pomp and circumstance" of regimental duty.

In the enjoyment of perfect domestic happiness, and in consideration for the welfare and comfort of every member of his family, he never was surpassed by any one. He had not leisure to cultivate conversational habits with his children, nor had he the vivacity or animal spirits that fitted him for such companionship; but they can never forget his quiet sympathy in all their pleasures; his anxiety that they should enjoy every advantage of liberal education; his tenderness towards them when they were sick, and the great reasonableness and indulgence of his habitual conduct towards them. To his servants he was the kindest of masters; and to the poor and afflicted, his nature was so compassionate, that he would have divided with them his last shilling. One instance of this humane disposition is well remembered in his family: — A miserable woman had been detected in the act of stealing from his premises; and, in the absence of their master and mistress, his servants had secured her, till police-officers were sent for to take her before a magistrate. Mr. Fletcher would not interfere with the course of justice, but going quietly to the place where she was in custody, he gave her a loaf of bread, and was heard to say, — "Take that, poor woman; I dare say it was hunger that made you steal." He was ever ready to be the poor man's advocate; and used to think his time well employed when he could professionally assist the indigent or oppressed with his advice and exertions.

In the spring of 1816, infirm health obliged Mr. Fletcher to retire from the bar, when the emoluments of his practice

had begun fully to reward the labour and diligence of his application. For several years he had risen at six o'clock every morning during session-time, and seldom left the occupations of his business-room till twelve at night; but so long as health permitted this, he never complained of the fatigue of labour. He loved his profession, and delighted in the energetic exercise of his mental faculties; but when obliged to relinquish it, he did so without a murmur; and retiring with his family to Parkhall, a farm which he had purchased in Stirlingshire, the employment of planting, draining, and improving the soil, supplied to his active mind a substitute for professional engagements.

In 1817, he had the misfortune to lose his second daughter. This was the first great blow to his domestic happiness;—she was in her twenty-first year.

The last public meeting at which he appeared was one held in Edinburgh, in the year 1818, to petition against the well known six bills of Lord Castlereagh. When Mr. Fletcher entered the place of meeting, accompanied by his two sons, his venerable appearance, his infirm health, and his high character for consistency and purity of public principle, combined to produce a strong sensation on the assembly: he was loudly cheered; and a place near the chairman was assigned to him, that he might distinctly hear the proceedings.

In the spring of 1820 Mr. Fletcher had much gratification in the visit of Lord Erskine to Edinburgh. He was one of the most active promoters of a public dinner given in honour of that distinguished patriot, and insisted on its not being exclusive, as was proposed by some members of the committee of management, but that every citizen in Edinburgh, who chose to pay for his guinea ticket, should have an opportunity of testifying his respect to that illustrious Scotchman who had so nobly assisted to extend the benefits of trial by jury in England.

In the summer of 1820 Mr. Fletcher spent some months with his family at Callender, and went along with them from thence to visit some relations in Glenorchy. While passing

a day near Loch Auchallader he traced, with true Highland enthusiasm, the cairns of his warlike clan who had fallen there in battle; and was well pleased to observe, by the gathering of the Fletchers at the little inn of Invernara to give him the meeting, that the feeling of clanship had by no means died away in the Highlands.\*

Mr. Fletcher passed the winter of 1822 with his family at York, occasionally mixing in the society of that place; and he there wrote and printed a Dialogue between a Whig and a Radical Reformer, in which he combated the principle of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, but advocated constitutional reform on its broadest basis.

During his present Majesty's visit to Edinburgh, in the summer of 1822, Mr. Fletcher took his place on the platform appropriated to the gentlemen of the bar to witness the King's procession from the Palace of Holyrood to the Castle of Edinburgh. A private window had been secured for him; and he might have pleaded the infirmity of age against his mixing in a crowd so dense and difficult to contend with as the one assembled in the High Street on that occasion; but he insisted on taking his place among his brethren at the bar; and though, abstractedly, he was, perhaps, as little a lover of kings as his great namesake, Fletcher of Saltoun, yet, considering George the Fourth as the first magistrate of a free people, there was not perhaps a more loyal heart that day to hail the sovereign, than that which beat in the bosom of this venerable reformer.

The health of Mr. Fletcher visibly declined during the following winter, and in the spring of 1823 his physicians had little hope of his recovery. Some months of quiet retirement in the country, however, produced the happiest effects on his strength and spirits; and in the spring of 1824 he was prevailed on to take a lease of Auchindinny House, about eight miles from Edinburgh, and there his family had the comfort

\* On this occasion a man of ninety-nine years of age rode two miles across a hill, supported on each side by his grandsons, to join in giving welcome to Mr. Fletcher.

to see him enjoy a serene and healthy old age. Reading and conversation with his family were his prime pleasures: he delighted in the playfulness of his grandchildren. He was too infirm to enjoy exercise, and too deaf to be amused with general society; but he was uniformly cheerful and contented, and his interest in public affairs continued unabated.

He was confined by his last illness five weeks to his bed; and those who faithfully attended him can testify how patiently he bore the wearisome days and nights of increasing debility, and how considerate he was of others. He was quite aware of the approach of death, but spoke little, and avoided all emotion in the anticipation of parting, both for his own sake and for those he loved. Happily, he suffered no acute bodily pain, and his mind was in a state of habitual thankfulness. He died at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 20th of December, 1828.

Mr. Fletcher's remains were attended to the grave by many faithful friends. He was interred in the family burial-ground on the Calton Hill, on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1828.

The foregoing little memoir was, we believe, originally published in an Edinburgh paper.

## No. XIX.

## WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS eminent man will be long remembered by his numerous learned and scientific friends. There are few persons whose names are more intimately connected with the general history of learning and science in the nineteenth century; and a complete memoir of his scientific life, from the pen of one competent to such an undertaking, would embrace many of the most interesting details relative to the brilliant progress of chemistry, and the other branches of natural philosophy, during the last thirty years. We are happy to hear that such a memoir is in preparation.

The family of Wollaston, originally from Staffordshire\*, has now for several generations been eminent in the circles of science. Dr. Wollaston's great-grandfather, the Rev. William Wollaston, was the author of a very popular work, entitled "The Religion of Nature delineated." His son, Francis Wollaston, Esq. F.R.S., had three sons, all likewise Fellows of the Royal Society: the Rev. Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chiselhurst, and St. Vedast Foster-lane, and Precentor of St. David's, who died in 1815; Charlton Wollaston, M. D., who died in 1764; and the Rev. George Wollaston, D. D., Rector of St. Mary Aldermary. His eldest daughter

\* See an ample pedigree, comprising the several branches, in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv. p. 541.

was the wife of the very celebrated William Heberden, M. D. F. R. S., and mother to the present physician of that name.

Dr. Hyde Wollaston was the second son (and one of seventeen children) of the first of the three brothers, by Miss Althea Hyde, of Charter-house Square, and was born August 6th, 1766. He received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. B. 1787, M. D. 1793. So ardent was his application to his studies, that he was, on taking his degree, the senior wrangler of his year; and probably owed to the exertions of that period of his life the pre-eminence in science for which he was subsequently so distinguished.

He first settled at Bury St. Edmunds, where he commenced practising as a physician; but with so little success that he left the place in disgust, and removed to London.

For the interest of science it was fortunate that Dr. Wollaston met with no better encouragement in the metropolis than that which he had found in Suffolk. Soon after his arrival in London, a vacancy happening in St. George's Hospital, he became one of the candidates for the appointment of physician to that foundation. His principal opponent was Dr. Pemberton, who, either by superior interest, or, as is commonly supposed, by his more pleasing and polished manners, obtained the situation. This second defeat in his professional career considerably lessened the ardour with which Dr. Wollaston had set out: he expressed his determination never again to write a prescription, were it even for his own father; and, carrying this resolution into effect, he turned his attention wholly to natural science, forsaking what might then have been supposed a far more likely road to wealth than that in which he amassed his ample fortune.

But, in resigning his prospects as a medical practitioner, this industrious as well as eminent man by no means intended to pursue science in any way but in earnest; and the magnificent discoveries, magnificent in point of real utility, which he made, afford ample proof that it was not till after due deliberation that he thus changed the nature of his studies. Though



almost every branch of science at different times engaged the attention of Dr. Wollaston, chemistry was that to which he seems to have been most ardently devoted; and it is by his investigations in this department of natural philosophy that he will enjoy his greatest share of lasting reputation. One trait in his character probably contributed in no small degree to the success he obtained through life, and that is, the extreme candour with which, when engaged in his favourite pursuits, he would acknowledge the difficulties that offered themselves to him, and which this candid avowal to men, his equals in knowledge though not in perseverance, by eliciting useful hints, frequently enabled him to surmount.

The manner in which he was accustomed to pursue his enquiries was almost peculiar to himself. It was always on the smallest specimens of the substance which he wished to analyse that his experiments were made; and his laboratory was, it is said, only in proportion to the magnitude of his materials. Thomson, in his "History of the Royal Society," when speaking of modern British chemistry, says, that "three distinct schools (if we may use the expression) have been established by three gentlemen," — Dr. Wollaston, Mr. (the late Sir Humphry) Davy, and Mr. Dalton. "Dr. Wollaston," he adds, "possesses an uncommon neatness of hand, and has invented a very ingenious method of determining the properties and constituents of very minute quantities of matter. This is attended with several great advantages: it requires but very little apparatus, and therefore the experiments may be performed in almost any situation: it saves a great deal of time and a great deal of expense; while the numerous discoveries of Dr. Wollaston demonstrate the precision of which his method is susceptible."

Among the delicate instruments, which he was accustomed to make in a remarkably neat manner, was a sliding rule of chemical equivalents, which is exceedingly useful to the practical chemist. He also constructed a galvanic battery of such small dimensions, that it was contained in a thimble. By inserting platina wire in silver, and when at a great heat

drawing out both together, and afterwards separating them by dissolving away the silver with nitrous acid, he likewise produced some wire of platina of so diminutive a diameter as to be very much finer than any hair, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye.

Small, however, as was Dr. Wollaston's laboratory, and minute as were the means to which he had recourse in making his experiments, they proved exceedingly profitable to his purse. His discovery of the malleability of platinum, it has been asserted, alone produced about 30,000*l*. He is also said to have derived great pecuniary advantages from several of his other, and even minor discoveries and inventions, which, by being of a nature likely to make them immediately and generally useful, were certain in a short time to produce a considerable return. It has been doubted by some whether this distinguished man, great as he was in science, and possessing many excellent qualities, would not have been greater, had his views been somewhat less directed to the acquisition of a fortune. But if the following story be true (and there is every reason to believe that it is so), it proves how very distinct a thing is the prudence which acquires wealth from the iron-hearted parsimony which buries it. Having been applied to by a gentleman who was involved by unexpected difficulties, to procure him some government situation, Dr. Wollaston's reply was, "I have lived to sixty without asking a single favour from men in office, and it is not, after that age, that I shall be induced to do so, even were it to serve a brother: if the enclosed can be of use to you in your present difficulties, pray accept it, for it is much at your service." The enclosed was a cheque for ten thousand pounds.

Some curious anecdotes are told respecting the resolute manner in which Dr. Wollaston uniformly resisted the intrusion of either friend or stranger into his workshop. • Among others, it is related, that a gentleman of his acquaintance, having been left by the servant to ramble from one room to another, till he should be ready to see him, penetrated into the laboratory. The Doctor, on coming in, discovered the

intrusion; but not suffering himself to express all he felt on the occasion, took his friend by the arm, and having led him to the most sacred spot in the room, said, "Mr. P., do you see that furnace?"—"I do."—"Then make a profound bow to it, for as this is the first, it will also be the last time of your seeing it."

Dr. Wollaston was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1793, and was elected Second Secretary Nov. 30th, 1806. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions commenced in 1797, and amount to the following numerous list:—

In 1797, "On the Gout, and Urinary Concretions;" in 1800, "On Double Images caused by Atmospherical Refraction;" in 1801, "Experiments on the Chemical Production and Agency of Electricity;" in 1802, "A Method of examining Refractive and Dispersive Powers by Prismatic Reflection," and a paper "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal;" in 1803, the Bakerian Lecture, consisting of "Observations on the Quantity of Horizontal Refraction; with a Method of measuring the Dip at Sea;" in 1804, a paper "On a new Metal found in crude Plate;" in 1805 another, "On the Discovery of Palladium, with Observations on other Substances found with Platina;" in 1806, the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Force of Percussion;" in 1807, an "Essay on Fairy-rings;" in 1808, three "On Platina and Native Palladium from Brazil," "On the Identity of Columbium and Tantalum," and a "Description of a Reflective Goniometer;" in 1810, the Croonian Lecture, "On Muscular Action, Sea Sickness, and the salutary Effects of Exercise on Gestation;" and an essay "On Cystic Oxide, a new Species of Urinary Calculus;" in 1811, "On the Non-existence of Sugar in the Blood of Persons labouring under Diabetes Mellitus;" in 1812, two papers "On the Primitive Crystals of Carbonate of Lime, Bitter Spar, and Iron Spar," and "On a Periscope Camera Obscura and Microscope;" in 1813, the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Elementary Particles of certain Crystals;" the explanation of "A Method of drawing extremely fine Wires," and "A Description of a Single-

ens Microscope;" in 1820, articles "On the Methods of Cutting Rock Crystal for Micrometers," and "On Sounds inaudible by certain Ears."

Dr. Wollaston communicated, in 1815, to Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, "A Description of an Elementary Galvanic Battery;" and to the *Philosophical Magazine*, in 1816, "Observations and Experiments on the Mass of Native Iron found in Brazil."

Within the last session only, in the midst of which his decease occurred, five essays by Dr. Wollaston were read before the Royal Society. The first was the Bakerian Lecture, "On a Method of rendering Platina Malleable;" for which, on their last anniversary, November 30. 1828, the Royal Society awarded to the inventor one of the royal medals. The subjects of the remainder were, "On a Microscopic Double;" "On a Differential Barometer;" "On a Method of comparing the Light of the Sun with that of the Fixed Stars;" and, "On the Water of the Mediterranean."

The following honourable eulogy on Dr. Wollaston was pronounced by the President of the Royal Society, on the anniversary meeting upon the 1st of December, 1828. Having announced that the Council of the Royal Society had awarded one of the royal medals of the year to Mr. Encke, "for his researches and calculations respecting the heavenly body usually distinguished by his name," Mr. Gilbert thus proceeded:—

"The other royal medal has been awarded by your Council for a communication made under circumstances the most interesting and most afflicting. An individual, of whom not this Society alone, but all England, is justly proud, whose merits have been appreciated and distinguished by each of the eminently scientific establishments of Europe, has recently been assailed by a malady, one of the most severe to which human nature is exposed. But the energies of his mind soaring beyond bodily infirmities, he has employed them in a manner (I will presume to say) most acceptable to the Divinity, because most usefully to mankind, by imparting, through

the medium of this Society, further stores of knowledge to the world, which has been so frequently before illuminated by the splendour of his genius. On the first day of our meeting a paper from Dr. Wollaston was read, descriptive of the processes and manipulations by which he has been enabled to supply all men of science with the most important among the recently discovered metals. Platinum, possessed of various qualities useful in an eminent degree to chemists, even on a large scale, withheld them all by resisting fusion in the most intense heat of our wind furnaces. Alloyed, indeed, with arsenic, it became susceptible of receiving ornamental forms; but a continued heat expelled the volatile metal, and left the other in a state wholly unfit for use. Dr. Wollaston, instead of alloying, purified the platinum from every admixture by solution, consolidated its precipitate by pressure, by heating, and by percussion, so as to effect a complete welding of the mass, thus made capable of being rolled into leaf, or drawn into wire of a tenacity intermediate between those of iron and gold. To these scientific and beautiful contrivances we owe the use of a material, not only of high importance to refined chemistry, but now actually employed in the largest manufactories for distilling an article of commerce so abundant and so cheap as sulphuric acid. And above all, we owe to them the material which, in the skilful hands of some members of this Society, has mainly contributed to their producing a new species of glass, which promises to form an epoch in the history of optics. Your Council have, therefore, deemed themselves bound to express their strong approbation of this interesting memoir (independently of all extraneous circumstances), by awarding a royal medal to its author. And they anticipate with confidence a general approbation, in both these instances, of what they have done."

Of the Geological Society, Dr. Wollaston became a member in 1812: he was frequently elected on the Council, and was for some time one of the Vice-Presidents. He made no contributions to the publications of that learned body; but he was well acquainted with the scope of their enquiries, and

always attended to the geological phenomena of the countries which he visited in his excursions. At the annual meeting of the Society, February 20. 1829, Dr. Fitton, the President, remarked, that “ though Dr. Wollaston did not publish any thing on the more immediate subjects of our pursuit, his success in the cultivation of other branches of knowledge has conduced, in no small degree, to the recent advancement of geology. The discovery of two new metals\* was but a part of his contributions to chemical science; and his application of chemistry to the examination of very minute quantities, by means of the simplest apparatus, divested chemical enquiry of much of its practical difficulty, and greatly promoted mineralogy. His Camera Lucida is an acquisition of peculiar value to the geologist, as it enables those who are unskilled in drawing to preserve the remembrance of what they see, and gives a fidelity to sketches hardly attainable by other means. The adaptation of measurement by reflection to the purposes of crystallography, by the invention of his goniometer, introduced into that department of science a certainty and precision which the most skilful observers were before unable to attain; and his paper on the distinctions of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, affords one of the most remarkable instances that can be mentioned, of the advantage arising from the union of crystallography with chemical research. He was, in fact, a mineralogist of the first order, — if the power of investigating accurately the characters and composition of minerals be considered as the standard of skill.

“ Possessing such variety of knowledge, with the most inventive quickness and sagacity in its application to new purposes, Dr. Wollaston was at all times accessible to those whom he believed to be sincerely occupied in useful enquiry: he seemed, indeed, himself to delight in such communications; and his singular dexterity and neatness in experiment rendered comparatively easy to him the multiplied investigations arising from them, which to others might have been oppress-

\* Palladium and rhodium.

sive, or impracticable. His penetration and correct judgment, upon subjects apparently the most remote from his own immediate pursuits, made him, during many of the latter years of his life, the universal arbiter on questions of scientific difficulty; and the instruction thus derived from communication with a man of his attainments has had an effect on the progress of knowledge in this country, and on the conduct of various public undertakings, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate, and the loss of which it is at present, and long will be, quite impossible to supply.

“ These, gentlemen, are some of the grounds upon which the memory of Dr. Wollaston claims our gratitude and veneration, as cultivators of natural science; but to those who have known him in private life he has left what is still more precious, the example of his personal character. It would be difficult to name a man who so well combined the qualities of an English gentleman and a philosopher; or whose life better deserves the eulogium given by the first of our orators to one of our most distinguished public characters; for it was marked by a constant wish and endeavour to be ‘ useful to mankind.’ ”\*

Towards the latter part of 1828, Doctor Wollaston became dangerously ill of the disorder of which he died, and which resulted, it seems, from an unhealthy state of the brain. His conduct under the heavy dispensation of this malady may well be called “divine,” if that of Socrates merited such an epithet. In the midst of disease and pain, and feeling that the duration of his life was precarious, he devoted his numbered hours to communicate, by dictation, and thereby to preserve all the discoveries and improvements which he had made, and the knowledge of which is calculated to be most beneficial to his fellow-creatures. A nobler example of fortitude and virtue has never been witnessed in any age or country.

A short time before his death he gave a fresh proof of his love of science, and of the interest he felt for its advancement. He wrote a letter to the secretary of the Royal Society, in-

\* Fox’s Speech on the death of the Duke of Bedford, 1802.

forming him that he had that day invested in the funds, in the name of the Royal Society, stock to the amount of 1000*l.*, the interest of which he wished to be employed in the encouragement of experiments in natural philosophy.

When he was nearly in the last agonies, a circumstance occurred which shows that he still preserved his faculties, and gives an interesting proof of the power of his mind over physical suffering. One of his friends having observed, loud enough for him to hear, that he was not at the time conscious of what was passing around him, he immediately made a sign for a pencil and paper, which were given him; he then wrote down some figures, and, after casting up the sum, returned them. The amount was right.

Dr. Wollaston's death occurred on the 22d of December, 1828. A medical enquiry was instituted after his decease, respecting its immediate cause; and from the published report it appears, that an effusion of blood had taken place in the ventricles of the brain, which exhibited a very remarkable appearance. The great body of the optic nerve was converted into a tumour of the size of a hen's egg, was of a greyish colour, and firmer than the brain itself. In the inside it was found to be of a brown colour, soft, and in a half-dissolved state. The nerve contained scarcely any of its proper substance.

At the time of his death, Dr. Wollaston was Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. His remains were interred at Chiselhurst, in Kent. The funeral was, according to his particular request, exceedingly private, as he had desired that it should be attended only by the descendants of his grandfather.

Dr. Wollaston was never married. There is a large engraved portrait of him, executed in mezzotinto by W. Ward, from a picture by J. Jackson, R. A., which was introduced into a late exhibition at Somerset House, and which has been recently copied in the Second Number of "The National Portrait Gallery of the Nineteenth Century;" from which work, and from "The Gentleman's Magazine," the materials of this sketch have been principally derived.



A new edition of Dr. Henry's "Elements of Experimental Chemistry" contains, in the preface, the following just eulogium on the two eminent philosophers whose loss the country and the world have recently sustained : —

"It is impossible to direct our views to the future improvement of this wide field of science, without deeply lamenting the privation which we have lately sustained of two of its most successful cultivators — Sir Humphry Davy and Dr. Wollaston; at a period of life, too, when it seemed reasonable to have expected from each of them, a much longer continuance of his invaluable labours. To those high gifts of nature which are the characteristic of genius, and which constitute its very essence, both those eminent men united an unwearied industry, and zeal in research, and habits of accurate reasoning, without which even the energies of genius are inadequate to the achievement of great scientific designs. With these excellencies, common to both, they were nevertheless distinguishable by marked intellectual peculiarities. Bold, ardent, and enthusiastic, Davy soared to greater heights; he commanded a wider horizon; and his keen vision penetrated to its utmost boundaries. His imagination, in the highest degree fertile and inventive, took a rapid and extensive range in pursuit of conjectural analogies, which he submitted to close and patient comparison with known facts, and tried by an appeal to ingenious and conclusive experiments. He was imbued with the spirit, and was a master in the practice, of the inductive logic; and he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth. He applied it, not only to connect classes of facts of more limited extent and importance, but to develop great and comprehensive laws, which embrace phenomena that are almost universal to the natural world. In explaining those laws, he cast upon them the illumination of his own clear and vivid conceptions; — he felt an intense admiration of the beauty, order, and harmony, which are conspicuous in the perfect chemistry of nature; — and he expressed those feelings with a force of eloquence which could issue only from a

mind of the highest powers, and of the finest sensibilities. With much less enthusiasm from temperament, Dr. Wollaston was endowed with bodily senses of extraordinary acuteness and accuracy, and with great general vigour of understanding. Trained in the discipline of the exact sciences, he had acquired a powerful command over his attention, and had habituated himself to the most rigid correctness, both of thought and of language. He was sufficiently provided with the resources of the mathematics to be enabled to pursue with success profound enquiries in mechanical and optical philosophy, the results of which enabled him to unfold the causes of phenomena not before understood, and to enrich the arts, connected with those sciences, by the invention of ingenious and valuable instruments. In chemistry, he was distinguished by the extreme nicety and delicacy of his observations; by the quickness and precision with which he marked resemblances and discriminated differences; the sagacity with which he devised experiments, and anticipated their results; and the skill with which he executed the analysis of fragments of new substances, often so minute as to be scarcely perceptible by ordinary eyes. He was remarkable, too, for the caution with which he advanced from facts to general conclusions; a caution which, if it sometimes prevented him from reaching at once to the most sublime truths, yet rendered every step of his ascent a secure station, from which it was easy to rise to higher and more enlarged inductions. Thus these illustrious men, though differing essentially in their natural powers and acquired habits, and moving independently of each other, in different paths, contributed to accomplish the same great ends—the evolving new elements; the combining matter into new forms; the increase of human happiness by the improvement of the arts of civilised life; and the establishment of general laws, that will serve to guide other philosophers onwards through vast and unexplored regions of scientific discovery.”

## No. XX.

JOHN REEVES, Esq. F.R.S. F.A.S.

FOUNDER OF THE ASSOCIATIONS FOR PROTECTING LIBERTY  
AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

**DURING** a long, useful, and honourable life, Mr. Reeves took part in so many matters of importance, that, barely to mention his more prominent actions, and name his various works, will completely fill the space to which our notice must be limited.

He was born on the 20th of November, 1752, and received his education on the foundation of Eton; but failing in his expectation of succeeding to King's College, Cambridge, he entered himself of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From thence he was elected to a scholarship at Queen's, became a Fellow there, and took the degree of Master of Arts, May 21. 1778. In the course of his academical pursuits at Eton and at Oxford, he impressed upon the minds of all who knew him a very high opinion both of his heart and of his head; an opinion which the uniform tenour of his subsequent conduct fully justified and confirmed.

It was an observation often made by Judge Blackstone, and which he always expressed with great concern, that "too many of the members of our Inns of Court kept regular terms, and put on the gown, before they seriously applied to such studies as could alone enable them to wear it with due credit." Mr. Reeves was a striking exception to the general justness of this remark. Having entered himself as a student in the Middle Temple, he did not attempt to appear in the

professional robe until he had given proofs of professional knowledge. About a year previous to his introduction at Westminster Hall, he published "A Chart of Penal Law," and "An Inquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates, as defined by the English Law;" both of which pieces obtained a considerable share of public approbation. When, therefore, he solicited, according to form, the rank and privileges of a barrister, the benchers who granted his request might very properly say to him in the words of the old Roman,

"Sume superbiam quæsitam meritis."

Mr. Reeves was called to the bar in 1780, and no doubt was then entertained of his proving one of its most distinguished ornaments. But he soon found the wrangle of altercation very little suited to the natural turn of his temper. Endowed with the happiest talents for investigating truth, and for displaying it with force and evidence, he felt an unconquerable antipathy to the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong. After exerting himself, therefore, with ability and success, upon several important occasions, he gradually withdrew from active practice in the courts.

But in discontinuing his attendance at Westminster Hall Mr. Reeves did not forget the duties of his profession, nor the services which every man of science owes to the great body of society. He published, in 1783, the first volume in quarto of his "History of the English Law," ending with the wise establishments of Edward the First; and in the course of the next year the second volume appeared, continuing the narrative to the close of Henry the Seventh's reign. Several treatises had before been written to elucidate different parts of so interesting a subject; but Mr. Reeves's discussion of it was perfectly new, accurate, and satisfactory. He did not carry his readers back into the dark mist of Saxon antiquities, nor did he vainly endeavour to fill up the chasms of authentic record by ingenious conjecture; but he wisely began his historical details at the time of the Norman invasion, when a new order of things arose, when something like a regular system

first took place, and from which period the writer is frequently more encumbered by the multitude, than distressed by the paucity of genuine materials. But if the design of this work was well conceived, the execution was not less masterly. All the revolutions in our laws are traced in it with the utmost clearness and precision. Before any changes in the general system are described, before any particular acts or statutes are mentioned, the reader is always supplied with such a degree of previous information as enables him to comprehend their import, on a bare statement of their contents. The author's style is manly and perspicuous. Full of the importance of his subject, he ever expresses himself with dignity and purity. His language is neither alloyed with ancient inelegance, nor set off by the false graces of modern affectation. He every where appears a zealous friend to a well-regulated government, and a warm advocate for civil and religious liberty. He points out, with the generous exultation of an Englishman, the sacred barriers that secure, on the one side, the privileges of the crown against the fury of popular licentiousness; and guard, on the other, the rights of the people from the encroachments of arbitrary power.

The second edition of this able work, in four volumes 8vo., which appeared in 1787, extends to the reign of Philip and Mary.

It might be reasonably presumed that an undertaking of such magnitude and intricacy as the history of the English law, would have engrossed any author's whole time and attention. The collection and arrangement of so great a diversity of materials, the removal of that cumbrous load of diction, that immense mass of phraseology, in which the spirit of our statutes is frequently buried, and the discovery of a clue to lead the rational enquirer, without confusion or perplexity, through all the meanders of our civil and criminal jurisprudence, were tasks which seemed to require the full exertions of the most active genius, united with the most indefatigable industry. Yet, in the midst of those laborious efforts, Mr. Reeves cast a frequent glance at what was passing on the great

theatre of life ; and was always ready to take up any new subject that seemed likely to promote the immediate welfare or tranquillity of his country. The police bill which he produced in 1785 evidently shows that the short intervals of his intense studies were always made subservient to the public good. The first sketch of that bill he finished under the encouragement of Lord Sydney, then secretary of state. A variety of accidental causes prevented the bill from receiving at that time the sanction of the legislature. Such, however, was the intrinsic merit of the plan, that the Irish government adopted its leading principles, and adapted them, with the most beneficial results, to the city of Dublin. The British legislature did not remain long inattentive to the successful experiment made in the sister kingdom ; and Mr. Reeves had the satisfaction, in 1792, to see all the essential parts of his plan brought forward with greater spirit than before, and sanctioned by a very flattering majority of both Houses.

Mr. Reeves was appointed receiver under the new bill, as a just acknowledgment of his exertions. This, however, was not the first instance of a due regard paid by government to his abilities and public spirit. He had been made a commissioner of bankrupts in 1780 ; Lord Hawkesbury had given him the appointment of law clerk to the Board of Trade in 1787 ; and he was soon after invited to go to Ireland, to take a part in a scheme dictated by the soundest, the most liberal, and the most beneficent policy, which had for its object the improvement of the system of education in that kingdom. No man was better qualified to undertake the task ; and happy would it have been for Ireland had he continued there long enough to complete it ; but on the death of the Duke of Rutland, under whose patronage he had engaged in so laudable a design, he returned to England, after a stay of only three months.

The duties of his office at the Board of Trade became at this juncture uncommonly pressing and important. Some of the most considerable objects of commercial policy were then before the board ; and a reference to the voluminous reports

on the slave-trade alone will show Mr. Reeves's extraordinary assiduity and despatch. His health, however, could not continually hold out in seconding his zeal: it began to sink under incessant fatigue; and he found it necessary to forego the usual pleasures of literary retirement in the summers of 1788 and 1789, and to employ those intervals of official duty in two short excursions to the Continent. A new field soon opened for the exercise of his recovered vigour.

In the year 1790, the attention of the Board of Trade was very much taken up with the complaints of the adventurers in the Newfoundland fishery, against the court of judicature lately established there by the governor's authority. The struggles and alternate successes of two contending parties had kept the affairs of the island in a state of great convulsion, almost from the very period of its settlement. The planters and inhabitants, on one hand, as they always resided there, were anxious to enjoy the protection of a government and police, with the administration of justice; while, on the other hand, the adventurers and merchants, who carried on the fishery from this country, and visited that island only for the season, needed no such protection for themselves, and had strong reasons of a private nature for preventing its being afforded to others. Admiral Milbanke, who went out as governor in 1789, thought himself authorised, by the words of his commission, to establish a court with full power to redress every grievance, and to decide every civil controversy. He therefore instituted a Court of Common Pleas, to proceed by a jury, in the manner of a court of common law in this kingdom; and the judges whom he appointed set about the transaction of business accordingly. The merchants and adventurers soon became very clamorous against the proceedings of this court. Their pretences were seen through by his Majesty's ministers; but it appearing to the law officers that the governor had not authority, under the words of his commission, to institute that or any other court for civil causes, and it appearing to the Committee of Council for Trade that a court of civil jurisdiction ought to be esta-

blished, they recommended to his Majesty to appoint, or to authorise the governor, by proper words, to appoint one; and this court, they recommended, should proceed in a summary way. However, no court was then established; and the Court of Common Pleas instituted by the governor continued, during the year 1790, to proceed as before. The subject was again taken up by the Committee of Trade, in the year 1791; and a bill was presented to parliament under their direction, for instituting a court of the sort they had recommended in their former representation to his Majesty. This bill passed into a law; and being intended as an experiment of a new judicature, it was to endure for one year only.

Government immediately fixed upon Mr. Reeves, as the most proper person to carry this experiment into effect, to visit the island in quality of Chief Justice, and to make report from his own observation on the spot of any further measures which might appear necessary to enforce a strict and impartial administration of the laws. Mr. Reeves discharged the duties of his new commission with his usual ardour and celerity. He went to Newfoundland in August, 1791, and returned in the middle of November, the same year, having prepared and digested a variety of amendments in the late bill. These amendments received the sanction of parliament in 1792; and as they also were to be tried for a year, Mr. Reeves was again sent to Newfoundland in his former capacity, to superintend this second experiment. He set sail, as before, in August, and came back in November; having partly adjusted the differences by which that settlement had been so long distracted, and having laid the foundations of a law court upon principles which were likely to secure the equal distribution of justice to the merchant and the planter, the rich and the poor, the master and the fisherman.

In order to assist the legislature in its deliberations on the propriety of giving permanence to such an institution, Mr. Reeves laid before that body, in the beginning of the year 1793, a well-arranged statement of facts relative to the great points of debate; illustrated by several very pertinent and



judicious remarks. He had at first designed this result of his historical researches concerning the government of Newfoundland for the sole use of the Board of Trade; but he was afterwards induced to print it, and to throw it, among other materials, under the examination of the House of Commons, as soon as the Judicature Bill became a subject of public enquiry. The merit of the book, and the number of persons deeply concerned in the discussion, could not fail of securing a considerable sale. The author's disinterestedness was evinced by his assignment of the profits to the relief of the suffering clergy of France, refugees in the British dominions.

Mr. Reeves's first voyage to Newfoundland afforded another proof of the extent and activity of his genius, as well as of his readiness to turn to the public account every thing that came within the sphere of his observation. In the course of his passage he formed the plan of an important commercial treatise on a subject never before attempted, and consisting of materials which had never before been made use of. The work here alluded to is his "History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation," which he published in 1792, only six months having elapsed since his return from Newfoundland till the time of its appearance. It is impossible to conceive any subject more interesting to a great trading people than a history of the principal means by which their wealth, power, and political consequence have been acquired. But as the investigation of every branch of our maritime trade would have led the historian into a field of more space and greater variety than was necessary for his main purpose, he very properly confined himself to a review of the various acts which had been passed at different times, for the security and extension of our commerce, or for the encouragement and increase of our shipping and navigation. Our limits will not permit us to enter into an analysis of the merits of this very able and extensive work; but we subjoin a few of Mr. Reeves's closing remarks, to show how unequivocal were his opinions upon the much-contested subject of "free trade."

“Such,” says he, “is the present state of the laws which the legislature has seen fit to provide for the encouragement and increase of British shipping and navigation. It is a series of restrictions and prohibitions, and it tends to the establishing of monopoly; but it is a plan of regulation which our ancestors, who were more versed in the practical philosophy of life than the speculative one of the closet, thought necessary for the welfare and safety of the kingdom. Reasoning from the self-preservation of an individual, to the self-preservation of a people, they considered the defence of this island from foreign invasion as the first law in the national policy; and judging that the dominion of the land could not be preserved without possessing that of the sea, they made every effort to procure to the nation a maritime power of its own. They wished that the merchants should own as many ships, and employ as many mariners, as possible. To induce and sometimes to force them to this application of their capital, restrictions and prohibitions were devised.”

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“This policy was pursued by those who came after them, in directing the public councils; and in the last century, when many institutions of our ancestors fell a sacrifice to the rage of innovation, the wisdom of the navigation system was respected, measures were even taken for rendering it more narrow and restrictive.”

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“Experience has shown the advantage of adhering to this maritime policy. The inducement and obligation to employ British ships had the effect of increasing their number. The increase of their number became a spur to seek out employment for them. Foreign trade and the fisheries were, by various expedients, made subservient to advance the interests of shipping. Trade and shipping thus contributed reciprocally to advance each other; and, thus combined, they constituted very considerable sources of national wealth.”

Hitherto we have seen the subject of this memoir alternately engaged in useful study and in the discharge of official duties,

and at all times dedicating the productions of his literary talents, and his legal knowledge, to the service of different parts of the empire. We are now going to behold him moving in a higher and wider sphere, embracing objects of universal importance, and successfully pursuing measures, on the issue of which depended the salvation of the state, the secure enjoyment of every thing dear to Englishmen, and the transmission of these blessings to our remotest posterity. It is scarcely necessary to say, that we allude to Mr. Reeves's becoming the founder and promoter of "Associations for protecting Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers."

In the course of the year 1792, the revolutionary principles by which France had been for some time so dreadfully agitated began to disclose themselves in Great Britain to a most alarming extent. Wicked ambition, grown wild by repeated disappointment, was eager for any change, and therefore resolved to pull down, if possible, the pillars of the state, at the hazard of being crushed to death under its ruins. Other characters, no less desperate, being equally void of principles and of property, longed for some general convulsion, in which, if they could not repair their shattered fortunes, they hoped, at least, to enjoy the hellish consolation of seeing the great and the good levelled to an equality of distress with themselves. The secret motives of all these parties were concealed under the show of the most ardent zeal for the public good. By ten thousand modes of delusion, they found dupes and proselytes in every corner of the kingdom; and wherever they gained ground they did not fail to establish clubs, for the purpose of disseminating their baleful doctrines.

Such was the alarming career of sedition, at the time of Mr. Reeves's return from his second voyage to Newfoundland. The very day after his arrival he had a consultation on the subject with a small party of his legal friends, eminent both in character and in station. At this meeting it was determined that the most proper antidote to be opposed to the prevailing poison of the day, was that which counter-associa-

tions, composed of loyal and well-affected men, would supply; and Mr. Reeves undertook to create them in a short time. He accordingly drew up an appropriate advertisement, which, operating like an electric shock, produced the desired effect. The public spirit manifested itself with the rapidity of lightning, — crowds instantly flocked to the Crown and Anchor, the appointed place of meeting; and it became evident that nothing more than a rallying point, which the well-directed zeal of an individual had now supplied, had been wanting, to which the real friends of the country might repair, in order to combine their efforts for the resistance of that rising spirit of disaffection which had already assumed so frightful an aspect. Such was the eagerness of individuals for a public declaration of their sentiments, and such were the zeal and activity which marked the conduct of the worthy father of the Loyal Associations, that not more than ten days elapsed between the first conception and the final execution of the plan. A committee, consisting of nineteen independent gentlemen, of different descriptions, was formed, appropriate resolutions were communicated to the public, and, in a very short time, the spirit of loyalty spread through the country, and gave birth to similar meetings in every part of the kingdom. It was the general opinion, that the declaration of sentiment which resulted from the forming of these associations saved this nation at a time when nothing else could have saved it. The voice of sedition, lately so loud, was now silenced, or, at least, reduced to the necessity of uttering its murmurs in private. Confidence succeeded to doubt, apprehension, and dismay; and the hands of government were strengthened by the almost unanimous assurances of adequate support in the arduous struggle in which it was easy to foresee they must soon be involved.

It was by no means an unnatural supposition that a scheme, fraught with so much public benefit, had been conceived by ministers, or had at least been aided and encouraged by them. Assertions, indeed, to this effect, were advanced with confidence, but in direct opposition to the fact. The first intelli-

gence which the government received of it was from the advertisements in the daily papers; their curiosity was, of course, excited, and they soon learnt by whom the plan was conceived, digested, and executed. Mr. Pitt, far from giving his countenance to it, in the first instance had great doubts of its policy and expediency. He, indeed, in a very early stage of the business, expressed his wish that a total stop should be put to all further proceedings, as he had it in contemplation to frame a bill for the prevention of all political meetings whatever, except such as were necessary for the exercise of the constitutional right of petition. But, although this plan had been adopted with expedition, it had not been executed, without much reflection on its nature and consequences. It was the work, too, of one who knew the law and constitution of the country as well as the minister himself, and who was, probably, better acquainted with the temper and disposition of the people. Mr. Reeves, and those who now acted with him, conceived themselves competent judges of the remedy best adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the times: they were impressed with the conviction, that the period had at length arrived when men must take care of themselves; and, knowing that assemblies of respectable individuals, acting in strict subordination to the constituted authorities of the country, were perfectly legal, they refused to comply with the wishes of Mr. Pitt. The minister, however, on further reflection, altered his mind: he expressed his approbation of the committee, when their names were read to him; and although he never afforded the associations the smallest pecuniary or other assistance, he felt and thought, as every real unprejudiced friend of the country must have felt and thought, respecting the important services which they rendered to the state at a crisis of peculiar alarm, and imminent danger.

In the year 1795, Mr. Reeves published a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the quiet Good Sense of the People of England, in a Series of Letters. Letter the First;" in which, by what must be acknowledged to be a somewhat bold metaphor, he compared

the constitution to a tree, the stock of which is the Monarch, and of which the Lords and Commons are the branches. "But these," he observed, "are only branches, and derive their origin and their nutriment from their common parent: they may be lopped, and the tree be a tree still; shorn, indeed, of its honours, but not, like them, cast into the fire. The kingly government may go on in all its functions, without lords and commons; it has heretofore done so for years together, and, in our times, it does so during every recess of parliament; but without the king, his parliament is no more."

Mr. Sturt first called the attention of the House of Commons to Mr. Reeves's pamphlet, which he termed "a libel on the constitution;" and introduced the above passage by requesting permission to read "a bit of treason." The subject, thus mentioned incidentally, was afterwards taken up by Mr. Sheridan, who, on the 26th of November, 1795, brought it regularly and formally before the House, and moved, "That the said pamphlet is a most malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, and highly reflecting on the glorious Revolution; containing matters tending to create jealousies and divisions among his Majesty's subjects, to alienate their affections from our present happy form of government, as established in King, Lords, and Commons, and to subvert the true principles of our free constitution; and that the said pamphlet is a high breach of the privileges of this House."

A long and curious debate ensued. The motion was warmly supported by Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Courtenay. Mr. Windham alone endeavoured to stem the torrent. He had on the first introduction of the subject condemned the indecent language which had been applied to Mr. Reeves, and had expressed his hope that neither the House nor the nation would forget that gentleman's patriotic exertions in 1792. Upon the present occasion, he entered into a masterly analysis of the tract, discriminating between its different parts and positions, and pointing out what appeared to him to be its clear and obvious meaning. With great force of reasoning he vindicated the freedom of discussion on historical

subjects. He showed that on such speculative topics as that discussed by Mr. Reeves, various and contrary opinions were held, not by ignorant and uninformed men, but by persons of acknowledged judgment in law and politics. It was no easy matter to find two men of sense and learning who could perfectly agree upon the same definition of the constitution. With respect to the passage in question, he thought that to all candid minds the fair interpretation of it exempted it from the implication charged upon the intention of the writer. When they came to a matter of such difficulty as the constitution of England in the abstract, — a constitution of a great country, of amazing elasticity, and consequent modification, under different emergencies, what was it but the highest absurdity to treat such a speculation like a cause in a criminal court, conducted by an attorney, with the aid of a special pleader, and witnesses. Points of law demanded one mode of consideration, points of science another. It was one thing to explain mathematics, another to develope political truth. In all writings on government, the evil tendency, either near or remote, should be regarded. With respect to the particular work under consideration, it should be enquired what was the general idea resulting from the whole, — what was the peculiar object of the selected passage, — whether it was a lapse in the author from the general spirit of the work, or what latent motive was likely to have induced him to compose it. Unless such a liberal investigation of facts were adopted, no man could be expected to treat a subject of such difficulty as the nice and careful analysis of the British constitution with fairness. To the reading of such works an enlarged mind should be applied; and they should be examined with something of the spirit with which they were written. Having premised thus much, Mr. Windham proceeded to examine the passage in question with the spirit which he recommended; but, at the same time, with the greatest critical acumen, he followed the author through the train of ideas, or rather through the series of facts, which led to the conclusion that the government of England is a monarchy. He challenged any one to say that

this assertion was a fallacy. There were, he knew, persons who set up the doctrine that the King formed no part of the constitution. The contrary, however, was so unalterably true, that, although the monarchy might remain in vigour and activity without the branches, the branches could not remain a single instant without the sovereign. Although these branches were sincerely revered by Englishmen, monarchy was, nevertheless, the first in their thoughts; because monarchy was permanent, while the others were variable. He dissected the figure and metaphor of "the tree;" and, while he argued that it would not bear the construction which had been put upon it, he admitted its inaccuracy in one point. The kingly government, without Lords or Commons, might undoubtedly subsist; but when the author said "in all its functions," unquestionably the expression was inaccurate: that it would be so in the opinion of the author himself was evident from the pamphlet, where, in two pages preceding that which contains the metaphor, he expressly states, — "The King can enact no laws without the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who are, in some sort, counsellors of his own choosing, but also of the Commons in Parliament assembled." Therefore, it was not strictly true, philosophically speaking, that it might subsist "in all its functions," as laws cannot be enacted without the other branches subsisting with the sovereign. But in all the other functions (except those of the legislature) it unquestionably was true, that the monarchy might go on without them. He next referred to the allusion to Charles the First, and to the demises of the crown, to show the truth of the assertion; "but without the king, his parliament is no more." These historical facts, he insisted, afforded sufficient grounds for defending the passage upon constitutional principles. So thoroughly convinced was he of the innocent intentions of the author, that he would as soon put his hand into the fire as adopt the constructions of the other side of the House.

Mr. Pitt took an opposite view of the question. He remarked, that if the House considered the nature of the British



government, they would find that they derived their honour their happiness, and the security of property and principle, from the three great branches which constituted the mixed and limited monarchy of this country; each of which was equally essential, and without which, either would be obviously lessened in its virtue and authority. In combating one of the rules of judgment laid down by Mr. Windham, he observed, that the offensive paragraph must be judged of in its sole, as well as in its collateral sense; and that an author of seditious or libellous matter ought to find no refuge or defence in his own inconsistency. He further argued that the writer of the pamphlet in question, in his metaphor, spoke not of a temporary interruption of the functions of parliament, but of its being lopped off entirely. In saying that the King could go on alone, whether the author meant that the King should possess the legislative power or not, he conceived him to be equally wrong. If the King was supposed to have the power of making laws, then a total subversion and destruction of the constitution must be presumed. If it was supposed that the King had not the legislative power, in that case the position was equally wrong and absurd. He concluded by saying, that he should vote for the motion.

Mr. Sheridan having expunged from his motion that part of it which charged the pamphlet with being a libel on the Revolution, the motion, so amended, was adopted by the House. A committee of enquiry was then appointed to discover the author. From that committee a report was made on the 14th of December. It was presented by Mr. Sheridan, who subsequently moved, that the House should resolve, "That one of the said pamphlets be burned by the hands of the common hangman, in New Palace Yard, at one o'clock on Monday the 21st instant; that another of the said pamphlets be also burned on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the Royal Exchange, by the common hangman; and that the sheriffs of London and Middlesex be directed to attend, and see the same carried into execution." He also proposed, that Mr. Reeves should be ordered to attend at the bar of the House, to receive a re-

primand from the Speaker; and that an address should be presented to his Majesty to remove Mr. Reeves from his public employments. Mr. Dundas warmly opposed Mr. Sheridan's motion, and moved as an amendment, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching his Majesty to direct his Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. John Reeves, as author or publisher of the pamphlet called 'Thoughts on the English Government,' and the printers of the said pamphlet." The amendment was supported by Lord Sheffield, and the original motion by Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Fox. Eventually, the House adopted the amendment; only omitting the proposed prosecution of the printer.

Mr. Reeves was, in consequence, brought to trial on the 20th of May following, at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon; and the jury, after retiring for more than an hour, gave in their verdict in the following remarkable terms:—"The pamphlet which has been proved to have been written by John Reeves, Esq. is a very improper publication; but being of opinion that his motives were not such as are laid in the information, we find him not guilty." It has been said, that the introduction into the verdict of the clause of disapprobation was owing to the obstinacy of a single jurymen, who refused to consent to an acquittal on any other terms. However that may be, Mr. Reeves's victory was sufficiently decisive to annoy his opponents exceedingly. Mr. Sheridan, in particular, was much nettled; and it is said, that Mr. Reeves (who was personally acquainted with him) availed himself of his adversary's soreness to play off just such a scheme of revenge as Sheridan himself might have pursued, had their situations been reversed. Whenever Sheridan seemed to wince at meeting him, or tried to avoid the encounter, Mr. Reeves made a point of following, and offering the compliments of the season; and took so many occasions of paying his respects, that Sheridan at last began to feel like Monsieur Morbleu in the farce, when asked for Mr. Thompson; and would almost as soon have seen "the old gentleman" himself as Mr. Reeves.

Before the trial, the matter of the charge was discussed in some publications that entered fully into the subject. There was a pamphlet by Mr. George Chalmers, entitled "A Vindication of the Privilege of the People, in respect to the Constitutional Right of Free Discussion; with a Retrospect to various Proceedings relative to the Violations of that Right." Another by the Rev. John Brand, entitled "A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to John Reeves, Esq., and entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government,' addressed to the Members of the Loyal Association against Republicans and Levellers." Another, by Mr. Joseph Moser (late a police magistrate), entitled "An Examination of the Pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the quiet Good Sense of the People of England.'" Another by Mr. Cawthorne, entitled "A Letter to the King, in Justification of a Pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government,' with an Appendix, in Answer to Mr. Fox's Declaration of the Whig Club."

Nothing was published from the pen of the writer of the pamphlet itself, till the year 1799, when there came out a Second Letter, containing an ample defence of every thing that had been attacked in the First Letter. In the same year, came out a Third Letter, which is principally employed in replying to a publication from Mr. Wooddeson, late Vinerian professor of law at Oxford, which was the only pamphlet published against the First Letter. In January, 1800, there came out a Fourth Letter; and there the author stopped, thinking he had sufficiently maintained the ground he took in his First Letter, by fully answering every thing that had been said against it.

Mr. Reeves's attention was now drawn off to other pursuits, which more particularly called for the vacant time that could be spared from his official employments. Indeed his next voluntary exertion for the public was, according to his sense of duty, deemed, in some sort, to be an official employment. In the new grant of the office of King's printer, in 1799, his name was inserted; and being thus in the joint ownership of an office from which he derived a large profit without sharing

in the daily labours of the service, he was anxious to do something that might be useful to the public, and might be thought suitable and appropriate to his new official situation. He considered that the Bible and Prayer Book were copy-rights of his office, and of the two universities. As none could print such works but the authorised printers, it seemed to Mr. Reeves a laudable exertion to devise new forms and modes of printing those works, that should make them, if possible, more commodious for use, and better fitted for the attention and study to be bestowed upon them.

Of the biblical works he was projecting, the first that appeared in print was "A Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms," published in July, 1800. In January, 1801, came out an edition, in twelves, of the "Common Prayer; with an Introduction, containing Observations on the Method and Plan of our Forms of Prayer." Subjoined to the volume are notes on the Epistles and Gospels, and on the Psalms. In January, 1802, came out his edition of the Bible, in nine volumes octavo. The peculiarity of this edition is in the size of the book, and the disposition of the matter, which differ from every former publication of the Scripture text. The work, as we have already observed, was executed in nine volumes; and the matter was divided into sections, without regard to the chapters and verses; the chapters and verses being numerically preserved, for the sake of reference, but without division of the matter, as in common Bibles. At the end of each volume were explanatory notes. It appears that there were four editions of this Bible printed in the year 1802: one in nine volumes royal octavo, finely printed; one in nine volumes crown octavo; one in nine volumes quarto, finely printed; and one in four volumes octavo. This last is without the notes, and without the Apocrypha. In the same year additions were made to the stock of his Common Prayer Books. An edition was very finely printed in royal octavo; another in octodecimo. Mr. Reeves also caused to be printed a Psalter, where the services are contracted, so as to make the smallest possible Prayer Book for carrying to church. Having com-

pleted these publications of the Prayer Book and Bible for the English reader, he felt himself at liberty to turn to the biblical works he had in contemplation when he published his "Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms." This produced, in the year 1803, an edition of the Greek Testament, in two volumes duodecimo, the matter divided into the same sections that he had adopted in his edition of the English text. In the year 1804, he published the Psalms in Hebrew, under the title of "*Psalterium Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum*;" being the Hebrew psalms divided according to the verses of the psalms in the Liturgy. The Greek Testament, and Hebrew Psalter, as well as the Bible, were humbly presented to the King, as an official contribution from a servant of his Majesty. The Common Prayer Book, as the work next in estimation to the Holy Scriptures, was humbly addressed to the Queen. In both cases it was with the permission of the royal personages.

After the above publications, no more biblical productions were given to the public by Mr. Reeves. The time of account was come; and it appeared, upon a settlement of the whole concern, that the expenditure exceeded the receipt more than two thousand pounds. Mr. Reeves acquiesced contentedly in this, regarding it not as a loss, but as the official contribution to the public for which, together with the labour of the work, he had prepared himself, when he originally planned and entered upon his biblical publications. He parted with his stock of unsold books, together with permission to reprint his Prayer Book and Bible, to persons in the trade, who were better qualified for what now remained, namely, the retail dealing with the public. From this permission to reprint, have proceeded the Prayer Books and Bibles that may be seen in small forms, with Mr. Reeves's name in the title-page, but without his additional matter, which alone could properly make them Mr. Reeves's Prayer Books, or Mr. Reeves's Bibles. This omission was a source of great dissatisfaction to Mr. Reeves, no less than of disappointment to those who meant to be purchasers of the whole

matter in Mr. Reeves's books. But the permission has been for some years at an end ; and no one has now a right to make use of Mr. Reeves's name in printing Bibles and Prayer Books.

Though our author discontinued his undertaking of printing Bibles in a new form and fashion, he did not change his mind as to the utility and necessity of improvement in printing the sacred text. Having provided a new sort of Bibles for those who were able to purchase them, he now endeavoured to excite others to provide, for our poorer brethren, a better sort of Bible than that distributed by the Bible Societies. This design may be seen in a pamphlet which he published in April, 1805, entitled "Proposal of a Bible Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan. Submitted with the Hope of making thereby the Holy Scriptures more read, and better understood."

If Mr. Reeves gave to the public any pamphlet upon the transactions of the times, it was mostly when there was some legal topic that had been passed over, or not sufficiently regarded, as he thought, by the political parties engaged in the contest. In his late Majesty's first illness, in 1789, he published a pamphlet of this sort, entitled "Legal Considerations on the Regency, as far as it regards Ireland." Again, in March, 1801, he published one entitled "Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, as prescribed by stat. 1 W. & M. c. 6., and stat. 5 Ann. c. 8." A third was, in the year 1807, entitled "Observations on (what is called) the Catholic Bill." The first and last of these are without his name ; and the second was intended to be so, but, in compliance with a very particular request, he consented to put his name to it. A fourth was published in 1816, entitled "Two Tracts, showing that Americans, born before the Independence, are, by the Law of England, not Aliens. First, A Discussion, &c. Second, A Reply, &c." The first tract is, "A Discussion on the Question whether Inhabitants of the United States, born before the Independence, are, on

coming to this Kingdom, to be considered as natural-born Subjects." The second tract is, "Reply to the Re-statement of Mr. Chalmers's Opinion on the legal Effects resulting from the acknowledged Independence of the United States." In these tracts Mr. Reeves maintained that *ante nati* Americans were, by law, not aliens, while the government offices treated them as aliens, and nine tenths of the public, learned and unlearned, acquiesced in the opinion that they were aliens. In March, 1794, a pamphlet was published, entitled "The Malecontent. A Letter from an Associator to Francis Plowden, Esquire," which always passed for one of Mr. Reeves's animadversions on the democratical proceedings of the time. And this brings us to recollect another publication of Mr. Reeves's, which, though last mentioned, and least in size, exceeded in importance and effect all the others, — we mean the single sheet of printed paper, in which Mr. Reeves called upon the people of England to associate for preserving liberty and property against republicans and levellers. This paper is to be seen among "The Association Papers," collected and published in an octavo volume. The preface to that collection has also been ascribed to the chairman of the Association, Mr. Reeves, under whose direction the papers were collected into a volume, and who must be supposed to have been best qualified to convey some of the intimations contained in that preface.


On Mr. Reeves's name being inserted in the new grant of King's printer, he was called upon by the Duke of Portland to resign his office of Receiver of the Police. In August, 1803, Mr. Yorke, then appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, proposed to Mr. Reeves to take charge of the Alien Office, which situation he accepted, and held till July, 1814, when that establishment was reduced. In the year 1804, it was rumoured that he was actually named by the proper authority to succeed Sir Charles Morgan as Judge Advocate. The appointment, however, did not take place.

The last eight or ten years of Mr. Reeves's life were not marked by any event deserving of record. His health had

been declining for several months before his death; which occurred at his residence in Parliament Place, Westminster, on Friday the 7th of August, 1829.

Mr. Reeves was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He died very rich; although at one period of his life he kept open house on specified days of the months. He made no will; remarking that the law would dispose of his property precisely as he wished it to go. That one who had gained so much in public employments should by those opposed to him in politics be stigmatised as a time-server is not surprising; but all unprejudiced persons, who were acquainted with Mr. Reeves, will regard him as having been a learned, enlightened, and honourable man, and will reverence his memory accordingly.

The greater part of the foregoing memoir consists of a condensation of a narrative which appeared in seven successive numbers of the *European Magazine*, in 1818, and several communications with which we have been favoured from private and authentic sources.





## No. XXI.

## THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE LORD HARRIS,

OF SERINGAPATAM AND MYSORE, IN THE EAST INDIES, AND  
OF BELMONT, IN KENT; G. C. B.; A GENERAL IN THE  
ARMY; COLONEL OF THE 73D FOOT; GOVERNOR OF DUM-  
BARTON CASTLE, &c. &c.

THIS illustrious officer was born March 18. 1746, and was the son of the Rev. George Harris of Brasted, in Kent, by Sarah, daughter of George Twentyman of Braintree, in Cumberland, Esq.

He entered the service as a Cadet in the Royal Artillery in 1759, and was appointed Fire-worker in June, 1762; but in the following month was transferred to an Ensigncy in the 5th foot, promoted to be Lieutenant in 1765, Adjutant in 1767, and Captain in 1771.

In May, 1774, he embarked for America, and was engaged in the action of Lexington, and in the battle of Bunker's Hill. In the latter he was severely wounded in the head, and in consequence was trepanned, and came home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing in Long Island, in July, 1776. Captain Harris was present at the affair of Flat Bush; in the skirmishes on Long Island; in the engagement at White Plains; at Iron Horse (where he was shot through the leg), and in every action up to the 3d November, 1778, except that of Germantown. In the latter year he was appointed to a Majority in the 21st regiment, and in November he embarked with it for the West Indies, with the force under Major-General Grant, by whom he was appointed to command the battalion of grenadiers, and landed with the reserve of the army under Brigadier-General Medows, at

St. Lucie, 25th December. After the taking of Morne Fortunée, Major Harris was second in command under Brigadier-General Medow's at the Vigie, where the French were repulsed in their repeated attacks on our post, and in consequence retreated from the island. In 1779 he embarked with his regiment as marines, and was present in the engagement off Grenada under Admiral Byron; and in 1780 returned to England.

In December that year he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 5th foot, from which he exchanged into the 76th, and accompanied, as secretary, to the East Indies, Sir William Medows, who was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras. He was in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultaun; and in the action of 15th May, 1791, was appointed by Lord Cornwallis to command the 2d line; he was also personally engaged in the attack of the Sultaun's camp and island of Seringapatam, on the night of the 6th February, 1792, the success of which terminated the war. Peace being re-established, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris returned with Sir W. Medows to England.

In reward for his services, he was appointed Colonel by brevet Nov. 18. 1792; the 3d October, 1794, he was appointed to the rank of Major-General, when he re-embarked for India, and was placed on the Bengal staff. The 3d May, 1796, he received the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief under the Presidency of Fort St. George; and in February, 1798, he succeeded to the military and civil government of the troops and territories of Madras.

In December 1798, the distinguished military talents of Lieutenant-General Harris pointed him out to the discriminating eye of the Minister of War, the Duke of Portland, then Earl of Mornington, as the fittest person to command the army against the formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun. The forces under his command exceeded 50,000 men; and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, and the annexation of his dominions to his

Majesty's crown. The following is the despatch which he addressed on the subject to the Earl of Mornington; which despatch was transmitted by the noble Earl to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and inserted in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 14th of September, 1799.

“ Seringapatam, May 7. 1799.

“ My Lord, — On the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship a hasty note, containing in a few words the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

“ The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d inst. so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable.

“ The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as the troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

“ Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camps and our outposts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier Sepoys, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with two hundred of his Highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by one hundred of the artillery and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment de Meuron and four battalions of Madras Sepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignán, commanded the several flank corps, and Major-General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

“ At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches,

crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glaciers and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop: the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

“It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen: Syed Scheb, Meer Saduf, Syed Gofa, and many other of his chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion, at first unavoidable, in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Major-General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found, late in the evening, in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognised by the family, and interred, with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

“The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out

their services to the favourable notice of their King and country.

"I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I at first imagined.

"On the 5th instant, Ardul Chalù, the elder of the princes formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our outposts, demanding protection. Kermin Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Allum Behander. A cowl-namah was yesterday despatched to Futtah Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Perneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam: no answers have been received; but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

"This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for four thousand horse now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

"Monsieur Chapue and most of the French are prisoners: they have commissions from the French government.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"GEORGE HARRIS."

The following letter from the East India government was addressed to the Lieutenant-General on the occasion: —

"Fort St. George, August 7. 1799.

"The Governor-General in Council now directs me to signify his particular sense of the firmness, constancy, and perseverance with which you subdued the difficulties opposed to the progress of the army through the enemy's country; of the zeal and unanimity with which you inspired all the great departments of your army; of the judgment displayed in the whole conduct of the campaign, especially in the pas-

sage of the Cavery, and in the position taken up before Seringapatam; and the vigour and skill with which the siege was conducted. This great achievement entitles you to the gratitude and respect of the Company, of your King, and of your country; and the Governor-General has already discharged, with particular satisfaction, the grateful duty of stating to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to his Majesty's ministers, your eminent services, in a manner adequate to the honour and advantage which the British empire in India is likely to derive from the splendid victories obtained by the army under your command."

The conqueror was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 73d foot, February 14. 1800; to the rank of Lieutenant-General, January 1. 1801; and General, January 1. 1812. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont in Kent, August 11. 1815; and was appointed a Grand Cross of the Bath, May 27. 1820. His Lordship succeeded General Francis Dundas as Governor of Dumbarton Castle in January, 1824.

During the latter years of his life Lord Harris lived in dignified retirement at his seat in Kent, beloved and respected by all around him. He was remarkable for his clear understanding, his unaffected bravery, his kind disposition, and his simple manners. His Lordship's death took place at Belmont, in Kent, in the month of May, 1829.

Lord Harris married, December 9. 1779, Anne-Carteret, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Dixon, Esq. of Bath; and by that lady, who survives him, had four sons and six daughters: — 1. the Honourable Anne-Elizabeth, married, in 1799, to the present Right Honourable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, M.P.: 2. Major-General the Right Honourable William-George, now Lord Harris, C.B. and K.W.; he has been twice married; and by his first lady, Eliza-Serena-Anne, daughter of William Dick of Tullimet, in Perthshire, Esq., has three sons and a daughter: 3. the Honourable Michael-

Thomas, who was collector and magistrate at Canara, on the Madras establishment; he married, in 1807, Emma-Mary, fourth daughter of William Money of Walthamstow, Esq., and died in 1824, leaving two sons and two daughters: 4. the Honourable Sarah, married to the Rev. John Hodson: 5. the Honourable Phœbe-Frances: 6. Charles, who was slain at the attack on New Orleans in 1815, at the age of twenty-one: 7. the Honourable Sybilla-Mary: 8. the Honourable Matilda: 9. the Honourable Mary-Jane; married, in 1822, to Francis Bradley, Esq.: and, 10. the Honourable Musgrave-Alured, in the civil service of the East India Company at Bombay.

Lord Harris's will has been proved in Doctors' Commons. Probate was granted to the present lord, and the effects were sworn under 90,000*l.* It is well known that the deceased was in the frequent habit of boasting that he had been the architect of his own fortune. One of the clauses runs thus:—"To my estimable and much-loved daughter, Anne Lushington, and to her worthy husband and my highly esteemed friend, I leave 200*l.* each for a ring, or any *memento* they may choose of our mutual regard; and to each of their children who may be living at the time of my decease I leave them mourning rings, in the hope they may at odd times bring their grandfather to memory, and recollect that, under Providence, he imputes his rise from *nothing* to his affluent fortune to his economy and willing privation from self-indulgence through a long life." In another part of this will, the deceased thus disposes of the costly jewels which fell to his lot in the distribution of the Seringapatam prizes:—"The jewels received by me, as part of the Seringapatam prize, I wish to entail as a memorial in the family of what Providence has done for it; and to that intent I bequeath the same to my said trustees. Upon the same trusts, the gold medal sent to Tippoo Sultaun by Louis XVI. of France, bearing very strong likenesses of him and his Queen Antoinette, and which being found among Tippoo's treasure by the prize-agents, (chosen by the army not

only to take charge and to dispose of the booty taken, but to decide on the share each individual was entitled to,) was by them, in the name of that army, sent to me, requesting my acceptance of it."

The "Royal Military Calendar" and the "London Gazette" are the principal sources from which the above memoir has been derived.



## No. XXII.

SIR JOHN HULLOCK, KNIGHT,

BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THIS distinguished lawyer was born in the year 1764, and was son of Timothy Hullock, Esq., of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, who died in 1805, at the age of 73.

In early life Mr. Hullock entered at Gray's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar, at which he practised upwards of twenty years, with the reputation of being one of the soundest lawyers in Westminster Hall. In his more youthful professional studies, he derived considerable advantage from the friendship of Mr. Lee\*, a barrister of some note in his day, who was very much struck with his intelligence and application. Mr. Hullock does not appear, however, to have had much practice, until after the publication of his work on the Law of Costs. This brought him into notice; and he rose by degrees to fill the second place (next to the present Attorney-General, Sir James Scarlett,) amongst the counsel on the Northern Circuit. We do not feel competent to enlarge on his peculiar merits as an advocate: we only know that it was his practice to grasp firmly the strong points of an argument, and rest his case upon them; instead of frittering away his strength, and weakening the impression, by an over-anxiety to anticipate every thing. Of the manliness of his character the following anecdote affords an undeniable proof:—

\* Familiarly known as Jack Lee; the gentleman, we believe, of whom Wilkes observed, that no man was so well attended to at the bar of the House of Commons; the reason of which was, that he was continually abusing them. Mr. Lee's country-house was at Staindrop, Durham.

In a cause which he led, he was particularly instructed not to produce a certain deed unless it should be absolutely necessary. Notwithstanding this injunction, he produced it before it was necessary, with the view of deciding the business at once. On examination, it proved to have been forged by his client's attorney, who was seated behind him at the time, and who had warmly remonstrated against the course which he had pursued. Mr. Justice Bayley, who was trying the cause, ordered the deed to be impounded, that it might be made the subject of a prosecution. Before this could be done, however, Mr. Hullock requested leave to inspect it; and on its being handed to him, immediately returned it to his bag. The Judge remonstrated; but in vain. No power on earth, Mr. Hullock replied, should induce him to surrender it: he had incautiously put the life of a fellow-creature in peril; and though he had acted to the best of his discretion, he should never be happy again were a fatal result to ensue. Mr. Justice Bayley, not sorry, perhaps, to have an excuse for assisting the design, continued to insist on the delivery of the deed, but declined taking decisive measures until he had consulted with the associate Judge. The consultation came too late; for the deed was destroyed without delay, and the attorney escaped.

In the year 1816, Mr. Hullock was promoted to the rank of Serjeant at Law. During the few years that he remained Serjeant he was engaged in several important causes. Among others, he was retained by government to assist in conducting some momentous proceedings arising out of the disturbed state of the north. He also presided, with great ability, on the commission of lunacy respecting the Earl of Portsmouth, which sat a few years since.

On the resignation of Mr. Baron Wood, in 1823, Mr. Serjeant Hullock was promoted to the office of one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, — a situation which he held until the time of his decease, and the duties of which it is allowed, on all hands, he discharged in the most exemplary manner. As a Judge, he was “a man of sound discretion, great candour, temperate but firm, looking upon and expounding the

law more in consonance with plain sense and popular construction, than bewildering the imagination and embarrassing the judgment with technical definitions and contradictory precedents. He read the statute with an unprejudiced eye, and applied its provisions with a liberal and learned spirit ; making ample allowance for the infirmity of human nature, while he executed the duties of his office with a mildness which added grace to the decision of his character."

Some few of his judgments may, perhaps, not be universally assented to ; but for integrity, sagacity, and knowledge combined, he has not left his superior. "*Multis ille flebilis occidit ;*" but the poor at Barnard Castle, where he generally resided during the summer months, have the greatest cause to remember him, for he was to them a most liberal benefactor.

Mr. Baron Hullock had arrived in Abingdon, as one of the Judges of Assize of the Oxford Circuit, on Saturday, the 25th of July, 1829. On the Sunday he attended divine service at St. Helen's church, Abingdon, in apparently good health ; but in the course of that night he experienced a violent attack of cholera morbus ; and after a severe illness of five days, he expired on the morning of Friday, the 31st.

As soon as his death was known in the Northern Circuit, Mr. Justice Bayley addressed a letter to his Marshal (Mr. W. H. Walton), expressive of the heartfelt sorrow with which the intelligence had been received, and bearing testimony to the many estimable qualities of the deceased Baron. Mr. Baron Vaughan, in his Charge to the Grand Jury at Worcester, bestowed the following high eulogium on his departed brother : —

"I had the happiness of knowing him very long and intimately, and of sitting by his side on the judgment-seat ; and I hope also that I know how to appreciate his worth. As a Judge, he was, in every sense of the word, a loyal, a right, and a good one ; a man of the most quick perceptions, of the most sound, accurate, and discriminating judgment ; a man whose industry was indefatigable, and who was perfectly

acquainted with those depths and shoals of the law which render the investigation of it so intricate and difficult. As a private man, he was every thing that could be wished; he was generous, humane, and charitable, and of the most stubborn and inflexible integrity."

We have heard that Mr. Baron Hullock kept up his law reading to the last; not merely in reports, but text-books. He published "The Law of Costs," 8vo. 1792; "The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings," 8vo. 1797; and another edition, in two volumes, 1810.

His Lordship had been many years married; and his lady survives him.

Brief as this memoir is, it has been compiled from three publications, — the "Law," Gentleman's," and "Monthly" Magazines.

## No. XXIII.

WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE LITERARY FUND.

THE subject of this brief memoir was descended from the Desmond branch of the illustrious family of the Fitz-Geralds of Ireland. At the time of the attainder of the great Earl of Desmond, in 1582, the Earl's estates commanded almost four counties: his lands extended a hundred and ten miles, containing 574,638 acres, whereon were many strong castles, and goodly manors and lordships; and five hundred gentlemen of his own name and family were always ready to follow him to the field.

Of this powerful and opulent nobleman, Mr. Fitz-Gerald's father, the late John Anstruther Fitz-Gerald, Esq. was the lineal descendant and representative. He was a Colonel in the service of the States General; and married Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Martin, Esq. of Antigua, and sister of Samuel Martin, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, whose duel with Wilkes, consequent on a quarrel in the lobby of the House of Commons, made a great noise at the time it was fought. Colonel Fitz-Gerald was so great a favourite with his late Majesty, that, in the year 1763, he and his servants were allowed to carry arms,—a permission which, at that period, was seldom accorded to Catholics.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald was born on the 13th of April, 1759. He received the first part of his education at Greenwich, under the predecessor of Dr. Charles Burney, father of the present learned master of that distinguished school. He was afterwards sent to the Royal College of Navarre, in the University

of Paris; and when Mr. Fitz-Gerald left college, his father presented him to the King of France, Louis the Sixteenth, and his lovely Queen. So highly was the Colonel honoured, that he was invited to the balls and private parties of that Court; as was also his son—even to the choice circle at the Petite Trianon.

Upon his return to England, Mr. Fitz-Gerald was entered as a member of the Inner Temple, and became a pupil of the late Sir Vicary Gibbs. The gaiety of his life, however, moving as he did in the first circles of rank and fashion, flattered by the notice of his late Majesty, and frequently invited to the royal parties, indisposed him for that laborious study which is essential to success in the learned, or, indeed, in any other profession.

In the year 1782, through the interest of his uncle, Henry Martin, Esq., Commissioner at Portsmouth, (afterwards Comptroller of the Navy, and created a Baronet in 1791,) and who had adopted him and his then two surviving sisters, Mr. Fitz-Gerald obtained a situation in the Victualling branch of the Navy Pay-office; in which he continued, rising as vacancies occurred, until about twenty-five years since, when he retired upon the allowance usually allotted to such length of service.

Among Mr. Fitz-Gerald's earlier poems are, "The Sturdy Reformer;" "The Tribute of an humble Muse to an unfortunate Captive Queen, Widow of a murdered King;" and "Lines on the Murder of the Queen of France." About the same period, also, Mr. Fitz-Gerald's muse was frequently called on by his theatrical friends, to whom he contributed prologues both for the public stage and private theatres; in which latter Mr. Fitz-Gerald was himself a distinguished performer, more especially in those of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Aldborough, and the Margravine of Anspach. His delineation of Zanga, in Young's celebrated tragedy of the Revenge, when represented at Lord Aldborough's in Stratford-Place, in the year 1793, was peculiarly correct and impressive. He altered the concluding lines in a tone which at once augmented the interest and enhanced the moral of the drama. It is appre-

hended that, unfortunately, no document of this improvement is extant among his papers. At the representation in question his sister, the late Miss Fitz-Gerald, acquitted herself to the perfect satisfaction of a polished and select audience, in the interesting character of Leonora.

The pieces above mentioned, together with other poems on various occasions, he collected into one volume, and published in 1801.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the Literary Fund, founded by the late David Williams, for the relief of distressed authors, their widows, and children. Mr. Fitz-Gerald first advocated the cause of that benevolent institution at their anniversary in 1797; and those who heard Mr. Fitz-Gerald recite his own compositions, and witnessed the powerful effect he invariably produced, will agree with us, that at that time he stood unrivalled as a reciter of English verse. After this, for the long period of thirty-two years, Mr. Fitz-Gerald never omitted attending the anniversary of the Literary Fund, and constantly favoured the Society with a poem and recitation. The spirit they infused into the company, and the consequent benefit to the funds of the institution, were generally acknowledged. He wrote twenty-five original poems on the subject; and was considered not only as one of the most active, but also as one of the best friends of genius in distress. He was ever the ready and efficient advocate of the ingenious and gifted, though frequently the irritable and neglected author, when oppressed with misfortune, indigence, and (as is too often the case) absolute pauperism. Mr. Fitz-Gerald was long a constant attendant upon the active but painful duties of the Committee of the Literary Fund; and for some years last past had been annually elected, by the gratitude of his associates, one of the Vice-Presidents of that interesting institution.

Never was there a muse more truly English than that of this gentleman. The early impressions of a French education, which too often gives a bias to the mind that is seldom effaced, never tainted his opinions with Gallic partiality. On the

contrary, his pen seized every opportunity of proving that his heart was as loyal as his principles were constitutional. Indeed, this patriotic warmth of feeling marks all his poetry. In his Addresses to the Literary Fund, he seldom omitted powerfully to contrast the tyranny of the French rulers, and particularly Buonaparte, and their hatred of liberty, more especially the liberty of the press, with the amiable qualities of our late and present good and gracious sovereigns, and the mild spirit of British liberty and British law.

At the breaking out of the last war he wrote a poetical exhortation, beginning with

Britons, to arms ! of apathy beware ! ”

which, together with his “Address to every loyal Briton on the threatened Invasion,” was widely circulated, and produced a powerful effect.

In 1798 he published a poem called “Nelson’s Triumph, or the Battle of the Nile ;” and in 1806, “Nelson’s Tomb, a Poem,” 4to. ; to which he added, “An Address to England, on her Nelson’s Death.” In 1802, “The Tears of Hibernia dispelled by the Union,” 4to.

On all other public occasions Mr. Fitz-Gerald’s pen was ever ready : witness his Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Pitt ; his Address to the Spanish Patriots ; Ode for the Jubilee ; Lines on the Battles of Barossa, Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo ; Addresses to the Marquis of Wellington ; to the French Nation ; to the Emperor of Russia ; and Lines on the Princess Charlotte. Most of these were inserted in the daily papers ; especially in the “Morning Post.”

In 1814, Mr. Fitz-Gerald collected the passages from his various poems relative to Buonaparte, and published them under the title of “The Tyrant’s Downfall ;” “Napoleonics ;” and the “White Cockade.” In the preface to this publication Mr. Fitz-Gerald deservedly takes credit to himself for “consistency of character ; a devoted love to his country, unbiassed by party considerations ; and an undeviating detestation of the greatest and basest tyrant that was ever permitted to desolate the earth.”



In private life Mr. Fitz-Gerald was deservedly esteemed ; his manners were social, and his heart was warm and generous : these, aided by his convivial talents, made his society coveted by a large circle of friends, who now lament his loss. His punctuality and delicacy in pecuniary transactions were carried to such an extent, that he would never wear any clothes which had been sent home for him by his tailor until he had paid the bill. So nice, indeed, was his sense of honour, that some years ago, on the death of a near relation, he liquidated her debts, to the amount of several thousands of pounds, although in no way legally liable for them. He was proud of his descent. Being one day asked by a gentleman if he did not belong to the Duke of Leinster's family, his answer was, — " No, Sir, the Duke of Leinster belongs to *my* family."

Among the personal friends in whose society Mr. Fitz-Gerald took the greatest pleasure (which they doubtless reciprocated) were Mr. Penn of Stoke Park, his cousin William Penn, and the accomplished Mr. Sinclair, eldest son of the venerable Sir John. It may be said that in this instance, in congenial soul, as in high descent, the feudal houses of Orkney and Pennsylvania harmonised with that of Desmond :

" The general favourite as the general friend !

Such life there was ; and who could wish its end ? "

Mr. Fitz-Gerald had the happiness of living for many years in the strictest intimacy with the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. His Lordship was much devoted to music, and used to entertain, at his hospitable board at Himley, during the autumnal and winter months, the most celebrated musical professors of the day ; and in these delightful parties Mr. Fitz-Gerald was a constant associate. But what still more redounds to his Lordship's credit was his ready, though unostentatious charity. His Lordship's amiable qualities were pleasingly commemorated by Mr. Fitz-Gerald, on a board fixed against an old yew-tree near the mansion at Himley. Viscount Dudley dying without a will, his kind intentions were fulfilled with singular munificence by the present Earl.

For the last thirty years of his life Mr. Fitz-Gerald laboured under asthma, and latterly he was much afflicted with dropsy. These complaints rendered him lethargic; and although he attended at the last dinner of the Literary Fund, it was evident to every one present, who knew him, that he was rapidly declining. He died at Dudley Grove, Paddington, on the 9th July, 1829; and his remains were interred in the burial ground of St. John's Wood chapel, Mary-le-bone.

A portrait of Mr. Fitz-Gerald appeared in the "European Magazine" for the year 1804.

Nearly the whole of this memoir has been derived from "The Gentleman's Magazine:" there are a few facts in it, however, with which we have been favoured from a private source.

## No. XXIV.

## LIEUT.-GEN. SIR MILES NIGHTINGALL, K.C.B.

COLONEL OF THE 49TH REGIMENT, AND M. P. FOR THE  
BOROUGH OF EYE.

THIS gallant officer was appointed Ensign in the 52d regiment, April 4. 1787; joined the additional company at Chatham barracks, and embarked in December that year for India. He arrived at Madras in July, 1788, and joined the regiment; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, November 12. 1789; served with the army under Sir W. Medows, in the grenadier company, and was present at the assault and capture of Dindegul, in August, 1790. Immediately after this he was appointed Brigade-Major to the King's troops in India, and posted to the first brigade of the army; in which situation he was present at the siege and capture of Poligautcherry, and continued to serve with the first brigade of the army under Lord Cornwallis the whole of the Mysore war; during which period he was present at the siege and assault of Bangalore, in March, 1791, and also the storming the strong hill forts of Saverndroog and Outradroog, the general action near Seringapatam on the 15th of May the same year, and the general attack on Tippoo's position, under the walls of Seringapatam, when all his redoubts were stormed, and one hundred pieces of cannon taken. This victory compelled the enemy to submit to the terms dictated by Lord Cornwallis, and peace was signed in March following.

In August, 1793, the subject of our memoir was present at the siege and capture of Pondicherry, in the same situation

and in the same brigade. His knowledge of the French language occasioned his being selected as Town-Major after the capture of Pondicherry ; but that situation he merely held as long as his services were absolutely required, preferring the appointment of Brigade-Major to his Majesty's troops in India, as more honourable, though infinitely less lucrative. In August following he was compelled to leave India from very severe indisposition, and obtained leave of absence to return to England for the recovery of his health. He arrived home in January, 1795 ; and having been previously, in September, 1794, promoted (by purchase) to a company in the 125th regiment, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Marquis Cornwallis, then commanding the Eastern District. A few months after, however, having obtained by purchase the Majority of the 121st regiment, he was appointed Brigade Major-General to the district, February 28. 1795 ; and on the 9th of September following was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, in the 115th regiment.

Not wishing, however, to remain on home service, Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall volunteered to go to the West Indies, with the expedition then fitting out under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was accordingly placed in command of the 92d regiment ; but that corps being soon after reduced, was removed to the 38th regiment, which he joined in October, 1795, and commanded during all its service in the West Indies, and at the capture of Trinidad in 1797. The Lieutenant-Colonel also attended Sir Ralph Abercromby, as an extra Aide-de-Camp, during the expedition against Porto Rico, it not being practicable to employ the regiment on that service ; after which he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of foreign corps ; but, in consequence of very severe illness, was compelled to resign that office in August, 1797, and to return to England, where he arrived in October.

In December following, Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in St. Domingo, and soon after proceeded thither with General Maitland. He was employed on various service during his

residence in that colony; and was selected to negotiate with Monsieur Herier, the Adjutant-General of Toussaint l'Ouverture, the evacuation of Port-au-Prince. In July he was sent to England in charge of despatches; and the remainder of the island being soon after evacuated, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was afterwards placed in the command of the 4th battalion of light infantry under Major-General Moore.

Early in 1799 he was again employed on a particular service with General T. Maitland, and sailed with him in the *Camilla* man-of-war to America, Jamaica, and St. Domingo; and returning to England in July, after having accomplished the objects of his mission, was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General to the army assembling on Barham Downs, which he joined at Canterbury, three days after his arrival in London.

He sailed for the Helder early in September, and arrived at the head-quarters of the army on the 17th of September; was present in the general actions of the 19th of September and the 2d of October; but was obliged to leave the army soon after from ill health, and returned to England in November.

In January, 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall was employed again under General T. Maitland in Quiberon Bay and on the coast of France, as Deputy Adjutant-General, and returned to England with despatches in July following. In June, 1801, he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Eastern District, and remained at Colchester until October following; when preliminaries of peace being signed between England and France, the Lieutenant-Colonel accompanied the Marquis Cornwallis (the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary) to Paris, and to the Congress at Amiens, as private secretary; and returning to England in March following, obtained six months' leave of absence. In July, 1802, he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in the East Indies, and sailed for Bengal early in April, 1803; arrived there in August, and immediately joined

the army in the field, on the north-west frontier, under Lord Lake; was present in an action under the walls of Agra, on the 10th of October, and at the siege and capture of that fortress on the 17th of that month; he was also present at the decisive victory gained by Lord Lake at Lasswaree, on the 1st of November, and continued with the army until the signature of peace with Scindia, when the Lieutenant-Colonel returned to Calcutta.

On the 25th of September, 1803, he was promoted to be Colonel by brevet. In 1805, he was appointed Military Secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and after his decease, remained in India as Quarter-Master-General until February, 1807; when he returned to England, and, arriving in September, resigned his Staff appointment.

In February, 1808, Colonel Nightingall was appointed a Brigadier-General to the forces serving under Major-General Brent Spencer, and joined the army then detained at Fal-mouth. He was present with that force at Cadiz, and on the coast of Spain and Portugal, until it joined Sir Arthur Wellesley at Figueras, in August. He was engaged in the battle of Roleia on the 17th, and in that of Vimiera on the 21st of that month, in command of the 29th and 82d regiments, forming the 3d brigade, and received the thanks of Sir Arthur Wellesley on both occasions. In October following he returned to England, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, communicated through Sir Arthur Wellesley.

In December following, the Brigadier-General was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief at New South Wales; but a long and painful illness, contracted in consequence of the service in Portugal, compelled him to relinquish that appointment; and, as soon as his health was sufficiently re-established, he was appointed to the Staff of the Kent district, and remained in command at Hythe and Dover during 1809 and part of 1810, when, being sufficiently recovered to encounter the fatigue of foreign service, he was

once more appointed on the Staff of Spain and Portugal, as a Major-General, having obtained that rank, by brevet, the 25th of July, 1810. About this period His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer a gold medal on the Major-General for his services in Portugal, and in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera. Early in January, 1811, he joined the head-quarters of the army at Cartaxo, and was appointed to a brigade in the 1st division, consisting of the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, the 2d battalion of the 42d, and the 79th. On the 6th of March following, when the French army retired from Santarem, the Major-General was entrusted with the command of the right column, consisting of the 14th Light Dragoons, and his own brigade, and engaged in a close pursuit of the corps commanded by General Regnier. This column was afterwards reinforced by the 16th Light Dragoons and the 6th division, the whole of which force was placed under the command of the Major-General. Shortly after, orders were received to detach the whole of the column, with the exception of a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, and his own brigade, to reinforce the centre column, under the personal command of Lord Viscount Wellington. This compelled the Major-General to suspend, for some days, offensive operations, having the whole of Regnier's corps in the position of Espinal in its front: the success of the main body under his Lordship at Condexa, however, soon enabled the right column to resume the offensive, and it entered Espinal just as the rear of the enemy had quitted it, and formed a junction on the following day with the main body under Lord Wellington. Major-General Nightingall's brigade then resumed its position in the 1st division under Sir Brent Spencer, and was engaged with the rear of the enemy at Foz D'Arouce, on the 15th of March. Soon after this, after passing Satugal, Sir Brent Spencer being second in command, and frequently employed with other divisions, the command of the 1st division devolved on the Major-General, as next senior officer; and he so continued during the remainder of his services on

the Peninsula, and particularly in the action of Fuentes d'Onor on the 5th of May, 1816, where he was wounded at the head of the division at the close of that affair.

In July following, having been appointed to the Staff in Bengal, he left the army in the neighbourhood of Elvas, and, embarking at Lisbon, arrived at Portsmouth, and thence, in the succeeding June, sailed for Bengal, where he arrived in November, and was first appointed to the command of a field division of the army, near the frontier; but, before he had joined at the station of Mizert, he received from Lord Minto, then Governor-General, the chief command in Java and its dependencies, with a seat in council. He arrived at Java in October, 1813. In April, 1814, a force was assembled to act against the Rajah of Bali in the island of Boleling, and the Rajah of Boni on that of Celebes, consisting of the 59th and 78th regiments, and 1000 Sepoys. The expedition arrived at the former place on the 17th of May; when, possession having been taken of the Rajah's place of residence, he immediately offered every reparation for the insults he had offered to the British flag, restored the property captured, and gave hostages for his good conduct in future. Part of the force was then sent back to Java, and the commander of the forces proceeded on the 20th of May, with the 59th regiment, flank companies of the 78th regiment, and 300 Sepoys, to Macassar, where he arrived, with only two transports, on the 2d of June, the rest of the convoy having been dispersed. As soon, however, as he could collect 500 of the 59th and the flank companies of the 78th regiment, with a few Sepoys, the Major-General determined on attacking the Rajah of Boni, who had assembled a force of 3000 men in a fortified position close to the fort, which he daily threatened to attack; and as all attempts at negotiation had completely failed, and the overtures of the Rajah appeared to be made solely to gain time, the Major-General resolved to attack him in his fortified town. The column of attack was formed before daylight on the 7th of June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cloud, of the 59th regiment; and



in less than an hour the British were in complete possession of the palace of the Rajah, who escaped with great difficulty in disguise. The loss of the British was trifling in this sharp but brilliant affair, and amounted only to twenty rank and file, no officer being killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy was considerable, and the palace of the Rajah was destroyed. The power of Arong Polacca, the Rajah of Boni, was completely overturned, and the British possessions were placed in a state of perfect security. After settling the country and establishing the British supremacy in Celebes, the Major-General re-embarked on the 30th of June, and returned to Java, where he continued in command until Nov. 19. 1815, when, having been previously appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, he embarked for India, and arrived at that Presidency on the 6th of February, 1816. He rose to the brevet of Lieutenant-General June 4. 1814; and on the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 5. 1815, was nominated a Knight Commander of that Order. On the 20th of March, 1815, he was appointed Colonel of the late 6th West India regiment. Sir Miles continued in the chief command at Bombay, and second in Council at that Presidency, till 1819, when he returned to England. He was appointed Colonel of the 49th foot Feb. 19. 1820.

Sir Miles was elected M.P. for Eye at the general election in 1820, and was re-elected at that in 1826.

His death took place at Gloucester, on the 19th of September, 1829, at the age of sixty-one.

We are indebted to the Royal Military Calendar for the foregoing memoir.

## No. XXV.

## THE RIGHT HON. HANS FRANCIS HASTINGS,

ELEVENTH EARL OF HUNTINGDON, BARON HASTINGS, OF ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER, BARON HUNGERFORD, OF HEYTESBURY, IN WILTSHIRE, AND A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

*In veritate victoria.*

THE lineage of the late Earl of Huntingdon was not only noble but royal ; his ancestor, Sir Edward Hastings, being, both on the paternal and on the maternal side, legitimately descended from Edward the Third. On his father's side he was descended from, and was heir male general of, Prince George, Duke of Clarence, younger brother to Edward the Fourth, and elder brother of Richard the Third. In the maternal line, he derived his descent from the famous Devereux, Earl of Essex, and through him from the Princess Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Prince Thomas, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward the Third. From the Princess Anne he was also descended, on the paternal side, through her great granddaughter, the Lady Anne Stafford, daughter to her grandson, Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and wife of George, first Earl of Huntingdon.

Notwithstanding this splendid display of ancestry, the noble subject of the present memoir will long be memorable from the extraordinary circumstance of his not having attained to his ancient and most honourable earldom until after it had been for thirty years considered as extinct.

He was born in the parish of Mary-le-bone in London, on the 14th of August, 1779; and was the fourth and youngest, but only surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hastings, of the third Guards, and seventh in descent from Francis the second Earl of Huntingdon, and K. G. who died in 1560. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hodges, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. It was remarkable that, although up to a certain period there were much nearer male heirs to the Earldom in the branch of Hastings, of Woodlands, the branch of which the Earl now deceased was a member had been especially cherished by the heads of the family. Colonel George Hastings was even designed for the husband of Lady Selina, who prematurely died in 1763.

When about eight years of age, Francis Earl of Huntingdon, his predecessor, placed the subject of our memoir at Repton school. He had remained there nearly three years, when the Earl died; and it was found that whilst his Baronies and the bulk of his estates had devolved on his sister, the Countess of Moira, and he had amply provided for an illegitimate son, the Colonel and his elder brother, the Reverend Theophilus (who then in fact became Earl of Huntingdon), were dismissed with but trifling legacies. Earl Moira, to whom the subject of our memoir, then eleven years of age, was now taught to look for patronage, soon after removed him to Bettesworth Academy at Chelsea, in order to fit him for the naval profession.

Having completed the usual preparatory course of study, he was placed, early in 1793, under the protection of Sir J. B. Warren, who at that time commanded the *Flora*, 36, fitting at Deptford. Sir John sailed soon after from Spithead, together with the *Inconstant*, Captain Montgomery, as convoy to the Lisbon and Oporto fleets; and during a cruise taken in the interval between the arrival and departure of the convoy, chased a frigate into l'Orion, and captured l'Affamée privateer. The *Flora*, in company with the *Endymion* frigate and *Fury* sloop, afterwards proceeded to escort the two merchant fleets,

consisting of ninety-seven sail, and arrived safely with them in the Downs, about the middle of October.

In November of the same year, Sir John received orders to hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral M'Bride, who commanded a squadron of several frigates, then ordered to escort, to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the British troops under the Earl of Moira, destined to succour the Royalist army in France; when Lord Moira and several officers of high rank embarked in the *Flora*. After the disembarkation of four thousand men at Guernsey, and their subsequent removal to the Isle of Wight, Admiral M'Bride shifted his flag, and sent Sir John, with the *Crescent*, *la Nymphe*, *Druid*, and *Fury* sloop, under his command, to cruise off the coast of France, where he captured *la Vipère*, a national corvette brig of 18 guns and 110 men, off Havre de Grace, and drove two other cruisers of the enemy on shore. In March 1794, after several months spent off Cherbourg, Havre, and St. Maloes, with Admiral M'Bride's force, Sir John was by that officer despatched as Commodore in the *Flora*, with the *Arethusa*, Sir E. Pellew; *Concorde*, Sir R. Strachan; *la Nymphe*, Captain Murray; and *Melampus*, Captain Wills, under his orders, to watch a squadron composed of the best frigates the French navy then possessed, which generally rendezvoused at Cherbourg or Cancale. They were found in Cancale bay, April 23. 1794, lying in wait for the trading fleet from Cork; and, after a contest of three hours, the British squadron succeeded in capturing *la Pomone* 44, *l'Engageant* 34, and *le Babet* 22. The subject of our memoir was at this period Aid-de-camp to Sir John Warren, and continued so, till removed from under his command in 1799. This was the first general action in which Lord Huntingdon was present. During the whole of the contest he kept his station on deck, firm and collected: though so rough a taste of his profession might be supposed to produce other sensations in a mind not long released from school, more especially as the only man lost in the *Flora* was killed by a cannon ball so close to him, that the brains bespattered his face

and clothes all over. Sir J. B. Warren was soon after created a Knight of the Bath.

After some time spent in refitting at Portsmouth, the *Flora*, together with the *Arethusa* and *Melampus*, were again detached from Admiral M'Bride's squadron, on a separate service, cruising off the western coast of Brittany and la Vendée. At one time, owing to a peculiar combination of chances, they had no alternative but to steer directly through a part of the great convoy bound from America to France, laden with provisions and corn for the latter, then afflicted by her extremest distress. In this critical predicament they were pursued by three of the enemy's seventy-fours and three frigates, for several hours; and, though Sir John passed within sail, and spoke some of the rear of the convoy, he at length escaped from so unequal a force by superior nautical skill.

At the commencement of 1795, Sir John received orders to hoist his broad pendant on board *la Pomone* 44, (the largest of the frigates captured in the late action,) as Commodore of the expedition then planned against the French coast, as an effort to assist the French loyalists. During the gallant and perilous, but unsuccessful operations at Quiberon Bay, Lord Huntingdon, being engaged in the boats commanded by Lieutenant Burke, in the desperate service of bringing out a British vessel which had run on shore, received a severe wound in the left leg.

After the failure of the enterprise at Quiberon, Sir John proceeded to the mouth of the Loire, where the Isle Dieu was for three months occupied by the British forces; and after its evacuation, towards the close of 1795, he was employed in continual and successful cruises off the coast of France, under the immediate orders of the Admiralty. By the vigilance of his squadron, and that under Sir E. Pellew, the convoys to the French fleet at Brest were continually intercepted. At one time, on occasion of his having captured l'Etoile sloop of war and four merchantmen, the Committee of Merchant-seamen, for the encouragement of the capture of the enemy's

privateers, presented him with a sword of 100 guineas value, in consideration of the protection which the commerce of Great Britain had derived from his squadron; the list of its services then amounting to no less than 23 neutrals detained; 87 merchantmen captured, and 54 destroyed; 25 ships and vessels of war captured, and 12 destroyed; besides 19 vessels re-captured, making a total of 220 sail. Soon after this the squadron was attached to the Channel fleet, and afterwards dispersed on other points of service.

In 1797, Sir John Warren was appointed to the *Canada* 74, stationed off Brest to watch the enemy's fleet; and in October of the following year, when it at last succeeded in escaping, he was, by Sir Alan Gardner, despatched in pursuit. After struggling with very unfavourable weather, he arrived off the coast of Ireland without meeting a single vessel of war; but at length, on the 12th of October, he fell in with and engaged *La Hoche* 80, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, which were bearing succour to the Irish rebels. The ship of the line and three frigates were taken, as in the subsequent pursuit were three others of those which were put to flight. After this brilliant affair Sir John Warren received the thanks of the Parliaments both of England and of Ireland, and was honoured with the freedom of the cities of London and Londonderry.

Lord Huntingdon having accompanied his friend and patron through six years of arduous service, being present in every action without receiving any very serious injury, had thus honourably gone through the professional ordeal of a midshipman, and now passed his examination for a lieutenancy. He was thereupon appointed acting-lieutenant in the *Sylph* brig, commanded by Captain J. Chambers White, and in that vessel cruised for two months off the Western Islands, and was present at the capture of two Spanish merchantmen. On his return to Plymouth with the prizes, he received the commission of second lieutenant of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, Captain Lloyd, of Sheerness, and continuing on the Downs station for the protection of trade,

captured several row-boat privateers, and re-took the Benjamin and Elizabeth of London, belonging to Alderman Lushington. Early in 1800, he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Thisbe*, Captain Morrison, in which ship he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and served the whole of that naval campaign.

He returned late in 1801, and, on the subsequent short peace of Amiens, retired into Leicestershire, where he settled with his uncle the Rev. Theophilus Hastings, at Leke, Colonel Hastings, his father, having died shortly before.

This interval of repose, however, as that of the country, was only of short duration. Through the interest of the immortal Nelson, he was appointed second lieutenant of *l'Aigle*, Captain Wolfe; and afterwards, on the breaking out of the new war in 1803, was sent from Portsmouth to Weymouth Roads to impress seamen for his Majesty's service. Whilst performing this unpopular duty in the island of Portland, the party under his command were furiously attacked by a tumultuous assemblage, and a conflict ensued, in which seventeen of his men were wounded, and three of the assailants unfortunately lost their lives. Captain Wolfe immediately despatched him to London to lay a proper account of this unpleasant affair before Government; but on his landing at Weymouth, he was recognised by the mob from Portland, who seized him, and by their threats compelled the Mayor to commit him to Dorchester gaol for the alleged murder. Lieutenant Hastings humanely complied, and even advised the Mayor to acquiesce in the wishes of the populace for his detention. He was allowed to remain in confinement for six weeks, and then having been removed by Habeas Corpus to Westminster, was there bailed by Lord Moira. Immediately on his liberation, with a rapidity of movement which characterises the elasticity of youthful spirits, as well as the vicissitudes of the naval profession, he posted off to Ipswich, carried to London the lady afterwards his first Countess, to whom he had previously paid his addresses, and married her at St. Ann's, Soho, May 12. 1803. This lady was Frances, third daughter of the Rev.

Richard Chaloner Cobbe (a descendant of the Earls of Godolphin), Rector of Great Marlow, and son of the Rev. R. C. Cobbe; nephew and chaplain to Dr. Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, and Vicar of St. Ann's and of Finglass, and treasurer of St. Patrick's. By this lady, who died in 1820, the Earl had four sons and four daughters, who shall be more particularly noticed hereafter.

Early in the morning following his marriage, Lieutenant Hastings was obliged to part from his bride to join his sloop at Plymouth, in consequence of peremptory orders to that effect. On his arrival, he found l'Aigle just getting under weigh for a cruise, to intercept French merchantmen then coming from the West Indies; and he was fortunate in making some very valuable captures before his return to stand his trial at the Summer Assizes at Dorchester. At the necessary time, he and his brother officers gave themselves up to the law, and were all honourably acquitted.

Lieutenant Hastings was next removed by his friend Lord Nelson to the Diamond 38, Captain Elphinstone, where he remained till the death, in 1804, of his uncle the old Leicestershire clergyman (then in right Earl of Huntingdon), on which event he procured leave of absence from the Admiralty to investigate his claim to the dormant earldom. Unhappily, however, he was prevented from prosecuting his right at that time by peculiar and discouraging circumstances; and after some enquiry respecting legal expenses, which only served to deter him, he turned once more to the tardy honours of his profession in lieu of the hereditary dignities which seemed lost to him. In the latter end of the same year he was appointed second lieutenant in the Audacious, Captain Lewford, in which ship he served in the Channel fleet till 1805. Another change then made him flag lieutenant to Admiral Douglas, in the Hibernia, where he continued until the Admiral struck his flag.

At this period his Lordship, perhaps weary of such frequent changes with but little advancement, repaired to London, and waited on Lord Moira, expecting, in view of his long



and various services, and through the recommendation of that nobleman, the rank of Commander; but was told that Lord Barham had so completely shut the door of promotion, that his only chance was to go out to the West Indies, and wait a death vacancy. This proposal of his noble relation he indignantly rejected, as both his elder brothers, sent out to the same quarter by Lord Moira's interest, had fallen victims to the inhospitable climate. After this refusal, Lord Moira had him appointed Acting Ordnance Barrack-master in the Isle of Wight; and, in 1808, Ordnance Store-keeper in Enniskillen. In this humble situation, on a salary of 150*l.* his Lordship lived for more than nine years in domestic retirement, the honours of his ancestors and the rights of his birth almost forgotten. Among a warm-hearted and hospitable people, his benevolent and generous nature, and the conciliating affability of his manners, at once effaced all distinctions of country, and made him beloved and respected by all classes of society. In every scheme of charity or public benefit he took a ready interest and a leading part; and the private relief administered to the poor in seasons of sickness or distress by his family, is written on many a grateful memory, and will long be recollected with blessings.

It was towards the close of the above-mentioned period that an accidental conversation, in a social hour, between the Earl and Mr. Henry Nugent Bell, a gentleman in the profession of the law, with whom, and with whose family, His Lordship had long been on terms of intimate friendship, led to the revival, and ultimately to the establishment, of his hereditary claim to the Earldom of Huntingdon.

Mr. Bell's most interesting narrative of his singular and even romantic adventures in the pursuit of this object was published in 1820\*; and not only is in all probability the most entertaining of any genealogical works extant, but exhibits a noble spectacle of determined perseverance in what was felt to be the cause of justice and right. To that narra-

\* Mr. Bell died in the year 1822. See the Seventh Volume of "The Annual Biography and Obituary."

tive we must refer for a detail of Mr. Bell's extraordinary and indefatigable exertions. The claim having been at length submitted by the Crown to the Attorney-General (Sir Samuel Shepherd) for his consideration, in the comparatively short space of nine months Mr. Bell was successful in proving to that learned gentleman the justice of his noble client's pretensions. The Attorney-General made an official report accordingly; and, without the usual course of reference to a committee of privileges, his Majesty's writ of summons, under the Great Seal, was issued, requiring the attendance, in the House of Peers, of Hans Francis Earl of Huntingdon. His Lordship, in consequence, took the oaths and his seat, on the 14th of January, 1819, at the opening of a new session of parliament.

Early in the following March, Lord Huntingdon, accompanied by Mr. Bell and two other friends, went down to Leicestershire for the purpose of making certain legal entries, preparatory to an attempt to recover various estates which were considered to be vested in him as Earl of Huntingdon. When they reached Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the inhabitants, as soon as the object of their visit became generally known, pressed round in hundreds to get a glimpse of His Lordship, and to express their simple, but honest and hearty congratulations. Several poor old men fell on their knees and blessed him as he alighted from his carriage. These testimonies of attachment and respect His Lordship received and returned with the most affable condescension; and, after he entered the inn, he went forward and showed himself at the window, saluting the assembled and eager multitude, who spoke their spontaneous welcome by reiterated cheers. Two days after, the party proceeded to the ruins of Ashby-de-la-Zouch castle, to make entry on that spot, so memorable in English history. When they had reached it, the pressure of the crowd became so great, that it was impossible to make the entry in the sight and hearing of the appointed witnesses, unless the people would give place. Under these circumstances, His Lordship jocularly called out: — "Gentlemen, make a ring, and let me

have fair play !” This kind of *milling* appeal, although His Lordship was by no means connected with *the fancy*, had the desired effect. The ceremony was then proceeded with and finished amidst general acclamations. Every part of the old castle ruins, on which it was possible to perch, or to which it was possible to cling, was literally alive with spectators, whose cheers must have been heard at a considerable distance. The noble Lord having intimated his intention to speak to the people, silence was obtained, and he then addressed them with the animation naturally excited by such a scene. “I come not here,” said His Lordship, “to deprive any man of his property, but merely to seek the recovery of that which I am advised, and which I believe, is my hereditary right. The present ceremony is nothing more than a mere form of law, for the execution of which I am aware I leave myself open to an action of trespass ; but it is a necessary step on my part, in order to anticipate certain statutes within the operation of which the lapse of time has nearly brought me. That the land on which I stand is mine, I will not presume to say ; but I believe it to be my lawful inheritance, and as such I make entry on it. If I should prove successful in the further prosecution of my rights, I beg you to believe that my intentions and feelings towards you as friends and tenantry will be suitable to so interesting a connection, and such as a well-disposed landlord may cherish and avow. My predecessors, whose remains lie in yonder cemetery (pointing to the contiguous chapel of St. Helen’s, where many of the Earls of Huntingdon are buried), have been your lords for centuries past, and have always carried with them to their graves the prayers and regrets of their people. It will be my highest ambition to imitate their example. My maxim will be ‘Live, and let live ;’ for nothing ought to give a landlord greater gratification than to see a happy and flourishing tenantry around him. As for the boys here, if it please God that I recover these possessions, I promise to keep a pack of the best dogs in the country for their amusement ; and as for the girls, they shall all have husbands without hunting for them. Now, my friends, I entreat you to

return to your several homes, and take with you my warmest thanks for this early manifestation of your good disposition towards me, and my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. God bless you all.” His Lordship concluded under evident emotions, honourable to his heart, and amidst the applause and blessings of the multitude. The people afterwards insisted on drawing his carriage through the streets of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; which they did, amidst the often and enthusiastically repeated cry of “Long live the Plantagenet! the Hastings! Long live the race of King Edward!” At Belton (where His Lordship visited the tomb of his fathers), at Melbourne, at Castle-Donnington, and at Loughborough, his reception was equally flattering; and at Leicester the Mayor and Corporation waited on His Lordship with their congratulations, and remained with him a considerable time.

In his subsequent endeavours, however, to recover for the Earl the estates which had formerly supported the title, Mr. Bell did not meet with the success which had attended his efforts to establish the claim to the title itself. The difficulty was increased by the circumstance of the Marquis of Hastings having sold many of those estates. The Earl being, therefore, still dependent on his profession, in March, 1821, obtained the rank of Commander, and was appointed to command the *Chanticleer*, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean. During his absence, on December 13. he was appointed Governor of Dominica, and he was sworn into that post at a Privy Council held at Carlton-house, March 28. following. He held the government several years; but then, in consequence of misunderstandings with other authorities in the island, resigned, and returned home. On the 24th of May, 1824, his Lordship was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain: and on the 14th of August following, was appointed to command the *Valorous*, in which he again proceeded to the West Indies. From repeated illness, (arising from the climate, which, as before stated, had been fatal to his two elder brothers,) His Lordship was compelled to relinquish the com-

mand, and went to New York, from whence he arrived as passenger in a merchant-ship in May, 1828.

His Lordship's death took place on the 9th of December, 1828, at Green-Park, Youghall, the residence of his son-in-law, Captain Henry Parker, R.N. He was in the fiftieth year of his age.

By his first lady, who has been already mentioned, the Earl had issue 1. Lady Frances-Theophila-Anna, born in 1805, and married in 1822, to Henry Parker, Esq., Commander, R.N.; 2. Lady Selina-Arabella-Lucy; 3. The Right Honourable Francis-Theophilus-Henry, now Earl of Huntingdon, born in 1808; 4. Lady Arabella-Georgina; 5. John-Armstrong, who died an infant; 6. the Honourable George-Fowler; 7. Lady Louisa; 8. the Honourable Edward-Plantagenet-Robin-Hood; 9. . . . . ; and 10. a son born March 26. 1820, five days after whose birth the mother died, on Hampstead-heath, near London.

The Earl married, secondly, September 28. 1820, Eliza-Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Bettesworth, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, and widow of Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq.

Mr. Bell described Lord Huntingdon as qualified for public business by "strong natural sense, and solid judgment, combined with habits of attention. His character," he adds, "is formed on the strictest principles of honour, and the warmest feelings of humanity; and as, in his early profession, he was always brave and generous, so in every domestic relation is he exemplary, unostentatiously religious, and nobly hospitable, the most affectionate of fathers and husbands, a social and elegant companion, a humane master, and a steady friend."

With the exception of a few paragraphs from "The Gentleman's Magazine," the foregoing memoir has been derived from "The Huntingdon Peerage," by the late Mr. Henry Nugent Bell.

## No. XXVI.

## MAJOR ALEXANDER GORDON LAING.

IN addition to our feelings of deep regret for the death of this enterprising traveller, it is painful to reflect, that all attempts hitherto made to penetrate central Africa, visit Timbuctoo, and transmit to Europe some authentic information respecting that celebrated city, have been invariably defeated by some fatal disaster.\* Listening to the clanking of the chains which bind Africa in European fetters, we need not, indeed, wonder that her swarthy inhabitants should view all strangers with jealousy, and suspect every foreigner who intrudes into their dominions of some sinister design; and more particularly that they should detest white men, and hear the name of Christian with abhorrence.

Major Laing was the eldest son of Mr. William Laing, A. M., and was born at Edinburgh the 27th of December, 1794. His father, one of the most popular classical teachers of his day, having for many years had an academy in the New Town of Edinburgh, young Laing received nearly the whole of his education under the paternal roof; indeed, all that valuable portion of his learning which went to prepare him for the university he received directly from his father.

Under such guardianship, and possessing, as he did, a quick intuitive perception, together with an ardent desire for the acquirement of classical knowledge, it might naturally be expected that he would make rapid progress in his academical studies, and accordingly, at the early age of thirteen, he entered the Alma Mater of his native city. Here those rays of

\* Except, perhaps, in the case of M. Caillé.

learning, which had been concentrating in the tyro, began to beam forth from the youthful alumnus, and that in so marked a manner, that the late respected professor of humanity, Mr. Christison, perceiving his taste for literature, frequently took occasion to point to this youth, in the public class, as one whose example it would be for the benefit of all his fellow-students to imitate, though few might aspire to rival him.

With the view to habituate him to communicate that knowledge to others which he so eagerly acquired himself, Master Laing went, in his fifteenth year, to fill, for a time, the situation of assistant to Mr. Bruce, an eminent teacher in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; whence he returned to Edinburgh six months after, and entered upon a similar duty under his father, for which it will be seen he was in no small degree qualified, having been trained to tuition in a manner from his infancy.

At this period the habits and prospects of the embryo traveller had apparently assumed a settled and determinate form. Not that he had as yet taken any decisive or irretrievable step from which he might not recede without incurring the charge of fickleness — not that he was bound to pursue that precise path to which he had hitherto looked forward; but nothing appeared to be farther from his intention than the active, bustling, and adventurous life of a soldier, or the still more hazardous and arduous employment of a professional traveller in the unexplored regions of inhospitable Africa, amid the hordes of its selfish, treacherous, and uncivilised natives. Placed as he then was with the prospect, upon his father's retirement (an event which occurred a few years afterwards), of succeeding to his establishment and profession, which, though no doubt abundantly laborious, was calculated to yield a comfortable and respectable maintenance, he had thus every inducement to follow it out; or, with his predilection for study, if he did relinquish that pursuit, he was more likely to become a candidate for fame in the peaceful paths of science, than in the field where glory grows. The forlorn hope of African discovery was not then, perhaps, even dreamed of, much less contemplated.

Circumstances, however, occurred, which unsettled all his preconceived plans, and aroused in him that spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterised his after-life. It was his fate to emerge into the world at a time when the profession of arms was every where blended with that of the civilian; at a time when it was considered that every man in Britain was in duty bound to bear a sword or a firelock, and to know how to use it; and it may be safely said, that nowhere was that feeling more generally acted upon, or that duty better understood, than in Edinburgh, the birth-place of Alexander Gordon Laing. During that rage of martial fever, which few men and fewer youths escaped, Master Laing, having attained his seventeenth year, was, like most of his acquaintance, not invulnerable to its attack; he was, in 1810, appointed an Ensign in the Prince of Wales' Edinburgh Volunteers — a corps which certainly had nothing fascinating about it, though it afforded the occasional opportunity of sporting a military uniform, and of displaying a stand of colours. This regiment was originally armed with pikes; and although it was afterwards provided with muskets, the men continued to be vulgarly, and rather ironically, denominated the pikemen.

It is well known that this introduction of Major Laing to martial life is not an isolated or solitary case: thousands who have since fought and bled in their country's cause, commenced their career as volunteers; for not only was the British army provided with officers, but the ranks of the regulars were in like manner supplied from that fruitful source. Captivated with the slight foretaste of military service which the volunteer system afforded him, the object of this memoir "would be a soldier," and would be nothing else: he could no longer submit to the restraints, or go through the monotonous routine, of school discipline; he, in fact, now regarded teaching with the most sovereign contempt, and finally gave it up at the termination of the second year, the latter of which was doubtless spent in a struggle between duty and inclination,



as it was anxiously desired by his parents and relations that he should not change his profession.

Being thus bent upon the military service, he, in the year 1811, went out to Barbadoes, where his uncle, Colonel, afterwards General, Gabriel Gordon then was, and with whom he remained a short time till he obtained an ensigncy in the York light infantry, which regiment he immediately joined at Antigua; and in two years thereafter he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same corps, which he held until the regiment was reduced, and Lieutenant Laing was then placed upon the half-pay. Having no relish for inactive life, he exchanged, as speedily as the business could be negotiated, into the second West India regiment, which he joined at Jamaica. While there, he had to undertake the duties of deputy quarter-master-general, the exertions of which department induced a liver complaint; and, in order to re-establish his health, the medical gentlemen recommended a sea voyage. He accordingly sailed to Honduras, by which his complaint was considerably relieved; but the governor, Colonel Arthur, finding him an active and intelligent officer, appointed him to the office of fort-major, and would not suffer him to return to Jamaica, but had him attached to another division of his regiment, then in Honduras, where he remained until a return of his complaint forced him to come home, his frame being so much debilitated that he was unable to walk, and it became necessary to carry him on shipboard.

The effects of this attack made a serious impression on his constitution, and in consequence he remained for nearly eighteen months with his friends in Scotland. During this time, however, one-half of the second West India regiment, that to which he was attached, was reduced, and he was again placed upon half-pay. In the autumn of 1819 he returned to London, and having been sent for by the late Sir Henry Torrens, then colonel of his regiment, was familiarly complimented by him on his former services, immediately appointed lieutenant and adjutant, and proceeded to Sierra Leone.

Early in January 1822, Lieutenant Laing was sent by the late governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, on an embassy to Kambia and the Mādingo country, to ascertain the political state of those districts, the disposition of the inhabitants to trade, and their sentiments in regard to the abolition of the slave trade. Having executed that mission to the complete satisfaction of the governor, and some alarm having arisen as to the fate of Sannasee, a chief in amity with our government, who had been taken prisoner by Yarradee, a war man of the king of Soolima, Lieutenant and Adjutant Laing, — though his health, which had suffered from the effects of his former journey, was yet only in a state of convalescence, — was appointed to undertake a second embassy for the purpose of procuring Sannasee's release from captivity. On arriving at the camp of the Soolima army, he was informed that the unfortunate Sannasee had been set at liberty after his town had been burnt, and that his life had been spared only from the fear of offending the British governor.

While upon the second mission, he had observed that many men who accompanied the Soolima army possessed considerable quantities of gold; and having learned that ivory abounded in Soolima, he suggested to the governor the advantages to the colony of opening an intercourse with these people, remarking that such an attempt would not be attended with much hazard or expense, and that a great object would be attained by the knowledge of many countries to the eastward of the colony, which, like that of the Soolimas, was known only by name. This suggestion was submitted to the council, who approved the undertaking, and left it to the judgment of the traveller to pursue his own route. He was now as much a volunteer traveller as before he had been a volunteer officer; nay, more so, being in fact allowed to prosecute his own enterprise in his own way. This third mission, upon which he set out from Sierra Leone on the 16th of April, 1822, led him to penetrate through a far more extensive tract of country than before, much of it previously unexplored, but which is particularly described, together with the inhabitants,

their manners, customs, &c. in his highly-interesting journal, published only three years since; its publication having been retarded, first, by his being called into active service during the unfortunate Ashantee war, and subsequently by his being hurried off on his last great enterprise, when he was compelled to leave the superintendence of its publication to his friend Captain Sabine.

While at Falaba, upon his third embassy, he received intelligence of his promotion to the rank of captain, and immediately on his return to Sierra Leone, in the autumn of 1822, he was ordered to join his regiment on the Gold Coast, where he was employed in the command of a considerable native force on the frontier of the Ashantee country, and was frequently engaged with detachments of the Ashantee army.

Upon the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, in 1824, Captain Laing was sent to England to acquaint the government with the state of the command in Africa. At this period, he obtained a short leave of absence to revisit Scotland, and returned to London in October 1824.

An opportunity now presented itself, which our traveller had long anxiously desired, of proceeding, under the auspices of government, on an expedition to discover the course and termination of the Niger. He was promoted to the rank of major, and departed from London on that enterprise early in February 1825, with the intention of leaving Tripoli for Timbuctoo in the course of the summer of that year. The kind treatment which he experienced from the late Marquis of Hastings, then at Malta, where the major went on his way to Tripoli, will be in the recollection of most of our readers: as the fact of his being repeatedly entertained at the table of the noble Marquis was noticed in all the public journals at the time.

At Tripoli a highly-interesting scene awaited him: while at the same time, we think it must have been to himself, and at least one other individual, a peculiarly painful one, both in prospect and retrospect. The period of marriage is one to which most persons look forward as a season of joy and con-

gratulation, and it is to be hoped that such a season is not unfrequently regarded, retrospectively, as one of unmingled pleasure to the "contracting parties" and their friends. But the rule has its exceptions—a notable instance of which is to be found in the history of Major Laing, and in allusion to which, it is here necessary to premise, that in the progress of the intercourse which the Major necessarily had officially with Mr. Warrington, the British Consul at Tripoli, that gentleman was not likely, under the actual circumstances in which the Major was presented to him, to restrict himself to the dry routine of official duty, and we believe that it is an acknowledged maxim that mutual courtesy leads to mutual friendship. If, therefore, the existence of friendship between Mr. Warrington and Major Laing, contracted in the course of the performance of official duties, was not merely permissible, but laudable, the existence of a more tender feeling between the Major and the accomplished daughter of his friend, was equally permissible, and perhaps not less laudable. The parties, it will be recollected, were utter strangers to each other but a few weeks before: there was no time for protracted courtship; and on the 14th of July, 1825, Major Laing was married to Miss Emma Maria Warrington. But the eve of their marriage was also the eve of his departure upon that mission from which he was doomed, alas, never to return. The second day after the nuptials he set out for those valleys of death wherein all preceding adventurers had found a grave: for the mazes of African mystery have ever proved to be, in one form or other, a bourne from whence no traveller returns! The bitterness of parting from the objects of recent and romantic passion, under such circumstances, must have been indescribably distressing.

Had Major Laing been permitted to return, after having accomplished the great object of his heart,—that of ascertaining the course of the mysterious Niger,—how gladly would his admiring country have hailed him! With what transport would he have been received by his friends! by his three brothers, two of whom are, as he himself was, sol-

diers of fortune in a distant land — and by his five sisters — by his father and his mother, now sinking into the vale of years — and, lastly, by his still nearer, though more recently acquired, connexion, his now widowed *bride*, for the endearing appellation of *wife* appears, in her case, to be scarcely applicable. But it was otherwise decreed.

From the time of his leaving Tripoli until he reached Tuat, which he was forced to do by a circuitous route, letters were frequently received from him. At length, on the 18th of August, 1826, he reached Timbuctoo; and, on the 21st of September, he addressed the following letter, the last that was ever received from him, to his father-in-law, Mr. Warrington:—

“ MY DEAR CONSUL,

“ A very short epistle must serve to apprise you, as well as my dearest Emma, of my arrival at, and departure from, the great capital of central Africa; the former of which events took place on the 18th ult. — the latter will take place, please God, at an early hour to-morrow morning. I have abandoned all thoughts of retracing my steps to Tripoli, and came here with an intention of proceeding to Jenne by water; but this intention has been entirely upset, and my situation in Timbuctoo rendered exceedingly unsafe, by the unfriendly disposition of the Foulahs of Massina, who have this year upset the dominion of the Tuaric, and made themselves patrons of Timbuctoo, and whose sultan, Bello, has expressed his hostility towards me in no equivocal terms, in a letter which Al Saidi Boubokar, the sheik of this town, received from him a few days after my arrival. He has now got intelligence of my being in Timbuctoo; and as a party of Foulahs are hourly expected, Al Saidi Boubokar, who is an excellent good man, and who trembles for my safety, has strongly urged my immediate departure; and I am sorry to say that the notice has been so short, and I have so much to do previous to going away, that this is the only communication I shall, for the present, be able to make. My destination is Sego, whither I hope to

arrive in fifteen days; but I regret to say the road is a vile one, and my perils are not yet at an end; but my trust is in God, who has hitherto borne me up amidst the severest trials, and protected me amidst the numerous dangers to which I have been exposed.

“ I have no time to give you any account of Timbuctoo, but shall briefly state that, in every respect, except in size (which does not exceed four miles in circumference), it has completely met my expectations. Kabra is only five miles distant, and is a neat town, situated on the very margin of the river. I have been busily employed during my stay, searching the records in the town, which are abundant, and in acquiring information of every kind; nor is it with any common degree of satisfaction that I say my perseverance has been amply rewarded. I am now convinced that my hypothesis, concerning the termination of the Niger, is correct.

“ May God bless you all ! I shall write you fully from Sego, as also my Lord Bathurst; and I rather apprehend that both letters will reach you at one time, as none of the Ghadamis merchants leave Timbuctoo for two months to come. Again, may God bless you all ! My dear Emma must excuse my writing. I have begun a hundred letters to her, but have been unable to get through one. She is ever uppermost in my thoughts; and I look forward with delight to the hour of our meeting, which, please God, is now at no great distance.”

This letter was left behind at Timbuctoo, and appears to have been brought by the nephew of Babani, together with an important document in Arabic, of which the following is the substance : —

“ About a month after their safe arrival at Timbuctoo (Laing and young Moktah), the Prince of the Faithful, Sultan Ahmad, Ben Mohammed Labo, the lord and sovereign of all those countries, wrote a letter to his lieutenant-governor Osman, containing as follows : —

“ ‘ I have heard that a Christian intends coming to you; but whether he has already arrived or not I do not know.

You must prevent him from arriving, if he has not reached you ; and if he has, you must expel him the country in such a manner as to leave him no hope of returning to our countries, because I have received a letter from the tribe of Foulah, containing a caution against allowing Christians to come into the Mussulman countries in Soudan ; which letter was written in the East, and contained an account of the mischiefs and impieties by which they have corrupted Spain and other countries.'

" When Governor Osman received this letter, he could not but obey it. He therefore engaged a sheik of the Arabs of the desert, named Ahmad, son of Obeid-allah, son of Rehal, of Soliman Barbooshi, to go out with the Christian, and protect him as far as the town of Arwan. Barbooshi accordingly went with him from Timbuctoo ; but on arriving at his own residence, he treacherously murdered him, and took possession of all his property. This is within our knowledge, who know the affair, and have seen the letter of the Prince of the Faithful, Sultan Ahmad Labo."

This document is attested in Timbuctoo by fifteen signatures. The following examination, by the British consul, of Bungola, who represents himself as the servant of the late Major Laing, professes to give the catastrophe of this melancholy story : —

" What is your name ? — Bungola.

" Were you Major Laing's servant ? — Yes (and he produced the following paper) : —

" ' Azoad, 2d July, 1826.

" ' I promise to pay the bearer, Bungola, the sum of six dollars per month, from the 15th of Dec. 1825, till my return to Ghadamis ; or on the failure of that event, till the 15th of Dec. 1826 ; previously deducting fifty dollars, which I paid for his freedom.

" ' A. GORDON LAING.'

" Were you with Major Laing at the first attack ? — Yes, and wounded. (Showing his head.)

" Did you remain with him at Mooktars ? — Yes,

“ Did you accompany him from thence to Timbuctoo? — Yes.

“ How was he received at Timbuctoo? — Well.

“ How long did he remain at Timbuctoo? — About two months.

“ Did you leave Timbuctoo with Major Laing? — Yes.

“ Who went with you? — A kofle of Arabs.

“ In what direction did you go? — The sun was on my right cheek.

“ Did you know where you were going? — To Sansanding.

“ Did you see any water, and were you molested? — We saw no water, nor were we molested till the night of the third day, when the Arabs of the country attacked and killed my master.

“ Was any one killed besides your master? — I was wounded, but cannot say if any were killed.

“ Were you sleeping near your master? — Yes.

“ How many wounds had your master? — I cannot say; they were all with swords; and in the morning I saw the head had been cut off.

“ Did the person who had charge of your master commit the murder? — Sheik Burbasch, who accompanied the Rels, killed him, being assisted by his black servants with swords, when asleep.

“ What did the sheik then do? — He went on to his country. An Arab took me back to Timbuctoo.

“ What property had your master when he was killed? — Two camels: one carried the provisions; the other carried my master and his bags.

“ Where were your master's papers? — In his bag.

“ Did you endeavour to preserve them? — I was so stunned with the wound, I never thought of the papers.

“ Were the papers brought back to Timbuctoo? — I don't know.”

And this Arab thus deposes before the Kadi of Tripoli: —

“ Appeared before me, &c. and maketh oath, according to the established form of the Mahomedan faith, Bungola, ser-



vant to the late Major Laing, who swears that he was with his master three days beyond Timbuctoo, and saw his master murdered; and that he actually saw the head separated from the body.

“Signed, &c. in the presence of his highness’s minister,  
“H. D’GHIES.”

By the following extract, however, from the “Semaphore,” of Marseilles, it appears that the above-named Hassouna D’Ghies is strongly suspected of having been an accessory to Major Laing’s assassination, and of having obtained the brave but unfortunate traveller’s papers, and subsequently disposed of them to the French consul:—

“It was known some days ago that Baron Rousseau, the French consul-general, and chargé d’affaires at Tripoli, had taken down his flag, in consequence of very serious disputes between the Pasha and him, respecting the papers of Major Laing. If we may credit the information which we have received, Baron Rousseau is implicated in this affair. As soon as the official documents, which we expect, have reached us, we shall lose no time in laying them before the public.

#### NEWS RECEIVED FROM TRIPOLI.

“It was about three years ago, that Major Laing, son-in-law of Colonel Hammer Warrington, consul-general of England in Tripoli, quitted that city, where he left his young wife, and penetrated into the mysterious continent of Africa, the grave of so many illustrious travellers. After having crossed the chain of Mount Atlas, the country of Fezzan, the desert of Lempta, the Sahara, and the kingdom of Ahades, he arrived at the city of Timbuctoo, the discovery of which has been so long desired by the learned world. Major Laing, by entering Timbuctoo, had gained the reward of 3000*l.* sterling, which a learned and generous society in London had promised to the intrepid adventurer who should first visit the great African city, situated between the Nile of the Negroes

and the river Gambaron. But Major Laing attached much less value to the gaining of the reward, than to the fame acquired after so many fatigues and dangers. He had collected on his journey valuable information in all branches of science; having fixed his abode at Timbuctoo, he had composed the journal of his travels, and was preparing to return to Tripoli, when he was attacked by Africans, who undoubtedly were watching for him in the desert. Laing, who had but a weak escort, defended himself with heroic courage: he had at heart the preservation of his labours and his glory. But in this engagement he lost his right hand, which was struck off by the blow of a yatagan. It is impossible to help being moved with pity at the idea of the unfortunate traveller, stretched upon the sand, writing painfully with his left hand to his young wife, the mournful account of the combat. Nothing can be so affecting as this letter, written in stiff characters, by unsteady fingers, and all soiled with dust and blood. This misfortune was only the prelude to one far greater. Not long afterwards, some people of Ghadamis, who had formed part of the major's escort, arrived at Tripoli, and informed Colonel Warrington that his relation had been assassinated in the desert. Colonel Warrington could not confine himself to giving barren tears to the memory of his son-in-law. The interest of his glory, the honour of England, the affections of a father — all made it his duty to seek after the authors of the murder, and endeavour to discover what had become of the papers of the victim. An uncertain report was soon spread that the papers of Major Laing had been brought to Tripoli by people of Ghadamis; and that a Turk, named Hassouna D'Ghies, had mysteriously received them. This is the same D'Ghies whom we have seen at Marseilles, displaying so much luxury and folly, offering to the ladies his perfumes and his shawls — a sort of travelling Usbeck, without his philosophy and his wit. From Marseilles he went to London, overwhelmed with debts, projecting new ones, and always accompanied by women and creditors. Colonel Warrington was long engaged in persevering researches, and at length

succeeded in finding a clue to this horrible mystery. The Pasha, at his request, ordered the people who had the part of the Major's escort, to be brought from Ghadamis. The truth was at length on the point of being known; but this truth was too formidable to Hassouna D'Ghies for him to await it, and he therefore took refuge in the abode of Mr. Coxe, the consul of the United States. The Pasha sent word to Mr. Coxe, that he recognised the inviolability of the asylum granted to Hassouna; but that the evidence of the latter being necessary in the prosecution of the proceedings relative to the assassination of Major Laing, he begged him not to favour his flight. Colonel Warrington wrote to his colleague to the same effect. However, Hassouna D'Ghies left Tripoli on the 9th of August, in the night, in the disguise, it is said, of an American officer, and took refuge on board the United States corvette *Fairfield*, Captain Parker, which was then at anchor in the roads of Tripoli. Doubtless, Captain Parker was deceived with respect to Hassouna, otherwise the noble flag of the United States would not have been covered with its protection a man accused of being an accomplice in an assassination.

"It is fully believed that this escape was ardently solicited by a French agent, whom we see, with a profound sentiment of grief, engaged in this affair. It is even said, that the proposal was first made to the captain of one of our (French) ships, but that he nobly replied, that one of the king's officers could not favour a suspicious flight, — that he would not receive Hassouna on board his ship except by virtue of a written order, — and, at all events, in open day, and without disguise.

"The *Fairfield* weighed anchor on the 10th of August, in the morning.

"The Pasha, enraged at the escape of Hassouna, summoned to his palace Mohamed D'Ghies, brother of the fugitive, and there, in the presence of his principal officers, commanded him with a stern voice to declare the truth. Mohamed fell at his master's feet, and declared upon oath, and in writing, that his brother Hassouna had had Major

Laing's papers in his possession; but that he had delivered them unto a person, whom we shall refrain from naming, for a deduction of forty per cent on the debts which he had contracted in France, and the recovery of which this person was endeavouring to obtain by legal proceedings.

"The declaration of Mohamed extends to three pages, containing valuable and very numerous details respecting the delivery of the papers of the unfortunate Major, and all the circumstances of this strange transaction. . . . .

The shape and the size of the Major's papers are indicated with the most minute exactness; it is stated that these papers were taken from him near Timbuctoo, and subsequently delivered to the person above mentioned *entire, and breaking the seals of red wax*, — a circumstance, which would demonstrate the participation of Hassouna in the assassination: for how can it be supposed, otherwise, that the wretches who murdered the Major would have brought these packages to such a distance, without having been tempted by cupidity, or even the curiosity, natural to savages, to break open their frail covers?

"Mohamed, however, after he had left the palace, fearing that the Pacha, in his anger, would make him answerable for his brother's crime, according to the usual mode of doing justice at Tripoli, hastened to seek refuge in the house of the person of whom we have spoken, and to implore his protection. Soon afterwards the consul-general of the Netherlands, accompanied by his colleagues the consuls-general of Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, proceeded to the residence of the person pointed out as the receiver, and in the name of Colonel Warrington, and by virtue of the declaration of Mohamed, called upon him instantly to restore Major Laing's papers. He answered haughtily, that this declaration was only a tissue of calumnies; and Mohamed, on his side, trusting doubtless in a pretended inviolability, yielding perhaps to fallacious promises, retracted his declaration, completely disowned it, and even went so far as to deny his own hand-writing.

"This recantation deceived nobody; the Pasha, in a trans-

sport of rage, sent to Mohamed his own son, *Sai Ali* : this time influence was of no avail. Mohamed, threatened with being seized by the *chiaoux*, retracted his retraction ; and, in a new declaration, in the presence of all the consuls, confirmed that which he made in the morning before the Pasha and his officers.

“ Now the outlines of this affair are clearly laid down, we submit them to the attention of France and of Europe. The reader will easily divine every thing that delicacy renders it our duty to pass over in silence. One consolatory fact results from these afflicting details : the papers of Major Laing exist, and the learned world will rejoice at the intelligence ; but in the name of humanity, in the name of science, in the name of the national honour, — compromised, perhaps, by disgraceful or criminal bargains, — it must be hoped that justice may fall upon the guilty, whoever he may be.”

The Editor of the “ *Literary Gazette*,” introduces the foregoing extract from the “ *Semaphore*,” by the following paragraph : —

“ In giving this tragical and disgraceful story to the British public, we may notice that the individual who figures so suspiciously in it, viz. Hassouna D’Ghies, must be well remembered a few years ago in London society. We were acquainted with him during his residence here, and often met him, both at public entertainments and at private parties, where his Turkish dress made him conspicuous. He was an intelligent man, and addicted to literary pursuits ; in manners more polished than almost any of his countrymen whom we ever knew, and apparently of a gentler disposition than the accusation of having instigated this infamous murder would fix upon him.”

The “ *Edinburgh Advertiser*,” the “ *Literary Gazette*,” the “ *Imperial Magazine*,” and the “ *Semaphore of Marseilles*,” have contributed the materials of the preceding Memoir.

## No. XXVII.

## THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES LLOYD, D.D.

BISHOP OF OXFORD, AND REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

DR. LLOYD was born September 26. 1784. His father, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Rector of Ashton Sub-Edge, in Gloucestershire, was then residing at Downley in Buckinghamshire, and officiating as Curate to the Reverend Richard Levett, of West Wycombe. Soon after the birth of his son Charles, Mr. Lloyd removed to Bradenham, where he received pupils, and, at a later period, he became the tenant of Lord Dormer's seat, called Peterley House, his fame and celebrity continually increasing with the number of his scholars, who were of the highest families in the country. Of many children, four only survived their parents, and of these Charles was the eldest; his brother Thomas, who was born before him, after running a course as brilliant as ever was granted by Providence to boy, Thomas, the pride and flower of Eton, having been cut off in the very ripening of his boyhood, Charles received his first instructions at home, and was afterwards sent as a collegier to Eton, where he remained until he was superannuated. In the Lent Term of 1803 he was admitted at Christ Church, Oxford, and commenced residence the following term, having brought with him not merely sound scholarship, and a creditable stock of Greek and Latin lore, but much of arithmetical and mathematical knowledge, a thorough acquaintance with the niceties of the French language, in which he conversed with fluency and elegance, and some proficiency in Italian.

Cyril Jackson was then Dean, a man who made it his especial study to know the members of his house, to watch their several intimacies and habits, and to scan their failings and their excellencies, and who felt a pride in bestowing his studentships on those whom he selected as the most deserving. In December 1804, Charles Lloyd was nominated "the Dean's student:" and from this period we may consider his reputation to have received the stamp of authority, while among the fortunate circumstances of his life may be reckoned the introduction which it procured for him to Mr. Secretary Peel, who became his pupil, while the tutor was still an Under Graduate. In 1806, Charles Lloyd, after a severe examination of three days for the degree of B. A. gained the first place on the list of "honours." Shortly after taking his degree, he was invited by the Earl of Elgin to become tutor in his family, and he went accordingly to Scotland; but he soon returned, and was appointed Mathematical Lecturer at Christ Church by Dr. Jackson, who was desirous to improve the system of lecturing given in the College, and knew the ability and efficacy of Lloyd. No man indeed took more pains than Lloyd did to learn what he taught, no man communicated knowledge with more clearness, no man took more interest in the improvement of those whom he taught. Lloyd afterwards became tutor and censor, filling in due course the several college offices.

In 1817, Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, being promoted to the Peerage, Lloyd was deputed to be the bearer of an invitation to Mr. Peel, soliciting him to accept the vacant seat, and become the representative of the university on which he had already reflected the highest credit by the academical honours which he had attained, and his abilities as a statesman. Both the tutor and the pupil eagerly seized the opportunity which thus presented itself of cementing as it were the friendship which had commenced in earlier years; and unbounded was the confidence which ensued, uninterrupted and increasing their mutual affection and regard.

Meantime Lloyd had entered into holy orders, and devoted his principal attention to theological studies. But the application of a powerful mind to one particular object seldom fails to produce distinction. Among his contemporaries Lloyd rose with giant fame, defying competition. His knowledge and attainments gave him great influence, while the correctness of his judgment was generally acknowledged, and his opinion eagerly solicited, not merely on important points relating to the university, but in matters which affected the welfare of individuals. His name soon became known far and wide. In 1819, therefore, he was selected to succeed the present Bishop of Durham as preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He was not long after made chaplain to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, on the promotion of Dr. Mant, the present Bishop of Down and Connor, and he was presented by His Grace to the living of Bersted, in Sussex. But this living he did not long retain. In 1822, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity on the death of Dr. Hodgson, and returned to Oxford, where his services daily became more and more useful to the public; and he was often called upon to point out men of merit to fill the several stations which became vacant.

As Professor he shone with superior eminence; nor was he contented with the regular discharge of his duties as an official lecturer, but he became also, if not the founder of a new school, at least the infuser of a new and more energetic spirit, introducing the practice of private teaching in divinity, working incessantly like one impressed with a sense of high responsibility, and inculcating instruction (may it not be said?) "in season and out of season." His pupils were attached to him by the affectionate zeal which he displayed for their welfare, by the warm interest which he took in all that concerned them, and by the genuine goodness of an honest, open, sincere heart, wholly devoid of selfish feeling, and alive to every generous and amiable impression. None applied to him for information who did not readily obtain it, none conversed with him who were not improved in learning, in temper, in



religious feeling; none lived on terms of intimacy with him, who did not love him.

- With the exception of the last beautiful edition of the
- Greek Testament, printed in small octavo at the Clarendon press, Dr. Lloyd put forth no publication in his own name. A work upon the Liturgies was ready for the press; and some of the old Catechisms were actually in the printer's hands. But many important publications, there is reason to believe, were put forth by others under his sanction and by his advice, and some articles that appeared in the Reviews are supposed to be his. He publicly avowed the article No. VII. which appeared in the "British Critic" (October, 1825), entitled, "View of the Roman Catholic Doctrines." It were superfluous to add, that the article evinces much knowledge, and exhibits in a clear view the errors of the Romish church; but while the Romish doctrines respecting invocation of saints, image worship, transubstantiation, absolution, penance, confession, &c. are thoroughly sifted and exposed; there is a studious disclaiming of any "the most remote intention of bringing any insinuation against the Roman Catholics of France, England, or Ireland." "We have brought no charge," it is said, "against those individuals of this empire who adhere to their ancient faith; we have not willingly imputed to them any tenets they disclaim, or accused them, in any way, of insincerity, dishonesty, or disguise. Our full belief is, that the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, from their long residence among Protestants, their disuse of processions, and other Romish ceremonies, have been brought gradually, and almost unknowingly, to a more spiritual religion and a purer faith." In another passage a distinction is made between the principles and the practice of the Romish church. "The Church of England," it is said, "is unwilling to fix upon the *principles* of the Romish church the charge of positive idolatry; and contents herself with declaring, that the Romish doctrine concerning the adoration, as well of images as of relics, is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranting of Scripture, but rather

repugnant to the word of God." (Art. XXII.) " But in regard to the universal practice of the Romish church, she adheres to the declaration of her homilies ; and professes her conviction that this fond, and unwarranted, and unscriptural doctrine has at all times produced, and will hereafter, as long as it is suffered to prevail, produce the sin of practical idolatry."

In 1827, Dr. Lloyd was advanced to the See of Oxford on the death of Bishop Legge ; but he seldom appeared in the House of Lords, and never spoke until the last Session. On the memorable 2d of April, 1829, the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was moved by the Duke of Wellington. After a speech delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in opposition, and seconded by the Primate of Ireland, fourth in the debate rose Bishop Lloyd, to support the Bill, impressed with the importance of the proposed measure, and urged by an imperious sense of duty.

Master of his subject, he delivered a luminous and argumentative speech with ease, with spirit, and with eloquence, producing the strongest effect in the House, convincing the minds of some, and listened to by all with the deepest interest and attention.

The main point on which he insisted, was the necessity of the measure ; and he combated the notion that the introduction of Roman Catholics into the Houses of Parliament would be an irreligious act, bringing down God's judgment upon the nation, declaring that he had received no new lights, and referring to the opinions which he had expressed before his advancement to the Bench. The conclusion of his speech was singularly beautiful ; it is thus given in the " Mirror of Parliament : " —

" My Lords, I hope I have not diminished the dangers of the Irish Church : they are assuredly very great ; but the question now before us is, not whether the Church of Ireland is in danger, but whether the measure now proposed by his Majesty's government is calculated to diminish or increase that danger. My Lords, after what I have heard with great

sorrow from the Primate of that Church, I will not venture to express a strong opinion on the subject ; but this I must say, that I think I can see in this measure some faint gleam of hope, and hail the dawning of a brighter day. My Lords, I hope that this measure will carry English capital into Ireland ; and that Protestants will go along with it. I hope that those who have hitherto lived out of their country, in consequence of its troubles and disturbances, will, many of them, return thither, and encourage every thing that is peaceable and good. I hope that the Protestant ministers will now find a more willing audience, and their instructions a readier admission into the hearts of those who hear them.

“ But, my Lords, I will say no more on that point. This is the only part of the subject which has for some years past pressed on my mind, and made me hesitate as to the propriety of measures similar to the present ; and let not, I beseech you, my doubting hopes influence your judgments on this momentous part of the question now before your Lordships. Give to the Church of Ireland your most solemn and serious consideration. Do not, I entreat you, treat with scoffs, or levity, or disrespect, the fears, perhaps the too just fears, of those who are alarmed and agitated for her safety. In the aristocracy of England the Church of England has hitherto found her firmest guardians and supporters ; here let the Church of Ireland find them too. On your care, and vigilance, and religion, let the United Church of England and Ireland securely rest. Preserve her against the intrigues of the cunning, the lust of the avaricious, the violence of profligate and rebellious men. Preserve her inviolate against that day (a day which shall assuredly come), when Ireland shall, at last, be converted to a holier doctrine and a purer faith. Preserve her inviolate against that day, when the sons of Ireland, returning from a longer than Assyrian captivity, shall find that the Temple of the Lord has been already built, and the foundations have been long since laid ; and if ye shall do this, whatever may be the event of your deliberations (as the event is assuredly in the hands of Providence),

still posterity shall say, — that posterity, of whose judgment we have been not unkindly or ungenerously reminded, — posterity will say, that the Peers of England, when they admitted the lay members of the Catholic body into the communion of the legislature, still did not put God out of the question, but went about Sion, and marked well her bulwarks that they might tell them that come after.”

Some parts of his speech having been misrepresented, and other parts misunderstood, a series of attacks was made on him both in the House and out of it. These attacks induced him to think of publishing a correct copy of it; and perhaps it were to be wished that he had so done. For either it would have silenced clamour, or, if it had provoked a reply, it would have called forth also the strong powers of his mighty mind to defend and explain the positions which he had laid down, and have established the character of Bishop Lloyd as one of the soundest reasoners on the Episcopal Bench, and one of the firmest defenders of the Church of England.

But enough of politics. In private life Bishop Lloyd was one of the most amiable of human beings, keenly alive to every domestic tie and every domestic duty, frank and open-hearted, generous, affectionate, considerate, the delight of his family and friends, and adorning and improving society with numerous and well-timed remarks, arising from fertility of ideas, a retentive memory, and a peculiar felicity and accuracy of observation. In the full possession of health and every earthly blessing, he went on Saturday, May 2. 1829, to the dinner given by the Royal Academicians at Somerset-house. He returned home unwell, having, as he afterwards stated himself, been inconvenienced by a current of air in which he sat. The illness, which after death was incontestably proved to be inflammation of the lungs, was at first considered trifling, and afterwards pronounced hooping-cough; but at length it exhibited dangerous symptoms, and, after a revival of false hopes on the 28th and 29th, terminated fatally on Sunday, May 31. He died in London at a house which he had taken for the season, in Whitehall-place; and his remains were interred on

the Saturday following in the Benchers' vault, under the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. The funeral, which was strictly private, was attended by relations only, with the exception of his chaplains, and of Mr. Secretary Peel, and his brother the Rev. John Peel.

In 1822 Dr. Lloyd married a daughter of Colonel Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee, in the county of Surrey, and has left his widow with a family of one son and four daughters, the eldest only six years old.

To the "Gentleman's Magazine" we are indebted for the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XXVIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR GEORGE ALLAN MADDEN,

KNIGHT, C. B. AND K. T. S.

THIS distinguished officer entered the service as a cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons in 1789, and was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 12th Light Dragoons (which he purchased of the Duke of Wellington), in 1791. He succeeded to a troop in the same corps in 1796, and whilst holding these commissions was almost constantly quartered with his regiment in Ireland. In September, 1793, the 12th Dragoons was ordered to embark for foreign service at the Cove of Cork; its first destination was to join the force in the Netherlands under the Duke of York, and it put to sea for five days in the hope of reaching Ostend; but, contrary winds compelling its return to the Cove, its destination was altered to Toulon, and subsequently to Civita Vecchia, in the territories of the Pope, where they landed, March 6. 1794, after the horses had been nearly nine successive months constantly imprisoned on board the transports. The regiment stayed there a little more than two months; and, at its departure, Pope Pius VI. bestowed gold medals bearing his portrait on each of the officers, accompanied by a letter, expressive of his highest approbation of the conduct and discipline of the whole corps. These medals, by a public order of General Sir Charles Stuart, then commander-in-chief in Portugal, were recommended to be constantly worn by the officers, "in commemoration of the virtues of a Pontiff who had uniformly shown his detestation of the influence and effects of the French revolution, and who had mag-

unanimously preferred to share all dangers with his subjects, rather than seek his safety by flight."

From Civita Vecchia the 12th Dragoons proceeded to join the forces under the command of Sir David Dundas in Corsica, and assisted during the operations for the reduction of that island in the summer of 1794. It remained there until November, when orders were received to return to England, which it reached after a tempestuous passage; but Captain Madden and the majority of his troop were not quite so fortunate; for, having been shipped on board a transport not sea-worthy, the vessel became water-logged in a dreadful storm on the 4th of December, was thrown on the coast of Spain, and ultimately went to pieces. However, as the crew, horses, &c. were providentially saved, Captain Madden and his troop (through the representation of the British Consul, Sir J. Duff), were allowed one of the Puntales forts near Cadiz by the Spanish government, where they remained until August, 1795, when a vessel was purposely sent from England for their conveyance home.

In January, 1797, Captain Madden embarked with the 12th Dragoons to join the force sent, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir C. Stuart, to Portugal, where it remained three years, for the purpose of preventing an invasion by the French or Spanish forces. This procrastinated service was terminated by the expedition to Egypt; and the 12th Dragoons embarked at Lisbon in 1800, to co-operate in more active service in that country. The cavalry could not share the honours obtained at the disembarkation of the infantry on the beach of Aboukir, on the 8th of March, 1801; but was put on shore on the 12th, and afterwards partook of all the operations of that memorable campaign. The subject of this memoir, having succeeded to the majority of his corps, December 25th, 1800, not only accompanied his regiment, and witnessed the advance of the army towards Alexandria on the 13th of March, with the subsequent continued action on that day, as well as the various battles and skirmishes that took place on the 21st of March; at the capture of Rosetta;

at Rahmānie; at the capture of a large convoy of the enemy in the desert; at the driving in of the out-posts of Gizel; at the capitulation of Grand Cairo, &c.: but, although the junior field-officer of cavalry in Egypt, he had also the honour of being selected by the Commander-in-chief for a separate detached service towards Rosetta, with part of the 12th and 23d Light Dragoons under his command, and was frequently employed to conduct various reconnoissances and patrols, combined with infantry, for which he received marked and flattering testimonials of approbation, a medal for his services, and, we believe, the order of the Crescent.

Towards the conclusion of this year, an occurrence took place which deprived Major Madden of the prospect of pursuing his profession. It arose from the proceedings of a court-martial that had been held in the regiment, and where it appeared to him that the commanding officer of it had perjured himself; and this opinion (from a point of honour) he frankly acknowledged to this officer, when he sent for and questioned him relative to it. The consequence was his own arrest, and a trial, for this inadvertent candour; and the severity of military law conducing to impress upon the members of his court-martial, "That it was immaterial whether the crime charged upon this officer was committed or not;" but "That the assertion of it (which Major Madden did not deny), was sufficient ground for his condemnation;" the Court sentenced Major Madden "to be dismissed His Majesty's service for the same." The sentence, however, was disapproved by Lord Hutchinson (then Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, without whose concurrence it was not valid), and Major Madden was ordered to proceed to England for its final decision.

Major Madden returned home with the warmest testimonials to his professional and personal character from Lord Hutchinson, Sir John Cradock, Sir John Doyle, and from all the inferior officers of the 12th Light Dragoons; but in 1802 it was decided, that he should retire from the service, selling his commission, which he had purchased; and he continued



unemployed until the calling out of the Yeomanry in 1805, when (by the intercession of the late Margrave of Anspach) the Duke of York appointed Major Madden an inspecting field-officer of the Midland District, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and he there continued to advance and discipline near four thousand cavalry, until removed to the Severn District in 1807. He there, for the first time, superintended corps of infantry, rifle, and lastly local militia; and was prosecuting the improvement and advancement of those services, when he received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, desiring him "to signify whether he was desirous of being employed as a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army, receiving the same pay and allowances as a Brigadier-General in the British service." Having complied with the proposition, he reached his destination as early as possible.

On the 10th of Sept. 1809, Lord Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, appointed this officer commandant of a brigade of cavalry. The Portuguese cavalry regiments, as then constituted, were wholly unacquainted with the English system, or indeed, any other rational mode of discipline, were without experienced officers, and required an entirely new organisation. In the course of Brigadier-General Madden's services, the following Portuguese regiments of cavalry, viz., No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, (wholly or in part) fell to his lot to discipline; and he afterwards commanded the major part of these corps on actual service for three years,—in fact, until incessant fatigue, various actions, (almost daily skirmishes), and the difficulty of obtaining horses, had so much reduced these regiments, in number and efficiency, as to cause Lord Beresford to draft and consolidate them, when not quite two effective regiments could be formed from those remaining.\* His first action of importance took place on the 15th of September, 1810, the anniversary of the first parade of his brigade. The Spanish cavalry had been de-

\* Of these services a very long and particular detail will be found in the *Royal Military Calendar*, vol. iv. pp. 54—116.

feated in an action near Fuente de Cantos; when, as related in Lord Wellington's despatches, "Brigadier-General Madden found it necessary to advance and fall upon the enemy in the most vigorous and decided manner, dispersing and driving him until under the protection of his artillery, killing, wounding, and taking several prisoners, and by so doing saving the Spaniards. The Marquis de la Romana, from whom I had the account of the above success, speaks in the highest terms possible of Brigadier-General Madden's conduct, as well as the Portuguese troops he commanded, which has excited the admiration of the whole army." In consequence of this highly-gratifying report, and that of Marshal Beresford, the subject of our memoir was restored to his rank of Major in the British army.

In March 1811, Brigadier-General Madden rejoined Lord Beresford, after having held, since the preceding August, an exclusive command of the Spanish Estremadura army. The Marshal's opinion of the services rendered by him during that period will be seen by the following extract from a letter:—

"MY DEAR MADDEN, — You appear to me to have acted during your operations with the Spanish army with zeal and ability, and with perfect conciliation, although your feelings were frequently annoyed: and your whole conduct has been very satisfactory both to Lord Wellington and to me, and in the spirit of what were our wishes.

"Believe me yours truly,

"W. C. BERESFORD."

After a few months more passed in a similar series of fatiguing marches and skirmishes, Brigadier-General Madden's services as cavalry officer in the Peninsula unexpectedly terminated in the early part of 1812. His regiments, for want of forces, had been ordered to garrison duty, and himself directed to repair to Lisbon to wait for fresh instructions; when, observing that little progress was made towards supplying his wants, he ventured to lament his inactivity to Lord Beresford,

and was recommended to take the opportunity of repairing, on two months' leave of absence, to England, which was accepted, hoping to find the cause and the term of his non-employment removed on his return to Portugal. He reached England in the summer of 1812, and having occasion to present a memorial to the Duke of York, his Royal Highness's sense of his conduct was expressed in the following terms : —

“ Horse Guards, 17th July, 1812.

“ SIR, — I am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness has a very favourable opinion of your merits, and highly appreciates the services under which you have been recently so distinguished in the Portuguese army, &c.

“ H. TORRENS.”

Brigadier-General Madden returned to Lisbon in August, and it having, even when autumn advanced, been found impossible to form a sufficient body of cavalry to constitute a command, he was nominated by Marshal Beresford to a brigade of Portuguese infantry, consisting of three regiments, and amounting to 3500 men. This force was nearly equal to the two English brigades, which, combined with it, constituted the sixth division of the allied army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton. On Sir Henry's occasional absence, which twice occurred for a short period, the command of the division necessarily devolved on Brigadier-General Madden ; but this superiority of rank, from the jealousy of some of the officers who were thus placed under his orders, instead of a benefit to him, proved eventually very unfortunate, and deprived him of his situation.

The sixth division having been ordered to halt in the rapid march towards Vittoria, in June, 1813, to secure the arrival of the stores and artillery, were too late by a few hours to join in the great victory achieved at that place. It occupied the town for the two days following the battle, and was employed in bringing in the wounded, &c. It afterwards formed part of the *corps d'armée* left to invest the fortress of Pam-

pluna. This duty occupied a week ; and then, having been relieved by the Spaniards, it marched to join the main army in the passes of the Pyrenees, where it was actively engaged in the battles of the 28th and 30th of July. In a promotion of officers which took place soon after, Brigadier-General Madden was promoted to the rank of Marechal de Campo, or Major-General in the Portuguese service ; but a brevet promotion which took place at the same date among the British officers, had the effect of raising above him many who had previously acknowledged his precedence in rank ; and this led to such disagreements and inconveniencies, that he was two months after desired to relinquish his command to the next senior officer, and to proceed to Lisbon. There he remained until the peace, when he returned home in the *Rodney*, with Vice-Admiral Sir George Martin, in June, 1814.

Sir Geo. Madden obtained a general officer's gold medal for his Pyrenean actions, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He received the royal permission to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, April 4. 1816 ; and was knighted on the 5th of July in the same year. He was raised to the brevet rank of Major-General in 1819.

Sir George Madden's death occurred at Portsmouth, on the 26th of November, 1828.

The foregoing memoir has been abridged from the "Royal Military Calendar."

## No. XXIX.

THOMAS YOUNG, M.D. F.R.S. AND F.L.S.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

THIS distinguished scholar and philosopher was a nephew of the late celebrated Dr. Brocklesby, through whose care he received an excellent education, partly at Gottingen, and partly at Edinburgh. Having taken his degrees, with great credit, at the latter place, he came to London, and was some time a Lecturer at the Royal Institution. He was subsequently appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital. In 1794 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was in 1804 appointed Foreign Secretary.

Dr. Young was, in many respects, a rarely-gifted and extraordinary man. With a mind so happily constituted as to be equally fitted for engaging in any pursuit, or mastering any given branch of human knowledge, he united a degree of perseverance admirably adapted to give full effect to this versatility, and an innate sagacity which enabled him at once to perceive the full extent of every difficulty that impeded his progress, and to overcome it. Hence it was his fortune, or, we should rather say, his distinguishing merit, to attain to nearly equal eminence both in science and in letters. Among geometers and natural philosophers, he was unquestionably, if not the first, at least in the very first class; while his great knowledge of the practical application of science to the useful arts, and the business of life, rendered his assistance indispensable to the government whenever it was necessary to obtain accurate information respecting the conduct and management of scientific establishments, proposed improvements in

the arts of life, or those particular subjects of legislation which can be regulated only upon scientific principles. In such enquiries and investigations a very considerable portion of his time was latterly occupied; but we may safely refer to the works on science which he has left behind him, and in particular to his Treatise on Optics, and his Lectures on Natural Philosophy, together with a multitude of papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, as affording ample evidence of the great proficiency to which he had attained both in the pure and in the mixed mathematics. Nor was he less remarkable for his acquirements as a scholar, than for his attainments as a man of science. The friend, and sometimes the companion of Porson, (of whose life, character, and scholarship, he has given a most masterly sketch in the Supplement to the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica,") it may easily be supposed that he was not unacquainted with the language and literature of ancient Greece; and, in point of fact, with the exception of Dr. Parr and one or two others, his illustrious friend left behind him no Grecian superior to Dr. Young. He had read every thing, and he remembered every thing. Nothing which had at any time interested him, and to which he had given his mind, ever escaped from his memory: all his knowledge, indeed, seems to have been written, or rather engraved, as it were, upon a tablet of brass, in indelible characters, which he could read off whenever occasion or necessity required. We do not by any means intend to say that Dr. Young was a man of refined or even of correct taste. On the contrary, he was a sort of practical utilitarian, who invariably neglected the husk or shell in order to get at the kernel, and who never concerned himself about grace, or elegance, or ornament, in his search after truth, or in his attempts to lay up a store of knowledge. The subject-matter of a work alone occupied his attention; and to this he went in the most direct and straight-forward manner possible, without regard to the dress in which it was clothed, or the embellishments with which it was bespangled. Accordingly, he had a much more intimate and thorough acquaintance with the contents of the

works of the ancients, and had taken a much more exact measure of the amount of knowledge they possessed respecting different subjects, than perhaps any other man of his day; a circumstance which is clearly evinced in the various papers on questions connected with archæology, with which he enriched the pages of sundry publications, and most especially in the article on "Egypt," which he contributed to the Supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and which we do not scruple to pronounce as altogether the most extraordinary effort of scholarship that modern times can boast.

It was in that celebrated article, which has been read and studied in every part of the civilised world, that he first (in the year 1819) exhibited a digest of those discoveries in Egyptian literature, which have immortalised his name, and added a newly-explored region to the vast dominions of knowledge. And, in truth, none can know how much he achieved, except those who have informed themselves how little was done before him. In the multitude of vain attempts which, in the course of nearly two thousand years, had been made to decipher the inscriptions which cover the monuments, or are contained on the papyri found in the mummies, of the ancient Egyptians, extravagance had succeeded extravagance, and absurdity had followed absurdity, until the subject had at length been abandoned as utterly hopeless and untractable. Men of sense had long been disgusted with the cabalistical ravings of Kircher, the wild vagaries of Pluche, and the burlesque fancies of Palin, who discovered the Psalms of David on monuments as old as the reign of Sesostris; and in the confusion produced by these conflicting follies, it was rashly concluded that, because none had as yet succeeded in finding a true solution, the problem was insoluble. The accidental discovery of the tripartite inscription of Rosetta, indeed, revived the hopes of the learned; and it was expected that, with the aid of the accompanying Greek translation, the key which had been so long sought for might at last be found. But even this hope began at length to fade away; for although the most exact copies of the inscription were taken and circu-

had all over Europe, ten long years elapsed without the least progress being made towards deciphering it, notwithstanding some of the first scholars of the age had tortured their ingenuity in repeated attempts to penetrate the mystery. At length, in 1814, Dr. Young gave his mind to the subject, and availing himself of some hints thrown out by De Sacy and Akerblad — hints which, had they known how to pursue them, might have enabled those ingenious persons to anticipate the discovery — he soon succeeded in reading the whole of the demotic or enchorial part of the inscription, and immediately published his translation in the *Museum Criticum* of Cambridge. And having achieved this, the most difficult part of his task, the remainder was easy; for the process or method he had employed in reading off the enchorial was, from its very nature, equally applicable to the hieroglyphical branch of the inscription, which he accordingly deciphered and published. The results thus obtained were exceedingly curious; for it was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the proper names in this inscription were spelt alphabetically; that from these an alphabet might be formed: that in the demotic as well as in the hieroglyphic branch, particular groups of characters represented particular words; that these groups were susceptible of decomposition; and that the system of writing used among the ancient Egyptians, was not simple and uniform, but complex and composite, or, in other words, made up of characters some of which were used symbolically, others mimetically, and a third class upon an arbitrary principle, which it was then found impossible to explain. The monument of Philæ, the antigraphs of Mr. Grey, and a variety of other antiquities which were brought to this country, enabled Dr. Young to test the accuracy of his discovery, as well as to modify some of the conclusions at which he had previously arrived; and the result of all his investigations was embodied in the celebrated article on Egypt above-mentioned.

We have no wish to enter into the controversy which subsequently arose between Dr. Young and M. Champollion, on account of the latter laying claim to priority of discovery.



Nor is this at all necessary ; for we happen to have before us a work of M. Champollion, printed at Grenoble in 1821, two years *after* the publication of the article on Egypt, which sets the question for ever to rest. This work is entitled “ De l’Ecriture Hiéراتique des anciens Egyptiens,” and it contains the following dictum :— Que les signes hiéroglyphes sont *des signes de choses et non des signes de noms* ;” that is, it not only states what is the very reverse of the fact, but what M. Champollion himself, in his “ Lettre à M. Dacier,” published the year after, most conclusively demonstrates to be so. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable, viz. that at the time when he hazarded the above assertion, he had neither done any thing himself, nor even heard of the discoveries which had been made seven years previously by Dr. Young, — discoveries, of which he has since attempted to appropriate to himself the exclusive and undivided merit. And, were it necessary, it might also be proved, that in the interval which elapsed between the publication of the former of these works and the letter to M. Dacier, M. Champollion had read and studied the article on Egypt, a single perusal of which must have been sufficient to enable a man of his readiness and ingenuity to comprehend what Dr. Young had performed, and to decipher the proper names with which he afterwards crowded the “ Lettre ” in question. We are far from attempting to deny M. Champollion the credit which is justly due to him. He has a talent for methodising his knowledge, and he has also made some discoveries in hieroglyphics, which, though of a secondary kind, are far from being unimportant. Sed facile est inventis addere. With an alphabet in his hand, and great zeal and enthusiasm in the cause, it would have been extraordinary, indeed, if he had made no progress.

Latterly, Dr. Young appears to have, in a great measure, abandoned to others the cultivation of the field which he had so auspiciously opened up to the curiosity and research of the learned. To what cause this was owing it is impossible for us to say, and we can only express our regret that such should have been the case. The probability seems to be, that enfeebled

health, and the first inroads of that fatal disease which ultimately carried him off, at an age when many men are in the full vigour of their strength and faculties, engendered lassitude, and created that tendency to repose, which is the surest symptom that the energies of life have begun to decay. It is not long, we are aware, since he was induced to undertake, or rather to give a conditional promise that he would undertake, a literary task ; and we know that his love of learning continued unabated to the last. But the progress of the disease, which at last proved fatal, was too rapid to enable him to execute any thing ; while his mind was occupied, and his feelings harassed, by an acrimonious discussion in which, as superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," he unfortunately became involved.

Dr. Young was a man of somewhat peculiar, but not unamiable temper, uniformly manifesting the warmest attachment to his friends, as well as the utmost readiness to promote the interests of all who had any claim upon his good offices. He was liberal and generous, but without the least particle of enthusiasm ; extremely sensitive to praise, and not very tolerant of censure ; and, in fact, he carried into the world some of the habits and peculiarities of the recluse scholar and man of science. But we must leave it to the pens of those who knew him intimately to do justice to his private character and private worth. It is chiefly in his scientific and literary capacity that we have attempted to estimate his powers and accomplishments ; and we think it will be allowed by all candid judges, that, considered in this light, few names are entitled to a higher place in the temple of Fame than that of the truly learned and lamented Dr. Thomas Young.

His death took place on the 10th of May, 1829, in Park Square, Regent's Park, at the age of fifty-five. His remains were interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

The following catalogue of Dr. Young's works and Essays, down to the year 1827, was found in his own hand-writing :

1. A short Note on Gum Ladanum, with a verbal Criticism on Longinus, signed with his initials, and inserted in the Monthly Review for 1791, seems to have been his first appearance before the Public. The criticism was admitted by Dr. Burney to be correct.

2. In the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1792, Observations on the Manufacture of Iron; an Attempt to remove some Objections to Dr. Crawford's theory of Heat, which had been advanced by Dr. Beddoes.

3. Entomological Remarks; Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1792: on the Habits of Spiders; on a Passage of Aristotle, with an Illustration of the Fabrician System; and a Plate of the mouth of an insect.

4. Observations on Vision: Philosophical Transactions, 1793, p. 169; explaining the accommodation of the eye, from a muscular power in the crystalline lens — a theory not altogether new, but immediately afterwards claimed by John Hunter, as a discovery of his own.

5. Contributions to Hodgkin's Calligraphia Græca, 4to. London, 1794; including Lear's Curses in Iambics.

6. Description of an Opercularia. Linnæan Transactions, vol. iii. p. 30. London, 1797; read in 1794. The Opercularia Aspera of Gærtner, called by Persoon, Cryptospermum Youngii, from the name here suggested.

7. Some Notes and an Epigram, in Dalzel's Collectanea Græca, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1795.

8. De Corporis Humani Viribus conservatricibus, Dissertatio, 8vo. Gottingen, 1796: an Inaugural Dissertation, collected from a multiplicity of authors.

9. Translation of Lichtenstein on the Genus Mantis. Linnæan Transactions, vol. vi. p. 1.; read in 1797.

10. The Leptologist. British Magazine, 1800: a series of Essays on Grammar, Criticism, Geometry, Paintings, Manners, Riches, Exercises, Medicine, and Music; some of them reprinted afterwards.

11, 12. There is also an account of the French Calendar and Measures, and an Essay on the Morals of the Germans.

13. Experiments and Enquiries respecting Sound and Light. Philosophical Transactions, 1800, p. 106: the vibrations of the air observed by means of smoke; those of strings counted, and their orbits observed with a microscope; their harmonics suppressed at pleasure.

14. A Bakerian Lecture on the Mechanism of the Eye. Philosophical Transactions, 1801, p. 23: describing a new Op-

tometer, and showing that the eye retains its power of accommodation under water; measuring also the dispersive power of the eye. (Dr. Young remarks, that he "afterwards found that his own eye lost almost the whole of its power of accommodation soon after fifty, remaining fixed at its greatest focal distance.")

15. A Letter respecting Sound and Light. *Nicholson's Journal*, August, 1801; in Answer to Professor Robison, of Edinburgh.

16. A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 8vo. London, 1802: presenting a Mathematical Demonstration of the most important Theorems in Mechanics and in Optics; and containing the first publication of the general law of the INTERFERENCE OF LIGHT, which has been considered as the happiest result of all the Author's efforts. It was not till the year 1827, that the importance of this law could be said to be fully admitted in England: it was in that year that the Council of the Royal Society adjudged Count Rumford's Medal to M. Fresnel, for having applied it, with some modifications, to the most intricate phenomena of polarised light.

17. A Bakerian Lecture on the Theory of Light and Colours; *Phil. Trans.* 1802, p. 12; developing the law of interference, and entering into all the details of the theory to which it leads; dwelling, at the same time, upon the difficult points, with somewhat more of candour than might have been consistent with his object, had he been anxious to obtain proselytes.

18. An Account of some Cases of the Production of Colours, p. 387; containing a simpler statement of some applications of the same law, intended to exhibit the facts in a more concentrated form.

19. A Reply to Mr. Gough's Remarks. *Nicholson*, November, 1802, p. 1. This Letter, together with some subsequent Correspondence, relates principally to the coalescence or composition of Sounds, affording an analogy to the interference of Light.

20. Journals of the Royal Institution, 8vo. London, 1802-3. A first volume, and part of a second were edited, and chiefly written, by Dr. Young.

21. Experiments and Calculations relative to Physical Optics. *Phil. Trans.* 1804, p. 1. Another Bakerian Lecture, continuing the demonstration and the application of the law of interference.

22. A Reply to the Animadversions of the Edinburgh Re-

viewers, 8vo, 1804: a defence of the papers printed in the Transactions, against two articles supposed to have been written by Mr. Brougham.

23. To an Imperial Review, which was an unsuccessful speculation of some booksellers in 1804, he contributed several medical and some other miscellaneous articles. The works that he reviewed were, *Dumas Physiologie*, Darwin's Temple of Nature, Blackburn on Scarlet Fever, Percival's Medical Ethics, Fothergill's Tic Douloureux, Crichton's Table, Nisbet's Watering Places, Rowley on Madness, *Hutton's Ozanum*, Buchan on Sea-Bathing, *Robison's Astronomy*, Winterbottom's Sierra Leone, Macgregor's Medical Sketches, Wilson's Philosophy of Physic, Richerand's Physiology, and Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.

24. An Essay on the Cohesion of Fluids. Phil. Trans. 1805, p. 71; containing many of the results which were published new, about a year afterwards, by La Place. The mathematical reasoning, for want of mathematical symbols, was not understood, even by tolerable mathematicians; from a dislike of the affectation of algebraical formality, which he had observed in some foreign authors, he was led into something like an affectation of simplicity, which was equally inconvenient to a scientific reader.

25. A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts; two volumes, 4to. London, 1807. This elaborate work was the result of the unremitting application of five years; two, whilst the author was engaged in giving the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and three more in compiling the mass of references contained in the second volume, and in incorporating their results, when requisite, with the text of the first. By means of numerous plates, and by indexes of various kinds, he had endeavoured to render the book as convenient for occasional reference, as it was correct for the purposes of methodical study. (The failure of the booksellers who published this work, at the moment of its appearance, so greatly injured its sale at the time, that it did not repay the expenses of the publication; and Dr. Young considered that his labours were first generally appreciated by the Natural Philosophers of the Continent.)

26. Remarks on Looming, or Horizontal Refraction. Nicholson, July, 1807, p. 153, supplying some deficiencies in Dr. Wollaston's Theory, particularly with regard to the occurrence of actual Reflection.

27. A Table of Chances, with Remarks on Waves. Nicholson, October, 1807, p. 116.

28. A Theory of Covered Ways and Arches. Nicholson, December, 1807, p. 24.

29. Remarks on a Pamphlet of Professor Vince. Nicholson, April, 1808, p. 304; pointing out the mathematical fallacy of the Professor's supposed refutation of the hypothesis of Newton, respecting the cause of Gravitation.

30. Calculation of the Rate of Expansion of a supposed Lunar Atmosphere. Nicholson, June, 1808, p. 117.

31. Determination of the Figure of a gravitating Body. Nicholson, June, 1808. p. 208.

32. Calculation of the Attraction of a Spheroid. Nicholson, August, 1808, p. 273.

33. A Review of Sinclair on Longevity. British Critic.

34. Abstracts and Criticisms in the "Retrospect," about 1808 and 1809.

35. Hydraulic Investigations. Phil. Trans. 1808, p. 164; principally subservient to an intended Croonian Lecture.

36. A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Elements of the Medical Sciences; 8vo. London, 1809. These Lectures were delivered for two seasons at the Middlesex Hospital. (Dr. Young remarks, that "they were little frequented, on account of the usual miscalculation of the Lecturer, who gave his audience more information in a given time, than it was in their power to follow.")

37. Computation of the Depression of Mercury in the Barometer. Nicholson, March, 1809, p. 215. A Continuation of the Paper on the Cohesion of Fluids, October, p. 81.

38. Remarks on the Friction of Wheels, in Buchanan's Essay on Wheel-work, 8vo. Glasgow, 1809.

39. A Croonian Lecture on the Heart and Arteries. Phil. Trans. 1809, p. 1: attempting to demonstrate, on mathematical principles, that the larger arteries can have little or no concern in propelling the blood by their active muscular powers.

40. A Numerical Table of Elective Attractions. Phil. Trans. 1809. p. 148: with remarks on the sequences of double decompositions, showing that if numerical expressions of electric attractions are possible, their effects in double decompositions may be compendiously expressed by tables of sequences only.

41. A Memoria Technica for Elective Attractions, in a few Latin Hexameters. Nicholson, April, 1809.

42. Account of the Pharmacopeia Londinensis, in Cumberland's London Review, 1810.

43. To the earlier volumes of the *Quarterly Review* he contributed a variety of articles, which frequently, according to the

custom of modern times, contained more of original research than of immediate criticism. To Vol. I. La Place, *Action Capillaire*. Vol. II. Haslam, Pinel, Cox, and Arnold, on Insanity; La Place, *Refraction Extraordinaire*. Vol. III. *Herculanensia*; Jones on the Gout; *Mémoires d'Arcueil*. Vol. VI. Cuthbert on the Tides; Vol. VIII. Davy's Chemical Philosophy. Vol. IX. Blackall on Dropsies. Vol. X. ADELUNG'S MITHRIDATES; Göthe on Colours. Vol. XI. *Malus, Biot, Seebeck, and Brewster, on Light*; Bancroft on Dyeing; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; Adams on Ectropium. Vol. XIII. *Wells on Dew*. Vol. XIV. Jamieson and Townsend on Languages; Pym and Fellowes on Yellow Fever, an article printed, but not published in the work. Vol. XIX. p. 411. *Restoration and Translation of the Inscription on the Sphynx*.

44. Berzelius on Definite Proportions, from the German, appeared in several successive numbers of the Philosophical Magazine, from January 1813 to April 1814.

45. A Theory of the Tides. Nicholson, July, August, 1813.

46. An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology, 8vo. London, 1813: a work of considerable labour, though far less arduous than the "Natural Philosophy." The Appendix contains an abstract of Berzelius's Animal Chemistry, from the Swedish. To a second edition, published in 1823, were added the References to later Journals, and an Essay on Palpitations, which first appeared in the fifth volume of the Medical Transactions of the College of London.

47. Remarks on the Employment of Oblique Riders, and on other Alterations in the Construction of Ships. Phil. Trans. 1814, p. 303; the substance of a Report before presented to the Board of Admiralty, relating to Sir Robert Seppings's Improvements, with some additional illustrations.

48. An Investigation of the Thrust of soft Substances. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary; Edition 2. 1815. Article, Pressure.

49. A Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases; 8vo. London, 1815; being a condensed abstract of every thing recorded to have been said or done, with regard to Consumption. Particular circumstances had pressed the publication of this work within nine months after it had been commenced.

50. In the eighteenth volume of the Archæologia, London, 1815, appeared some *Remarks on Egyptian Papyri*, and on the INSCRIPTION OF ROSETTA, annexed to a communication made by Sir William Edward Rouse Broughton, Bart. They contain

an interpretation of the principal parts of both the Egyptian Inscriptions on the Pillar found at Rosetta, AND CONSEQUENTLY A KEY TO THE LOST LITERATURE OF ANCIENT EGYPT; though, for professional reasons, the discovery was made public with as little parade as possible.

51. Extracts of Letters and Papers relating to the Egyptian Inscription of Rosetta, in the Museum Criticum of Cambridge, Part VI. 8vo. 1815; a Correspondence with MM. Silvestre de Sacy and Akerblad.

52. An Investigation of the Pressure sustained by the fixed supports of flexible Substances. Phil. Mag., September, 1813, applied to the Hoops of Casks, and to Dock Gates.

53. An Algebraical Expression of the Values of Lives. Phil. Mag., January, 1816, with a Diagram.

54. Account of some Thebaic Manuscripts, written on Leather. Legh's Narrative, 4to. London, 1816.

55. Additional Letters relating to the Inscription of Rosetta; the first addressed to the Archduke John, who had lately been in England; the second to M. Akerblad, Museum Criticum VII. *The Letters were printed and distributed in 1816; the Journal was not published till 1821.* THEY ANNOUNCE THE DISCOVERY OF THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF EGYPTIAN LETTERS, OR CHARACTERS; the basis on which the system of M. Champollion was afterwards erected.

56. Letter of Canova, and two Memoirs of Visconti, translated from the French and Italian. 8vo. London, 1816. A volume of 200 pages, which was completed in twelve days; together with remarks on an error of Delambre, which was afterwards confuted more at large by Mr. Cadell.

57. It was in 1816 that Dr. Young complied with an application made to him by Mr. M'Vey Napier, to write some articles for a Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, conducted under the superintendence of that gentleman, and completed in 1825.

The Articles which he furnished were: Atwood — Addendum to Annuities — Bathing — G. Beccaria — Bloch — Borda — Boulton — Bramah — BRIDGE — Brisson — Bryant — Camus — Notes on Carpentry — Cavallo — Cavendish — Chromatics — Cohesion — Condamine — Coulamb — Dollond — Dolomieu — Duhamel — EGYPT — Fermat — Fluents — F. Fontana — G. Fontana — J. R. Forster — J. G. A. Forster — Fourcroy — Frisi — Guyton de Morveau — Herculanæum — Hydraulics — Ingenhousz — Lagrange — La Lande — Lambert — LANGUAGES — Lemmonier — Luc — Malus — Maskelyne — Mason — Mechain — Messier — Orme — Pallas —



**Pauw** — **PORSON** — Preservers of Life — Road-making — **Robison** — **Rush** — *Steam-Engine* — **Tennant** — Thomson Count Rumford — **TIDES** — **Tooke** — **Wakefield** — **Watson** — **Weights and Measures** — **Polarisation** by **Arago**, translated, with *Notes*. In all, about sixty-three articles, each marked with two different letters. (These were two consecutive letters of the sentence "*Fortunam ex aliis*:" the *u* in *fortunam* being sometimes printed as a *v*.)

58. Remarks on some Theorems relating to the Pendulum. Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 95, in a Letter to Captain Kater.

59. Translation of some Greek Inscriptions. Light's Travels, 4to. London, 1818.

60. Specimen of a Greek Manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Mountnorris, 1819. Archæologia, vol. xix. This may possibly have been a pawnbroker's account: another piece nearly resembling it was sent by Mr. Salt to the British Museum.

61. Remarks on the Probabilities of Error in Physical Experiments, and on the Density of the Earth, considered especially with regard to the Reduction of Experiments on the Pendulum. Phil. Trans. 1819, p. 70, computing the density of the earth, upon the supposition of the compression of a homogeneous elastic substance only.

62. Dr. Young edited the Nautical Almanac, from the year 1819, for the remainder of his life.

63. Remarks on Laplace's latest Computation of the Density and Figure of the Earth. Brande's Journal, April, 1820; determining the Ellipticity, on the supposition of a compressed elastic substance.

64. Dr. Young furnished quarterly, for many years, to Brande's Philosophical Journal, about twenty pages of Astronomical and Nautical Collections, beginning in 1820; the greater part either original or translated by himself.

65. Appendix to the second edition of Belzoni's Travels, 4to. London, 1821.

66. Elementary Illustration of the Celestial Mechanics of Laplace, 8vo. London, 1821; with some additions relating to the motions of Waves, and of Sound, and to the cohesion of Fluids. (This volume, and the article "Tides," in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, Dr. Young considered as together containing the most fortunate of the results of his mathematical labours.)

67. An Account of some recent Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature and Egyptian Antiquities, including the Author's original Alphabet, as extended by M. Champollion, 8vo. London,

1823 ; with a translation of some Greek Manuscripts on Papyrus, the most remarkable of which was Mr. Grey's "Antigraph" of an Egyptian original then lying on his table ; the discovery of which singular coincidence was the immediate cause of the publication of the volume.

68. Hieroglyphics, collected by the Egyptian Society, folio. London, 1823 : a collection of Plates of Egyptian Antiquities, subservient to the study of Hieroglyphical Literature, lithographed at the expense of about fifty subscribers, but not at that time publicly sold. The second number, plates 16 to 40, contains nearly all that was known of the interpretation of the Hieroglyphics, the evidence for each word being exhibited in a comparative Index.

(This work was entirely carried on by Dr. Young ; but the subscriptions not being adequate to the expenses, it was afterwards made over to the Royal Society of Literature, he undertaking to continue the supervision as before.)

69. A finite and exact Expression for the Refraction of an Atmosphere nearly resembling that of the Earth. Phil. Trans. 1824, p. 159 : a computation derived from an optical hypothesis not exactly agreeing with the probable height of the physical atmosphere, but affording correct results.

70. Remarks on Spohn and Seyffarth. Brande's Phil. Journal, October, 1826, in a Letter addressed to the Baron William von Humboldt.

71. A Formula for expressing the Decrement of Human Life ; in a Letter addressed to Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. Phil. Trans. 1826 ; intended to render the interpolation from the best observations more regular : it is followed by a correction of Dr. Price's mistake, respecting the periodical payments of annuities.

72. Practical Application of the Doctrine of Chances, as it regards the Subdivision of Risks. Brande's Phil. Journ., October, 1826 ; showing the Limitations under which Speculations on Probabilities may be conducted with prudence.

73. Remarks on Mr. Peyron's Account of the Egyptian Papyrus. Brande's Phil. Journal, January, 1827 — the great Greek Papyrus of Turin : in which Mr. Grey's three contracts are cited and explained,—not two of them only, as had been supposed by Mr. Peyron.



# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

## OF DEATHS,

FOR 1829.

B.

**BANNISTER**, John William, Esq. August, 1829, at Sierra Leone, in the prime of life. Mr. Bannister was Chief Justice, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that colony. He was second son of the late John Bannister, Esq. of Steyning, in the county of Sussex. Mr. Bannister had recovered from several attacks of the ordinary sickness of the country, but sank under a fever lately introduced. To his family, and to numerous friends, his loss will prove a lasting affliction, although it is a consolation to them to know, that in the performance of his judicial duties, and in promoting every good work, during a residence of sixteen months in the colony, he gained the respect and the love of all its inhabitants, without exception of colour or station. Mr. Bannister was brought up in the navy, and served as a midshipman from 1803, at the early age of nine years, until the end of the last American war, during which he was made acting Lieutenant by Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, for his gallantry in the *Guerrière* at the time of her capture. He was, in 1814, confirmed in this rank, after seeing much hard and honourable service on the North American station. From his first introduction into the navy, he was generally fortunate in sailing with distinguished captains; and in all his ships he was, as a youth, a favourite with his officers of all ranks. After the peace, he left active service in the navy, at twenty-one years

of age, with the reputation of being a good seaman and a daring officer: he lingered long upon the hope of being employed again usefully at sea, and offered to accompany Captain Tuckey to Congo, and to serve in other expeditions. In 1813, Mr. Bannister was a Lieutenant of the Recruit sloop of war, when she was compelled by stress of weather to seek shelter in Sydney, in Cape Breton, and to winter in that port. The officers of the ship were living in the usual terms of friendship with the society of that place, but unhappily her captain was not of sound intellect; and in consequence of a misunderstanding with some labouring people, he ordered his marines to fire upon them, when an inhabitant was killed. The usual steps were taken by the law authorities, and the captain escaped by a well-substantiated plea of insanity. The marines were pardoned on the grounds generally governing such cases. It was considered right, however, to include Mr. Bannister in the case; but the prosecution was abandoned in a preliminary stage, when the Chief-Justice delivered the following testimony in open court; — “I consider it as an essential duty, arising out of my situation as Chief-Justice of this Island, to clear from any malignant or malicious insinuation or misrepresentation the character of any innocent person who may be brought before me. I therefore certify, upon the oath of a Judge, that John William Bannister, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy,

now serving on board his Majesty's ship-of-war *Recruit*, was brought before me on a most vexatious charge of having assisted Capt. —, of that sloop, in a riot, which occasioned murder, for which Capt. — and four marines are now in gaol awaiting their trial for the said crime. On my examining into the grounds of the charge against Lieut. Bannister, nothing appears of the slightest nature to implicate him in the most distant degree, but, on the contrary, his conduct and deportment in every point of view was truly honourable, humane, and highly praiseworthy." (Signed) "A. C. Donn, Chief-Justice. March Term, 1813." The means by which a man of vigorous intellect gains knowledge are not always to be easily traced. Mr. Bannister's life was one of almost unvarying activity; yet he acquired much information, and could turn what he acquired to a good practical account. Although he quitted school\* too early to have there made much proficiency, even in common learning, masters were provided in most of his ships; and upon returning from the Mediterranean before the American war, he was sent for some time, with great benefit, to an eminent naval teacher at Portsmouth. Always properly appreciating the value of literature, he pursued general studies at home with assiduity after the peace, and then advanced himself in the mathematics under good instructors. In 1819, Mr. Bannister located a tract of land in Upper Canada, and entered earnestly into Colonial interests; some of which he endeavoured to promote by a pamphlet published in London in 1822, entitled "Sketches of Plans for settling in Upper Canada a portion of the unemployed Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland."† Perceiving in Canada that influence might be gained through the practice of the Law, he came home, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in 1826, with the intention of returning to North America. In 1828, however, he went as Chief-Justice to Sierra Leone; fearless alike of the perils of that climate, as of those which he had experienced in his naval career, and ended with the same ardour to rise in his lately-adopted as in his original profession. In

that colony, as elsewhere, the energy and kindness of Mr. Bannister's character did not fail to be developed. He performed his judicial duties exemplarily to all, and especially impressed the coloured people with a conviction of his just estimate of their rights and claims.\* Great, indeed, as the loss is which his family has sustained in his death, it is exceeded by what is felt in Africa, for one of the most zealous of her friends.

— *New Monthly Magazine*.

BAVERSTOCK, John, Esq.; Feb. 11, 1829; at his house in Walcot Buildings, Bath; aged nearly 90.

Mr. Baverstock was born at Alton in Hampshire, May 10. 1739, and was educated at the then eminent school of the Rev. Mr. Willis, of Holybourne, near that town. He was many years in business at Marlborough, in Wiltshire; and was upwards of thirty years the senior member of the corporation of that town. During his continuance in active employment, he did not neglect the cultivation of literature, and when, by competent circumstances, he was enabled to retire, he applied himself to it with diligence and method. With the Classics he was conversant; but with the literary history of his country, with the works of the best English authors, and particularly with those of Milton and Shakspeare, whom he passionately admired, he was minutely and critically acquainted. Those two great poets he knew almost by heart, and to the latest hour of his life he could repeat long passages from their works with peculiar emphasis and delight. For nearly the last twenty years of his life he had been totally blind; but, by the kindness of Providence, that circumstance did not detract, by any unsightliness of appearance, from the general effect of his dignified and pleasing countenance, which was combined with a manly and athletic form. The expression of the mind still seemed to remain in the eyes, although their light was gone; but still happier was it that the intellectual light "shone inward;" and in his sphere of action

\* At Watlingbury, in Kent, under the Rev. Mr. Cowper,

† Republished in 1826.

\* A woman of colour complained to him that her young daughter was detained, under gross circumstances, by a white resident in Sierra Leone, and upon the ordinary messengers being resisted in executing an order for restoring her, Mr. Bannister personally compelled obedience to the writ.

and circle of acquaintance he will be long remembered as a bright example how much, by improving the faculties when in possession of them, by fixing the thoughts on worthy objects, by diligent reading, and patient observation, not only the sorrows which weigh upon the soul, but external bodily misfortunes, may be alleviated and compensated. It has been said that one of the preparations for old age should be heroic thoughts; and that the repetition of noble sentiments is an improvement of the mind. To this exercise Mr. Baverstock was peculiarly attached: it soothed, no doubt, the solitary hours of blindness; it gratified his friends in those of social intercourse.

He was a great lover of music; and the band of the Pump-room, Bath, annually enjoyed from him a benefaction of cake and wine on Twelfth-day.

He was fond of flowers; and even when

————— "Not to him returned  
The sight of vernal bloom or summer's  
rose,"

he continued to direct their cultivation; and could, from habit and recollection, point out to his friends and acquaintance the most interesting plants of his tulip bed.

But there remained to him delights still higher than the innocent pleasures of music and the garden, and even than intellectual acquisitions. He found them in the estimation of his friends, the recollections of a well-spent life, and the consolations of religion. He was a regular attendant on the services and ordinances of the Church of England. The kindness of a master is testified by the fact, that the period of the services of the three domestics who were with him at his death averaged forty years. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BRIDGEWATER, the Right Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of, ninth Viscount Brackley and Baron Ellesmere, and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Senior Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Whitchurch and Middle in Shropshire, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A.; April 1829; at Paris; aged 72.

The title of Bridgewater, which with this nobleman has become extinct, was first suggested as the reward of a meritorious and virtuous Chancellor, one of the best in the whole list of those who

have kept the Great Seal of this country. From some difficulty in selecting\* the title, however, the patent for the Earldom was not completed before the Chancellor's death, when it was bestowed upon his son. In a letter of the period, the circumstances are thus related: — "The 15th of this present March [1616-17], the late Lord Chancellor left this world, being visited *in articulo mortis*, or not full half an hour before, by the new Lord Keeper [Bacon], with a message from His Majesty that he meant presently to bestow upon him the title of Earl of Bridgewater, to make him President of the Council, and give him a pension of 3000*l.* a year during his life. But he was so far past, that no words or worldly comfort could work with him, but only thanking His Majesty for his gracious favour, said 'these things were all to him but vanities.' But his son, though he lay then (and so doth still) as it were bound hand and foot with the gout, did not neglect this fair offer of the Earldom, but hath solicited it ever since, with hopeful success at first, the King having given order for the warrant; yet it sticks I know not where, unless it be that he must give down more milk; though, if all be true that is said, 20,000*l.* was a fair sop before. His father left a great estate both in wealth and lands; 15,000*l.* a year is the least that is talked of, and some speak of much more." † Scroop, the fourth Earl of Bridgewater, was in 1720 advanced to the titles of Marquess of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater, which became extinct with his younger son Francis, the third who enjoyed them, in 1803. That Duke's vast property in internal navigation was bequeathed to his nephew the present Marquess of Stafford, with remainder to the Marquess's second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. To his cousin, Lieut.-Gen. Egerton, who succeeded him as seventh Earl of Bridgewater (and was brother to the nobleman now deceased), the Duke bequeathed Ashridge in Hertfordshire, with the other family estates in Buckinghamshire, Shropshire, and Yorkshire, to the amount of 30,000*l.*

\* In June 1616, it was uncertain whether the Lord Chancellor was to be Earl of Cambridge, Flint, or Buckingham. Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. iv. p. 1095.

† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 266.

per ann.; and the greater part of his property in the funds, which amounted to about 600,000*l*. The seventh Earl survived until 1823, but left no children. His Countess, who was the only daughter and heiress of Samuel Haynes, Esq. is still living. The title then devolved on the subject of this memoir.

His Lordship was born Nov. 11. 1756, the younger of two sons of the Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Durham, by Lady Anna Sophia Grey, daughter and coheirress of Henry Duke of Kent. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at All Souls College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1780. In the same year his father appointed him a Prebendary of Durham. In 1781 the Duke of Bridgewater presented him to the Rectory of Middle in Shropshire; as he did in 1797 to that of Whitchurch in the same county; and he retained them both until his death. Mr. Egerton was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1784, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791. In 1796 he published in 4to. an edition of the *Hyppolytus* of Euripides, "cum scholiis, versione Latina, variis lectionibus, Valckenari notis integris, et selectis aliorum vv dd. quibus suas adjecit Fran. Hen. Egerton." By this learned work, which is described in the preface as partly the result of what he had gathered at Eton from his masters Drs. Foster and Davies, Mr. Egerton acquired considerable credit.

Another classical production of the same editor was "A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho, from Longinus; also an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarn." in 8vo.

In 1793 Mr. Egerton communicated to the fifth volume of the "*Biographia Britannica*," a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, extending to 19 pages. This memoir, greatly enlarged to 80 folio pages, still after the form of arrangement adopted in the "*Biographia Britannica*," was reprinted for his private use in 1798, the number being 250 copies. It was then entitled "A Compilation of various authentic Evidences and historical Authorities, tending to illustrate the Life and Character of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England, &c. &c. &c. and the Nature of the Times in which he was Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor." This long article he in 1802 persuaded the booksellers to reprint for the sixth volume of the "*Biographia Britannica*," then in progress;

together with a memoir of his father, the Bishop of Durham, which had previously been prefixed to the third volume of Hutchinson's "*History of Durham*." That portion of the "*Biographia Britannica*," when still unfinished, was consumed at the fire of Mr. Nichols's printing-office in 1808. There is, however, an edition of it in folio, "printed for private distribution," which bears the date 1807, and has the addition of a Memoir of Francis third Duke of Bridgewater.

In the xviii<sup>th</sup> volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, is a description, from Mr. Egerton's pen, of the underground Inclined Plane, executed by the late Duke of Bridgewater, at Walkden-Moor, in Lancashire. This was afterwards printed in French, Paris, 8vo. 1803; and another of Mr. Egerton's productions is entitled "A Letter to the Parisians, and the French Nation, upon Inland Navigation, consisting of a Defence of the public Character of his Grace Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, including Notices and Anecdotes concerning Mr. James Brindley." This was printed in two parts, 8vo. 1819 and 1820.

In January 1808, Mr. Egerton, and his sister Lady Amelia, the wife of Sir Abraham Hume, were raised, by His Majesty's sign manual, to the rank of Earl's children; and on the 21st of October, 1823, he succeeded his brother in his titles.

His Lordship had for many years resided entirely at Paris. He printed there in 1814, "*Lettre inédite de la Seigneurie de Florence au Pape Sixte IV. 21 Juillet, 1478.*" 4to. He also continued to amuse himself with domestic biography; and in 1826 he printed for private circulation some "Family Anecdotes," from which extracts will be found in the Literary Gazette for 1827, pp. 121. 153.

The Earl's singularities were a general topic for conversation at Paris. He had, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. Sometimes a fine carriage, containing half a dozen of them, was seen in the streets drawn by four horses, and accompanied by two footmen. In his last days, when so debilitated as to be

unable to leave his own grounds, he is said to have adopted a strange substitute for the sports of the field, to which he had been addicted. In the garden at the back of his house, there were placed about 300 rabbits, and as many pigeons and partridges, whose wings had been cut. Provided with a gun, and supported by servants, he would enter the garden and shoot two or three head of game, to be afterwards put upon the table as his sporting trophies!

The Earl's remains were brought to England for interment. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, by John Charles Claremont, Esq. (a banker, and partner in the house of Lafitte, in Paris), Thomas Phillips, Esq. and Eugene Auguste Barbier, Esq. who are the executors. The will is long and very extraordinary, and there are added several codicils equally extraordinary. His Lordship leaves legacies to all his servants, and some larger legacies to private individuals. He, however, adds that, in case he should be either "assassinated or poisoned," the legacies are all to be void. He leaves 8,000*l.* to the President of the Royal Society, "to be applied according to the order and direction of the said President of the Royal Society, in full and without any diminution or abatement whatsoever, in such proportions and at such times, according to his discretion and judgment, and without being subject to any control or responsibility whatsoever, to such person or persons as the said President for the time being of the aforesaid Royal Society shall or may nominate or appoint and employ; and it is my will and particular request that some person or persons be nominated and appointed by him to write, print, publish, and expose to public sale, one thousand copies of a work 'On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation,' illustrating such work by all reasonable arguments; as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the effect of digestion, and thereby of conversion; the construction of the hand of man; and an infinite variety of arguments; as also by discoveries ancient and modern in arts, sciences, and in the whole extent of literature. And I desire that the profits arising from and out of the circulation and sale of the aforesaid work shall be paid by the said President of the said

Royal Society as of right, as a further remuneration and reward to such person or persons as the said President shall or may so nominate, appoint, and employ as aforesaid. And I hereby fully authorise and empower the said President, in his own discretion, to direct and cause to be paid and advanced to such person or persons, during the writing of the aforesaid work, the sum of 300*l.* sterling, and also the sum of 500*l.* sterling to the same person or persons during the printing and preparing of the same work for the press, out of and in part of the said sum of 8,000*l.* sterling. And I will and direct that the remainder of the said sum of 8,000*l.* sterling, or of the stocks or funds wherein the same shall have been invested, together with all interest, dividend or dividends accrued thereon, be transferred, assigned, and paid over to such person or persons, their or his executors, administrators, or assigns, as shall have been so nominated, appointed, and employed by the said President of the said Royal Society, at the instance and request of the said President, as and when he shall deem the object of this bequest to have been fully complied with by such person or persons so nominated, appointed, and employed by him as aforesaid." (A splendid work on this subject was written by his Lordship, and privately printed by Didot some years back.) The family manuscripts and papers, together with a lock of his mother's hair, and a particular letter written by her to himself, and delivered, at her request, after her death, he hopes may be permitted to be deposited and kept as heirlooms in the family mansion at Ashridge, — a permission which was refused to him by his brother, the former Earl of Bridgewater, with whom the late Earl does not appear to have been on friendly terms, although he hopes "God will forgive his brother as he does." His own manuscripts and autographs he leaves to the British Museum, with the interest of 7,000*l.* to the librarians who are to be appointed to take care of them, and 5,000*l.* to augment the collection of MSS. of that Institution. He does not even mention his nephews by marriage, Lord Farnborough or Lord Brownlow, who will succeed to the mansion of Ashridge and most of the entailed property, after the death of the Countess of Bridgewater. His servants are to occupy their stations in his grand hotel in the rue St. Honoré, in Paris, for two or



three months; after which it is to be sold, together with all his furniture, plate, and jewellery. In his will nothing is intimated relating to his favourite dogs. The personal property amounts to 70,000*l.* — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

**BUTLER**, the Hon. Lady Eleanor; at Plasnewydd Cottage, Llangollen; June 2, 1829.

This celebrated lady was the third and youngest daughter of Walter Butler, Esq., by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Nicholas Morris, Esq., of the Court, co. Dublin. Her only brother, John, claimed and obtained his ancestral Earldom of Ormond in 1791. Her eldest sister, Lady Susan, was married to Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, co. Carlow; and was mother to Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. who married his cousin, the late Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the present Marquess. Her second sister, Lady Frances, was married to another gentleman of the Kavanagh family. The three sisters all assumed the title of Lady, probably by Royal authority, on their brother's recovery of the Earldom.

It was about the year 1779 that Miss Butler and her companion, Miss Ponsonby (a cousin of the Earl of Besborough, and half-sister to the present Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby Barker, Esq., who married Lady Henrietta Taylour, sister to the present Marquess of Headfort), first associated themselves to live in retirement. It was thought desirable by their families to separate two individuals who appeared to cherish each other's eccentricities; and after their first departure together, they were brought back to their respective relations. Miss Butler resolutely declined marriage, of which she was said to have had five offers; and the ladies soon after contrived to elope a second time, taking a small sum of money with them. The place of their retreat, in the Vale of Llangollen, was confided only to a female servant; and they lived for many years unknown to their neighbours by any other appellation but "the Ladies of the Vale." Miss Butler was tall and masculine, always wore a riding habit, and hung up her hat with the air of a sportsman. Miss Ponsonby was fair and beautiful, and ladylike. In 1796 the poetess, Anna Seward, celebrated the charms of "Llangollen Vale," with large eulogiums on the secluded pair. It appears that the disposition of Lady Eleanor was the more lively of the two,

as we find "gay Eleonora's smile" contrasted with "Zara's look serene." Views of their residence have been frequently published. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

## C.

**CAMERON**, Sir Ewen, of Fassifern and Collert, co. Argyll, and of Arthurstone, co. Angus, Bart., father of "the valiant Fassifern," slain at Quatre-Bras.

Sir Ewen was 90 years of age. He was the eldest son of John Cameron, of Fassifern, by Jean, daughter of John Campbell, of Achaladder, and nephew to Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, who was chief of his clan, and forfeited his estates by joining in the rebellion of 1745.

Sir Ewen married Louisa, daughter of Duncan Campbell, of Barchaldine. Their eldest son was John, Colonel of the 92d foot, who, in reward for his distinguished services in Holland, 1799; in Egypt, 1801; and during the whole of the Peninsular war; but more especially in the actions of Arroyo Molino, Oct. 28. 1811; the Pass of Maya, July 25. 1813; the passage of the river Gave, at Arriverette, near Bayonne, Dec. 13. 1813; and the capture of Acre, Feb. 17. 1814; — was honoured by the following heraldic insignia, pursuant to a royal warrant, dated May 20. 1815. To the arms of Cameron, which are Gules, three bars Or, were added the honourable augmentations of, On a bend Ermine a sphinx between two wreaths of laurel Proper; and on a chief embattled a view of a fortified town, and thereunder, the word *ACRE*; also a crest of augmentation, a Highlander of the 92d foot, up to the middle in water, grasping in his right hand a broadsword, and in his left a banner, inscribed "92d," within a wreath of laurel: as supporters, on either side, a Highlander in the uniform of the 92d regiment, in the exterior hand a musket; and as mottoes, on the first crest, *ARRIVERETTE*; under the arms, *MAYA*. Col. Cameron was slain at Quatre-Bras, June 16. 1815; and his loss is particularly lamented in the Duke of Wellington's despatch of June 29. The titled bestowed, in consequence, upon his father, was the free spontaneous gift of our gracious Sovereign, who thus sought to alleviate the sorrows of the aged chieftain, by reflecting back upon him the honours earned

by his gallant son. The Baronetcy was announced in the London Gazette, in September, 1815, but it appears not to have been created by letters patent till March 8. 1817.

Sir Ewen Cameron's other children were two other sons; 2. Sir Duncan, who has succeeded to the baronetcy, and is a barrister-at-law; 3. ~~Darick~~, a Captain in the service of the East India Company; and three daughters: 1. Mary, who was married to the late Alex. Macdonald, Esq. of Glanco, and is now dead; 2. Jean, married to the late Roderick Macneil, Esq. of Barra, and is also deceased; 3. Catherine, married to the late Colonel Duncan Macpherson, of Clunie.

Sir Ewen married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Major Macpherson, and widow of ——— Buchanan; but by her he had no issue. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CARHAMPTON, the Right Hon. John Luttrell Olmius, third Earl of, Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, and Baron Irnham, of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin; March 17. 1829; at his house in Devonshire Place; aged 88.

The family of Luttrell, which, by the death of this Earl, has disappeared from the ranks of the peerage, was anciently seated at Irnham in Lincolnshire; an estate which has descended from them, through heiresses of Hilton, Thimelby, Conquest, and Arundell, to the present Lord Clifford. Robert Luttrell (a younger brother of Sir John Luttrell, Lord of Dunster in Somersetshire, and one of the first Knights of the Bath, made at the Coronation of Henry the Fourth in 1399) died in 1436, seised of the castle and lands of Luttrellstown, co. Dublin (originally granted to Sir Gregory Luttrell by King John); and his great-grandson, Sir Thomas, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a Privy Councillor, in Ireland, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Sixth in descent from the Judge was Simon Luttrell, Esq. (father of the deceased peer) who was created Baron Luttrell in 1768. In 1737 he had married Maria, daughter and at length heir of Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knight, many years Governor of Jamaica; and on the 2d of October, 1771, their eldest daughter, Anne, the widow of Christopher Horton, of Calton in Derbyshire, Esq. was married to his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumber-

land, brother to King George the Third. It need scarcely be here remarked, that her strict propriety in her exalted station, her prudence, amiable manners, and virtues, frequently received the commendations of the late ornaments of the British throne. Her father was subsequently created Viscount Carhampton in 1781, and Earl of Carhampton in 1785.

The nobleman now deceased, who was third son of the first Earl, manifested at a very early period of his life a passion for the naval profession. He was in consequence entered, at the close of 1752, a student in the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth; and after a successful completion of this branch of education, he was so highly extolled by the Governor of the Academy for his quickness of perception and striking talents, that in February 1755, the late Earl Howe, then Captain of the *Dunkirk* of 64 guns, applied to the Admiralty for him. Young Luttrell was discharged from the Academy into that ship accordingly, and continued in her until the spring of 1758; when, upon Lord Howe giving up the command of the said ship to the Hon. Capt. R. Digby, Mr. Luttrell was entered for the quarter-deck of the *Namur*, under the heroic Boscawen; and serving in her at the siege of Louisbourg in 1759, obtained a commission as Lieutenant, in reward for many prompt and courageous exertions in conducting a line of boats to the shore. His first service as Lieutenant was in the *Dublin*, of which Captain (afterwards Lord) Rodney had the command. His advancement to the rank of Commander was under the favour of the distinguished Lord Anson, who in April 1761 appointed him to the *Druid* sloop of war; and in her he served under the late Admiral Keppel at the siege of Belle Isle. His further promotion was owing to the handsome report of Commodore Keppel, for his uncommon activity; and in August 1762 he was appointed Captain of the *Mars*, ship of the line, and received orders to proceed in her to America: she was subsequently ordered to sail to Jamaica; but upon the peace taking place in 1763, was recalled to England, and in the course of that year paid off, and laid up at Portsmouth.

After an interval of less than two years, Captain Luttrell was again called into service, and appointed to the *Achilles* guard-ship, which he commanded from 1765 to 1768.

When the hostilities between England and her revolting colonies in America led to a war against France and Spain, Captain Luttrell was ordered to proceed to Jamaica, in the *Charon* 44, at which time Sir Peter Parker was Commander-in-chief on that station. Sir Peter, well satisfied with the Captain's professional abilities and general powers of mind, gave him, in 1779, the command of a squadron; and proceeding with these ships, in co-operation with a land force, he attacked the Spanish settlement of St. Fernando d'Omoa, where two rich galleons and several ships of merchandise, with 250 quintals of quicksilver and three millions of dollars, were captured; and the whole of the forts and batteries fell to our arms.\* The Earl of Sandwich, on this occasion, addressed a *private* congratulatory letter to the Captain: and the *public* letter of Mr. Secretary Stephens, bearing date the 18th of December, 1799, ended with the following most gratifying paragraph:—

"Their Lordships," meaning the Lords of the Admiralty, "immediately laid your letter before His Majesty, who was graciously pleased to express his

\* It was on this occasion that the following circumstance occurred:—A sailor, who singly scrambled over the wall of the fort, with a cutlass in each hand, thus equipped, fell in with a Spanish officer just roused from sleep, and who, in the hurry and confusion, had forgotten his sword. The tar, disdaining to take advantage of an unarmed foe, and willing to display his courage in single combat, presented the officer with one of the cutlasses, saying to him, "I scorn any advantage; you are now on a footing with me." The astonishment of the officer at such an act of generosity, and the facility with which a friendly parley took place, when he expected nothing else but (from the hostile appearance of the foe) to be cut to pieces, could only be rivalled by the admiration which his relating the story excited in his countrymen. Upon this circumstance being mentioned to Sir Peter Parker, at the return of the squadron, he appointed the intrepid fellow to be boatswain of a sloop of war. A few years after, in a fit of either madness or intoxication, he forgot his situation, and struck the Lieutenant of the *Ferret* sloop of war, for which he was tried by a court-martial, condemned to suffer death, and executed.

approbation of the manner in which the service entrusted to you has been conducted."

Upon the war being brought to a termination, Captain Luttrell, towards the middle of 1783, became a candidate for one of the appointments which Mr. Fox's India Bill provided in favour of three or four Post Captains of known activity and experience. Our country's boast, Captain Horatio Nelson, was a claimant for one of these offices, as his *published* letters to his uncles, Captain Suckling, the Comptroller of the Navy, and Mr. Commissioner Suckling, Chairman of the Board of Customs, will show. Mr. Fox's Bill, however, did not pass; but on Mr. Pitt coming into office, although he could not confer on Captain Luttrell any appointment under his newly-framed India Bill, he offered him a seat at the Board of Excise, and it was embraced at the close of 1784. In this office Captain Luttrell (who assumed the name Olmuis, that of his first wife's family, in 1783, by authority of the Royal sign manual) remained till the middle of the year 1826, when, after a service of more than forty years in that department, which, it must be observed, was *preceded* by a service in the Navy of thirty years, he retired. During the last five years of his continuance in the Excise department, he was possessed of the family rank and titles; having succeeded to his brother Henry Lawes, the second Earl, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, April 25. 1821. But, although Earl of Carhampton, he possessed not the Luttrell estate; it had long been distributed amongst the numerous family of his Lordship's father; and his continuation so long in office with a humble salary may probably be attributed to his limited revenue from other sources.

Lord Carhampton had, however, always the interests of his naval profession at heart; and previous to the war against France, which commenced in February 1793, he proposed to relinquish his civil office provided he should be encouraged to look for a command on the attainment of his flag rank; and his proposals on the subject were submitted to the Earl of Chatham. No opening at the time offered; but the proposal was recorded. On his final retirement his Lordship's name was restored to the Navy List among the retired Captains.

His Lordship married, first, July 1. 1766, the Hon. Elizabeth Olmuis, only

daughter of John Lord Waltham in the peerage of Ireland, and sole heiress to her brother, Drigue Billers, the last Lord Waltham. By this lady, who died June 14. 1797, his Lordship had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. John, who died in 1769; 2. Lady Frances Maria, who was married in 1789 to Sir Simeon Stuart, the third and late Baronet of Hartley Mauduit, in Hampshire, and is mother to the present Sir Simeon Henry Stuart, who becomes the representative of the family of Olmius; and, 3. James, who died in 1772. The Earl married secondly, in July 1798, Maria, eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and by that lady, who survives him, had one daughter: 4. Lady Maria Anne, married Feb. 17. 1821, to Major Hardress Roberts, son of Francis Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, in the county of Cavan, Esq. by whom she has several children.

Though some distant branches of the Luttrells remain, the titles, from the failure of male heirs, have become extinct; being the thirty-third peerage of Ireland that has expired since the Union in 1801. The Irish estate at Luttrellstown was sold by the second Earl; that in Jamaica now devolves on Captain Moriarty, nephew of the deceased, pursuant to the second Earl's will.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CARTER, the Rev. John, M. A., F. S. A; Incumbent of St. Swithin's in Lincoln, Vicar of Barlings and Upton in Lincolnshire, and of Weston in Yorkshire, and formerly Head Master of the Grammar-school at Lincoln; Aug. 22. 1829; at his residence in the Minster-Yard, Lincoln; aged 67.

Mr. Carter was born in June 1762, at Brompton-upon-Swale in Yorkshire, and was educated at Catterick school in the same county. In the year 1779 he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1783, being fourth Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1792. He was ordained in the Temple church, London, by the then Archbishop of York, to the curacy of Thornhill in Yorkshire; at which place; in or about the year 1787, he married Ellen, only daughter of the late Walter Fawkes Vavasour, Esq. of Weston-hall in the same county, a lady of a truly excellent and amiable disposition.

Through the interest of the late Dean, Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., Mr. Carter was nominated one of the Vicars of Lin-

coln Cathedral; but that situation, he soon after resigned, upon his being elected Head Master of Lincoln Grammar-school, a situation he ably filled for upwards of thirty years. Those who were his pupils at that venerable institution will hold his memory in warm respect for the kindly encouragement by which he never omitted to assist their studies, and not less for the cheerful jocularly which ever and anon smoothed the rugged paths of school discipline.

He was presented to the curacy of Barlings in 1790; to the vicarage of Upton by Gainsborough in 1805, by his friend the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bart. of Kettlethorpe Park, near Lincoln; and to the vicarage of Weston in Yorkshire, in 1804, by his brother-in-law William Vavasour, Esq.

Mr. Carter was unassuming in his manners and cheerful in his deportment; he was much esteemed for his general information on literary subjects, as well as for his conversational talent. He was in the strict sense of the word a sound classic. Some time before his death he was engaged in, and completed, a translation of Seneca's tragedies,—an undertaking for which he was fully competent.

Mr. Carter was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1794. In the following year he communicated to the Society an account of some Roman sepulchres discovered at Lincoln, published with two plates of urns in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. pp. 107—113; in 1800 a drawing of the cross in the church-yard of Somerby, Lincolnshire (engraved *ibid.* vol. xiv. p. 276); and in 1802 a drawing of the Saxon doorway of Thorpe Salvin church, Yorkshire (engraved *ibid.* vol. xv. p. 405). Mr. Carter was also, for many years, an occasional contributor to the pages of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*."

In the pulpit Mr. Carter's discourses were listened to with much attention and interest; they were deservedly admired, not only for their elegant diction, but also for the pure Scriptural doctrines that pervaded them; being equally remote from the cold and formal moral essay on the one hand, and the inflated and enthusiastic rhapsody on the other.

By his demise that most excellent charity, the Lincolnshire Clerical Fund, loses a Treasurer who managed the ac-

counts with the utmost precision and unceasing attention.

The remains of Mr. Carter were interred in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East Gate, Lincoln, in the same vault with his late excellent wife, whom he survived fifteen years. By her he had issue two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. John Vavasour, formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards an Ensign in the 90th foot, who died during the Peninsular war of a "coup de soleil," at Ciudad Rodrigo; 2. William Elmsall, a solicitor in Lincoln; 3. Anne Sutton, wife of the Rev. T. F. Beckwith, Vicar of Retford in Nottinghamshire; 4. Augusta Elizabeth, who died in her infancy.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CHAMBERS, Sir Charles Harcourt, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay; Oct. 13. 1828 (five days after receiving the address inserted in the memoir of Sir Edward West); aged 38.

This gentleman was a nephew of the celebrated Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal, who died in 1803. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1809, M. A. 1814. He received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 21, 1823, being then appointed a Judge in Bengal; and was removed to Bombay in 1827.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CHAMBERS, Rear-Admiral William; to the inexpressible grief of his family and numerous acquaintance; at Rugby, Sept. 28. 1829; in his 82d year.

He was the fifth son of the late Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Studley in Warwickshire, at which place, and at Tanworth in the same county, his family have resided on their own estates ever since the reign of Edward the Third. He entered the naval service in 1758, as a Midshipman on board the Shrewsbury, 74 guns, under the auspices of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Sir Hugh Palliser, with whom he served at the reduction of Quebec in 1759, and until the conclusion of the war in 1763.

During the ensuing peace he served in the Preston of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Alan Gardner, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station. he subsequently joined Commodore Gambier in the Salisbury, and by that officer was made a Lieutenant into the Mermaid frigate, on the coast of North America, in 1771,

At the commencement of the American war he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Active frigate, one of the squadron under Sir Peter Parker, destined to act against Charlestown in South Carolina; which ship had the honour of leading her consorts to the attack made on Sullivan's Island, June 28. 1776. The Active on that occasion had her First Lieutenant (Pike) killed, and eight men wounded. From the Active he was removed, as First Lieutenant, into the Montreal frigate, Captain Douglas; and in June 1778 he was nominated to the command of the flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he continued till the peace in 1783, when he was sent home with dispatches from Sir Frederick Haldimand, the military Commander-in-chief; through whose recommendations he was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander: and a statement of his meritorious conduct on many trying occasions being subsequently laid before the King, he was rewarded with a commission as Post-Captain, dated Aug. 15 in the same year. His superannuation as a Rear-Admiral took place Nov. 21. 1805.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

COXWELL, the Rev. Charles, of Ablington House, in the county of Gloucester, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, and during upwards of fifty-nine years Rector of Barnsley in the same county; February 24. 1829; aged 88; deeply lamented by his widow and a numerous family.

Mr. Coxwell was of Pembroke College, Oxford, M. A. 1763. He was ordained at the usual age, and entered early on the duties of his ministry. In all the relations of life he was highly exemplary. As a husband, tender and affectionate; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a master, mild and steady; in the exercise of the several and relative duties, ruling well his own household; as a magistrate, patient, upright, impartial, and firm; in the humble but useful province of a parish priest, singularly attentive to the spiritual and temporal wants of his parishioners; in reading the Liturgy, sedately devout; in his addresses from the pulpit, plain and impressive; clear in his exposition of the doctrines, persuasive in enforcing the precepts, of the Gospel. In his private intercourse, soothing, conciliating, and instructive; encouraging the well disposed, and reproving, with calmness

and excessive mildness, where reproof was necessary, and securing the attention of his spiritual patients by interesting himself in their welfare; gifted with uncommon benevolence of mind, and seconding that benevolence by diffusive charity; discriminating between the meritorious and the profligate, but contributing to the necessities of all. When age and infirmity had disqualified him for the discharge of the duties of his profession, and he could no longer address his congregation in the public exercises of their devotion, he continued still alive to the wants of the necessitous, and his hand was always open to administer relief. Let this not be considered as the fulsome language of unmeaning panegyric: the writer of this article knew him well during a long series of years, and records only what is just. Those gentlemen of the county who knew him best will bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity, and to the amiableness of his general character; and those who were the happy objects of his instruction, will unite in acknowledging the correctness of the statement, and in lamenting that they are deprived of so valuable a man. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CREWE, the Right Hon. John Crewe, Lord, of Crewe in Cheshire; at his house in Grosvenor Street; April 28. 1829; aged 86.

His Lordship was descended from the ancient family of Crewe, which was seated at the place of that name in Cheshire in a very early period of our history. The estate was alienated from the family by an heiress in the reign of Edward the Third, but was recovered by purchase by Sir Ranulph Crewe, who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Sir Ranulph's grandson John had an only daughter and heiress, who married John Offley, Esq. of Madeley in Staffordshire (of the family of Thomas, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1556), whose son John, on succeeding to his grandfather's estates, took the name of Crewe, and was grandfather to the subject of this memoir.

Lord Crewe was the eldest son of John Crewe, Esq. Knight in Parliament for Cheshire, from 1734 to his death in 1752, by Anne, daughter of Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. of Gosworth in Lancashire. He was baptized at St. George's Hanover Square, in 1742; and educated under Dr. Hinchcliffe, who afterwards married one of his sisters,

and became Bishop of Peterborough. He served Sheriff for Cheshire in 1764, and entered Parliament on a vacancy for the town of Stafford in 1765. At the general election in 1768 he was returned for the county of Cheshire, as he was on the five following occasions. He was a constant partizan of the Whigs, and a member of the Whig Club; and when they came into power with Mr. Fox, was created a Peer, Feb. 25. 1806.

During the whole of his parliamentary career (a period of more than 60 years) he was steady and consistent in his support of the popular side, and his latter days were cheered by the signal triumph of his principles in favour of the Catholics. To his relations he was generous and affectionate; and no landlord ever took more sincere pleasure in hearing, or rather knowing, that his tenants were prosperous. To his servants he was kind and indulgent, yet exempt from the weakness of favouritism, so common to old age. Accordingly, his household had none of the abuses incidental to old governments, but was well regulated to the last; for he exacted from his domestics the same politeness and attention to his friends and visitors, of which he in his own person never failed to show them a distinguished example. His establishment and way of living was a model of perfection; all was good, hospitable, and handsome, but without ostentation; and the sight of the venerable and courteous old Baron in his noble mansion (precisely as his ancestor had constructed and decorated it) was one of the pleasantest that a friend or neighbour could behold: for, among other merits, he had the singular advantage of a total and entire exemption from all ill-humours; and the sun not only "never went down upon his wrath," but never witnessed it for two minutes together.

Lord Crewe married, in 1776, Frances Anne, only daughter of Fulke Greville, Esq. British Minister at Munich, and great grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke, ancestor to the present Earl of Warwick. By that lady, on whom some lines by Mr. Fox have been preserved, and who died Dec. 23. 1818, his Lordship had two sons and two daughters; 1. the Right Hon. John, now Lord Crewe, a Lieutenant-General in the army; he married in 1807, Henrietta Maria Anna, only child of George Walker, Esq. who assumed the name of

Hungerford, and by her, who died in 1820, has one son and two daughters; 2. and 3. Richard and Frances, who died young; and 4. the Hon. Emma, married in 1809 to Foster Cunliffe, Esq. eldest son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CROWE, the Rev. William, B.C.L. Public Orator of the University of Oxford, and Rector of Alton Barnes in Wiltshire; Feb. 9. 1829; aged 83.

Mr. Crowe was a native of Winchester: his parents were persons in a humble rank of society; and at an early age he became one of the choristers in the College Chapel. In that situation his promising talents attracted notice, and, agreeably to a practice, now, we regret to say, disused, he was selected from the choristers, and placed on the foundation of the school. Having made considerable proficiency in classical studies, he was, at the usual period, removed to a Fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1773; and was appointed to a Tutorship. He filled that situation for many years with ability and success; his manner, as little marked by the repulsive distance, as his instruction was by the pedantry, of other lecturers, soon acquired for him the attachment and affection of his pupils.

In 1781 he published a Sermon, preached before the University, on Exodus xii. 24.; and in 1782 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Alton Barnes. In 1784 he was elected Public Orator, on the resignation of the Rev. James Bandinel, D.D. On the many occasions when his talents were called forth in this situation, his orations, pregnant with classical spirit, gave the fullest evidence of his attainments as a scholar, nor did they degenerate into that tautology which the recurrence of similar topics is calculated to produce.

In 1786 Mr. Crowe at once established himself in general estimation as a poet, by the production of "*Lewesdon Hill*," which, amid the great dearth at that period of poetry at once good and new, met with the most distinguished success. As a piece of local descriptive poetry, it must be ranked among the happiest efforts of the kind. The objects are well selected, and the various incidents connected with them introduced without disturbing the order and harmony of the scene. The style is

clear, nervous, and forcible; and in the employment of blank verse Mr. Crowe was eminently successful.

"*Lewesdon Hill*" arrived at a third edition in 1804.

In 1788 Mr. Crowe published the *Creweian Oration* he had that year delivered, its topic being the centenary of the Revolution; and in 1800 another, of which the subject is poetry. In the notes to the latter he has inserted a beautiful translation of the well-known passage in *Lucretius*, lib. i. ver. 67, &c.

In conjunction with Thomas Caldecott, Esq. of the Inner Temple, his friend and contemporary at New College, Mr. Crowe projected an edition of *Shakspeare*. They published *Hamlet* and *As you like it*, in octavo, 1812, as a specimen of their labours; and the surviving editor may yet produce the whole.

Mr. Crowe devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to the study of architecture, and occasionally read lectures on that subject in the University. His last publications were a collection of his poems, and a *Treatise on English Versification*, both which appeared in 1827. In the dedication of the latter to Mr. Caldecott, he acknowledges the material assistance derived from him in the completion of the work.

In the enjoyment of a green old age, Mr. Crowe continued until a very late period to deliver the *Creweian Oration*, alternately with the Professor of Poetry, at the Commemoration Festivals; and his remarkable appearance in the rostrum, united to the powerful enunciation of his periods, imparted a striking interest to the performance. The occasional singularity of his costume was but a token of the peculiarities which, in some degree, marked his whole manner. His contempt of personal indulgences was exhibited in his continuance, down to a late period, to pursue his journeys from Alton to Oxford on foot; and it is not long since members of the University, in the course of a summer evening's walk, have encountered that personage, hastening forward with almost youthful vigour, with his coat thrown off across his stick, whom they were shortly to hear resounding the praises of academical worthies and benefactors, in all the richness of his copious and classical declamation. For the last two years Mr. Crowe had been recommended to reside in Bath during the winter months, and he died in that

city after a short illness.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CURTIS, the Rev. Charles, M.A., Rector of Solihull in Warwickshire, and of St. Martin's, Birmingham; Jan. 12. 1829; aged 72.

Mr. Curtis was the youngest brother of the worthy Alderman and Baronet, Sir William Curtis, who died only six days after him. The subject of the present article was a Member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782. He was presented to his Birmingham church in 1781, by W. Tennant, Esq.; and to Solihull in 1789, by the Earl of Plymouth and others.

Mr. Curtis was not an author; but in 1792 his name became known from the titlepage of a pamphlet by Dr. Parr, which that great polemic contributed as his share to the stormy discussions on the French revolution, and which he was pleased to entitle "A Sequel to the printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire, by the Rev. Charles Curtis, brother to Alderman Curtis, a Birmingham Rector." A reply was published under the title of "Quintus Curtius rescued from the Gulf: or, the Retort Courteous to the Rev. Dr. Parr, in answer to his learned Pamphlet, intitled, 'A Sequel,' &c."\* Dr. Johnstone, the biographer of Dr. Parr, has observed, that "As to the controversy introduced and carried on in *The Sequel*, I fear few persons at the time deemed it of much importance. Most men, indeed, thought the solemn asseveration of a gentleman should be admitted; and, after all, there was not much dignity in drawing together this artillery of learning and argument, if there were no solidity to be crushed, and only feebleness to be annoyed. And let me add that, in the introduction of the name of Alderman Curtis, and of the subsequent remark about his personal appearance, there was not only no dignity, but there was great indecorum and petulance. As a party-man, Sir William Curtis had risen to eminence among his fellow citizens, and to high reputation as an Englishman. By a popular election, in the most populous and most commercial city of the most enlightened country of the civilised world, he was chosen to re-

present the liverymen of London in Parliament; and for thirty-six years, with the exception of one Parliament only, he continued their representative. By his activity in business, his deep-searching sagacity, and his native powers of intellect, he gained their confidence, and deserved it. With manly boldness he avowed his opinions, and his constituents were never deluded by false colours or hypocritical pretences. During the whole of his political life, he was a Tory in principle and practice; and with a firm step, and unaltered steadiness, he supported the measures of the Government during the perilous times of the French war. I hope he will long enjoy, in health and peace, the honours and the fortune he acquired by consistency and integrity; and if this page should ever meet his eye, that he will consider it as a tribute of affection, as well as a declaration of the truth."

However bitter, observes Dr. Johnstone subsequently, were Dr. Parr's sentiments at the time, they were soon appeased; and he concludes by mentioning, that "in 1809 I dined with Dr. Parr at the Rev. Mr. Curtis's table,"

Mr. Curtis was twice married; first to Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. John Wilde, of Bell Broughton in Worcestershire, by whom he had, 1. William, who married his cousin Mary, daughter of Timothy Curtis, Esq., and had one son; 2. Charles, who married Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Hackney, and had issue; 3. John, who was an officer in the artillery in India, and is deceased; 4. James, a senior merchant, and Judge of Nuddeah, in Bengal; 5. Timothy, a captain in the Royal Navy, who married his cousin Rebecca Mary, daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart.; 6. Dorothy. Mr. Curtis's second wife was Sarah, fourth daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., merchant of Rotterdam, and by her he had, 7. Thomas; 8. Henry; and, 9. George.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CURTIS, John, Esq., M.D.; May 12. 1829; at Cowley; aged 74.

Dr. Curtis was born at Alton, in Hampshire, and descended of a respectable family there, of the persuasion of Quakers for many generations. He acquired his attainments in classical and general literature at the well-known school of Burford in Oxfordshire; and was apprenticed to his brother, the celebrated botanist, then practising as a surgeon, who may be considered in

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\* See the memoir of Dr. Parr, in the tenth volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary.



some degree as the British Linnæus, and whose Botanical Magazine has been so long the favourite publication with every lover of science.

On finishing his apprenticeship he diligently attended the lectures of Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Cline, and the other celebrated teachers of the day, joined with the practical instructions afforded by the hospitals; and having completed his professional studies he settled at Uxbridge. He afterwards formed a matrimonial connection with the amiable and accomplished Miss Davis, of Reading, of the same persuasion; and by this lady he had several children, who survive him.

From his brother, Dr. Curtis naturally acquired a taste for natural history. He possessed a choice assemblage of plants; and, being particularly fond of ornithology, has left a small but interesting collection of preserved British birds—many the produce of his own sport. So delicate was his ear, and so much attention had he paid to its cultivation, that he could distinguish by its note every bird within hearing. It may here be mentioned that he was a considerable contributor to the Zoological Gardens and Museum; for it was his general observation that British ornithology was not sufficiently known. The

management of a country physician gave him a taste for every thing rural, both in study and conversation. His taste secured him a fit companion for his patients; and he was enabled both to please himself, and to instruct and amuse others. He was on an intimate footing with the first families in his neighbourhood, and equally domesticated in society as the friend or as the medical attendant. As a physician, Dr. Curtis united great experience with sound judgment; but, though thus gifted, he never showed an overweening confidence in himself. Few physicians had a better knowledge of the treatment of fever; and, though he prided himself on his attachment to the doctrines of the old school, he was the first to introduce vaccination into his neighbourhood. He was in frequent attendance with the first names of the profession, by all of whom he was highly respected, and by none more so than by his late friend Dr. Pope, of Staines, with whom he maintained an uninterrupted friendship for more than half a century.

Some years before his death, Dr. Curtis felt anxious to limit the fatigues of

his practice, and to confine his attention to his particular friends. As a step to this he took his degree of M.D., when the testimonials, both to his character and acquirements, were of the first description.

Dr. Curtis's early habits of life, and natural activity, joined to a good constitution, enabled him to enjoy a length of uninterrupted health. He was at last seized with some symptoms which showed his constitution beginning to give way, and which he himself considered as forebodings of his end. They were not for some time alarming to his medical friends; but they suddenly took an unfavourable issue, in spite of the best exertions of his physicians; and he died with that resignation and fortitude which is the consequence of a well-spent life. He was attended in his last moments by Dr. Tattersall, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. Green of St. Thomas's Hospital, Mr. Stilwell, and by his eldest son, Mr. J. Harrison Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, so well known for his improvements in the department of acoustic surgery. In conclusion we may remark, that the poor in his neighbourhood have by his death lost their best friend: for his liberality was unbounded; and whenever applied to by objects of distress, it was his motive to do good to his fellow creatures, and not to be actuated by views of pecuniary remuneration. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CURTIS, Sir William, Bart., Alderman of Bridge Ward, and Father of the Corporation of the city of London, and formerly one of its Representatives in Parliament, President of the Artillery Company, and of Christ's Hospital; January 18. 1829; at his house at Ramsgate; aged 77.

The family of Sir William Curtis was originally from Nottinghamshire. His grandfather and father were settled at Wapping, and established there so extensive a trade in sea-biscuit, as to supply with that article a considerable part of our foreign and domestic trade. The latter, at his death, left by Mary, daughter of Timothy Tennant, of Wapping, Esq. five sons; Timothy, James, William, George, and Charles. The first and third succeeded to support the firm of the original house. James is now the only survivor, and is distributor of Sea-policy stamps. George was Captain in the service of the East India Company, and of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, and died in 1819. Charles, the

youngest, was a clergyman, and rector of Birmingham, and died only six days before the Alderman.

A trader with a capital, carrying on an extensive business in a neighbourhood where he has scarcely any competitor, proceeds in the natural road to the acquisition of a large fortune. The house of Curtis, besides employing a great number of their poor neighbours in their business, which of course induced personal attachment, deported themselves with such integrity and affability, that in the year 1785, on the death of Richard Atkinson, Esq., a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Tower Ward solicited Mr. William Curtis to take upon him the office of Alderman of that district. He had at that time so little notion of an introduction to corporation honours, that he was not so much as a freeman of London; but, at the instance of his friends, he was induced to qualify, and was accordingly elected to fill that station, which he retained with such eminent honour for the extraordinary period of forty-three years.

Sir William Curtis was one of those characters to whom the motto of *fortes fortuna juvat* may with great propriety be applied. Early bred to business, under the example of a very industrious parent, he was led to calculate its various and extensive benefits, and to consider it as a duty and a pleasure. He had a constitution equal to his disposition, strong, robust, and active; he was by nature fitted for the bustle of the world; and his plans, so far from freezing under the coldness of deliberation, or yielding to the torpor of indolence, were no sooner properly matured than instantly put into execution. He possessed strong common sense to adopt the right view of a subject, and foresight and promptitude to avail himself of first opportunities. From his original business, he first diverged into the pursuit of the Greenland South Sea fisheries; and when his wealth had considerably accumulated, engaged in the banking-house, formerly known under the firm of Roberts, Curtis, Were, Hornyhold, Berwick, and Co., and latterly as Curtis, Roberts, and Curtis.

Mr. Curtis served sheriff with Sir Benjamin Hamett, in the year 1789-90; and a dissolution of parliament occurring in 1790, he was a successful candidate for the city, and came in at the head of the poll. He was re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1820.

Mr. Curtis attained the civic chair in

the year 1795, and was raised to a Baronetcy, as of Culland's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex, December 23. 1802. He was Colonel of the ninth regiment of London Volunteers, consisting of 650 rank and file.

After having represented the City of London for twenty-eight years, during five successive parliaments, he suffered in 1818 the mortification of being distanced on the poll. In the following year he was returned for Blechingly; when it was remarked by C. Tennyson, Esq. M.P. for Grimsby, who seconded his nomination, that the case of Sir William bore a resemblance to that of Sir William Clayton, who, he said, was one of the representatives for the City of London in several parliaments for thirty years, and twice served the office of Lord Mayor, but was then rejected for the great City, and was returned for Blechingly.

A large body of the merchants, &c. of London could not tacitly endure the loss which they considered the City had sustained by the issue of the election of 1818. At a meeting at Drapers' Hall, in which George Hibbert, Esq. took the chair, they presented to Sir William a gold snuff-box worth 200 guineas, containing their sentiments in a most affectionate address.

At the next general election, however, in the year 1820, the liverymen of London retrieved their character, and returned their faithful and long-trying servant. On that occasion Sir William polled 4887 votes, being 651 more than he had obtained at the preceding election; while it was remarkable that Alderman Bridges was returned with 4236 votes, the very identical number with which Sir William had before lost. On the dissolution in 1826, Sir William declined his re-election for the City, but was returned for Hastings. In the following year, however, he retired entirely from the House of Commons. He succeeded as senior Alderman to the Ward of Bridge Without, on the death of Sir Watkin Lewes, in 1821.

In his public character, Sir William Curtis presented a complete specimen of a loyal, patriotic, munificent, and socially benevolent citizen. Born and educated near the city, and early acquainted with commerce in a variety of its branches, he became a very active and serviceable Member of Parliament. He was not a polished orator, and he would have scorned the affectation of being one; plain, simple, and energetic in the

delivery of his sentiments, he trusted to the substance of what he had to say; and, as he was known to be well-informed, and to have no sinister views, he always obtained an attentive audience. His politics were once expressed to his constituents in the brief sentence, "I FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING;" and such was their epitome, both as expressed on many other occasions, and as acted upon throughout his life. He was generally the first to propose the addresses of the Corporation of London to the Sovereign on subjects of congratulation. In the yacht which he kept at Ramsgate, he was accustomed to accompany the favourite cruises of his present Majesty; and his attentions were graciously accepted with a reciprocal personal attachment. On his way to Hanover in 1821, the King embarked at Ramsgate, and was pleased to honour Sir William's own roof with his presence, both dining and sleeping in the house. In the following year the Baronet attended on his Royal master in Scotland; and, from his personal appearance, excited no little merriment (in which he good humouredly joined), by his imitation of the Monarch in adopting the Highland philebeg. So high was the King's appreciation of Sir William's worth known to be, that upon his rejection as M.P. in 1818, it was confidently reported that he would be raised to the Upper House; but his Majesty gave at a subsequent period a more appropriate as well as unequivocal mark of his regard, in presenting to Sir William his own portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, with this endorsement, "G. R. to his faithful and loyal subject, Sir William Curtis;" at the same time requesting one of his faithful citizen by the same master-hand.

A more honourable, upright character than Sir William Curtis never existed. In private life the urbanity of his manners and generosity of his temper rendered him universally respected and beloved, as well by a very numerous body of friends and admirers, as by his children and relatives, themselves forming an extensive circle. He married, Nov. 9. 1776, Anne, the posthumous daughter and co-heiress of Edward Constable, Esq.; and had issue, 1. Sir William, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1803, Mary-Anne, only daughter of George Lear, of Laytonstone, Esq., and has a son and heir, William, born in 1804, and sixteen other children; 2. George, who

died in India in 1804; 3. Timothy-Abraham, who married in 1809, Harriet Margaret, youngest daughter of Young Green, of Poole in Dorsetshire, Esq., and has nine children; 4. Charles Berwick, who also is married and has a family: 5. Emma, married to Henry Cadwallader Adams, of Ansty Hall, near Coventry, Esq.; and 6. Rebecca Mary, married to her cousin Captain Timothy Curtis, R.N., son of the Rev. Charles Curtis.

The great respect and regard which Sir William had acquired at Ramsgate was most conspicuously displayed on his decease. Every shop was closed during the whole week his remains lay in the town; and his funeral was numerously followed half way to Canterbury. His remains rest at Wanstead in Essex, where his father and uncles were buried.

Sir William Curtis is supposed to have died possessed of property to the value of 300,000*l.* His will has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and probate granted to the executors under 140,000*l.* personal property. The freehold estates are in general entailed upon his family, commencing with his eldest son. Sir William has left a variety of legacies—200*l.* to his brother, James Curtis, Esq., and 50*l.* to his "very dear and noble friend, Lord Sidmouth." His own portrait, likewise the portrait of his father, the former painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the latter by Mason Chamberlain; the Coronation Medal given to Sir William by his Majesty George IV., when in Ireland, accompanied by the following words, "Take this in remembrance of me;" and the box presented by the City merchants;—are to remain at the house at Southgate, as heir-looms; as is the portrait of the King at Ramsgate. He leaves his widow 2,000*l.* in money, an annuity of 2,000*l.* a-year, and the house at Ramsgate. Rings are bequeathed to every member of the Court of Aldermen; a characteristic confirmation that, although he had strong political antipathies, yet they were without rancour, and that he lived upon the most sociable footing with men of all parties.

Of this active citizen and highly esteemed individual, there are, as it would be supposed, several portraits. A print by Bromley, from a painting by Drummond, was published in the European Magazine for March, 1799. Sir Thomas Lawrence's excellent whole length, has been beautifully engraved by the late celebrated W. Sharpe, and is imitated in

the costumes of London in the robes of Lord Mayor, a large quarto, by Busby. There is a good profile, in lithography, by Taylor. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CURWEN, J. Esq., M. P.; at Workington Hall; Dec. 11. 1828.

Mr. Curwen was born in July 1756; consequently he was in his 73d year. Active and temperate from youth, and strongly attached to rural pursuits, he enjoyed an almost uninterrupted flow of robust health during his long life, till within about the last two years, when his constitution exhibited symptoms of breaking up. In the session of Parliament, 1826-7, he began to experience the inconvenience of late hours and crowded houses. The freshness of the Cumberland breezes produced a beneficial effect upon him in the summer and autumn of 1827; but as winter approached his debility returned, and he found himself unable to encounter his senatorial duties during the whole of the last session. Mr. Curwen was a member of the ancient and very respectable family of M<sup>c</sup>Christen, of the Isle of Man, "who," says Lysons, "for several generations were Deemsters or Judges of that island. They appear first to have written their name Christian about the year 1600. Ewan Christian, Esq., the first of the family, who settled at Unerigg (or Ewanrigg), died in 1719." At the age of about twenty, Mr. Curwen, then Mr. Christian, married Miss Taubman, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue the present John Christian, Esq., now one of the Deemsters of that island. On the death of his first wife, Mr. Curwen married his cousin, Miss Curwen, only daughter of the late Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, and last of the family of that name; Mr. Curwen therefore added Curwen to his name of Christian in 1790, by the King's sign manual. By his second marriage he had three sons — Henry, William, and John; and two daughters; all living, except William. Mrs. Curwen died in 1820. The Unerigg property goes to the Deemster: the Workington Hall estate descends to Henry Curwen, Esq., who for many years past has lived in comparative retirement at Belle Isle, Windermere. Mr. Curwen served the office of High Sheriff in 1784. He began his political career in 1786, in which year he was returned to Parliament for the city of Carlisle, after a warm struggle; and he retained his

seat till 1812. The tide of popular favour then began to flow against him; he was opposed by the late Henry Fawcett, Esq., and very early quitted the field, in just anger, his friends alleged, at the fickleness of that many-headed master whose humours it had been his pride and pleasure to worship, as well as serve, that he in turn might rule. In 1816, on the death of Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Curwen was prevailed upon to quit his retirement, and again offer himself for Carlisle. He was elected after a sharp struggle with the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., who, on that occasion made his first essay in public life — and, young as he was, fought a good fight against the political veteran. In June 1818, Mr. Curwen, in conjunction with the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Edmond Castle, was re-elected for Carlisle, without any other impediment than that opposed by the silly pretensions of Mr. Parkins. In the succeeding week, Mr. Curwen made a demonstration in favour of the county representation, much to the disrelish of his old friends in Carlisle; and even offered to contest the county, in union with Lord Morpeth; but his Lordship declined, and Mr. Curwen retired, satisfied with showing that he possessed an influence which he then did not think it prudent to exercise. This very naturally laid the foundation of a schism among the Whig or Blue party, which is still in existence. At the general election which followed the death of George the Third, in 1820, Mr. Curwen, to the public surprise, once more presented himself to the freemen of Carlisle, and was at first very coolly received, but was returned. At the Cumberland election, which shortly followed, Mr. Curwen declared himself a candidate for the county representation, and succeeded in ousting Lord Morpeth without a contest. In 1826 he was again returned for Cumberland, and met with no opposition. These choppings and changings did Mr. Curwen much injury in the popular estimation. Mr. Curwen was in early life actuated by a just sense of the importance of rural improvement. This incessantly engaged his attention. By subduing the sterility of his own estate — fertilising the barren waste — stimulating the inert — meliorating the durid and tenacious — draining the swamp — and by giving depth and superior qualities to the staple of the land, he insured a luxuriance of crop, in spite of an un-

grateful soil and cold rainy climate. He also introduced every kind of improvement, which, under his own superintendence, became still farther improved — calling forth the capabilities of the land by every practicable and judicious mode of cultivation, and by rearing and feeding, in the most economical way, every kind and breed of animals which experience had improved, and which assiduity or money could procure. Mr. Curwen seems to have been particularly attentive to assist that general law of nature, by which animals and vegetables reciprocally interchange their substance or qualities with each other: on this circumstance he founded the necessity and propriety of his "Soiling System" — that is, by confining the animals to the spot where they are fed; by which means a more abundant quantity of dress is collected and prepared to be returned to the partly exhausted soil, whence the food has been produced. Hence Mr. Curwen was called "the Father of the Soiling System." He also studied, and successfully practised, the means of rendering the food of cattle more nutritious, by preparing it for use by steaming, in preference to simple boiling, thereby retaining the saccharine qualities of the roots, &c., which would, by boiling, be extracted and lost. The drill husbandry Mr. Curwen also adopted successfully: in short, no expedient was neglected, or rational practice omitted, which could in any way tend to the perfection of agricultural science, that Mr. Curwen did not follow, and, in following, define and confirm. His skillful operations may be said to have given a new character to the business of farming. His excellent example has imparted an impulse to agricultural exertions all over the kingdom; many old prejudices and erroneous customs have been banished, and his improvements have amply compensated every farmer who had the spirit to adopt them. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

## D.

DAWES, Manasseh, Esq., Barrister of the Inner Temple; April 2. 1829; in Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street.

Mr. Dawes had left the Bar long since, and had lived in Clifford's Inn for the last six-and-thirty years, in a very retired manner. He was a gentleman

of a very strong mind, and combined with a great knowledge of the law much general information; and of this he has left behind him proofs, in several works, published at different periods of his life, of which some bear his name; others were anonymous. Among some others, were the following: — "Philosophical Considerations, or Inquiry into the Merits of the Controversy between Doctors Priestley and Price, on Matter and Spirit, and Philosophical Necessity, 1780," 8vo. — "On Intellectual Liberty and Toleration, 1780," 8vo. — "Letter to John Horn Tooke, Esq., on the Responsibility of Members of Parliament, 1782," 8vo. — Essay on Crimes and Punishments, with a View of, and Commentary on, Beccaria, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fielding, and Blackstone, 1782," 8vo. — "The Nature and Extent of Supreme Power, 1783," 8vo. — "Vanity of all Human Knowledge, a Poem, by John Stuckley. Now corrected, enlarged, and arranged, with an Account of the Life of the Author, 1784," 4to. — "England's Alarm; or, the prevailing Doctrine of Libels, 1785," 8vo. — "The Deformity of the Doctrine of Libels, 1785," 8vo. — "Vindication of the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons upon the Regency, 1789," 8vo. — "Commentaries on the Laws of Arrests in Civil Cases, in which they are deduced from their origin to the present time, 1789," 8vo. — "Examination into the Particulars of the Two last Elections for Southwark, in May and November, 1796," 8vo. — "An Introduction to the Knowledge of real Estates, and of Remainders, 1814," 8vo. He also wrote some poetry: "An Elegy by a Son, on the Loss of his Mother; with a Discourse on Selfishness in Sorrow;" "The Dying Prostitute;" and "Malvern Hill." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DESPARD, General John; Sept. 3. 1829; at Swan Hill, Oswestry; aged 84.

This meritorious veteran was in twenty-four engagements; had two horses shot under him; was shipwrecked three times; taken prisoner once; and had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand when he was an Ensign at the age of fifteen years. He entered the British service as Ensign in the 12th foot in 1760, and joined his regiment in Germany a short time before the battle of Warburgh. He served the

campaign of 1761, and was present at the battle of Fellinghausen; was in 1762 appointed, by purchase, Lieutenant in the same regiment, and continued therein until the conclusion of the war, and the return of the British troops to England, when, being a supernumerary Lieutenant, he was reduced upon half-pay. After waiting four years in expectation of being placed upon full pay without purchase, he effected an exchange with a Lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers. In March, 1773, he embarked with that regiment for Quebec, and in the following year was sent to England on the recruiting service; in March, 1775, having raised a sufficient number of recruits to complete the regiment, he embarked with them at Gravesend, and arrived at Quebec the 17th of May following. A few days afterwards the Fusiliers were ordered to march to the frontiers of Canada, in consequence of the American rebels having surprised and taken the small detachments at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John's, upon the Sorell river near Lake Champlain. The rebels having retired with the prisoners, the Fusiliers took post at St. John's with a detachment of 150 men, and a proportionate number of officers; and were employed in constructing a redoubt, and strengthening the post, until September, when the rebels advanced with a corps of 7000 men, and besieged that redoubt, and another constructed by a detachment of the 26th regiment. The siege continued seven weeks and four days, the three last weeks the troops were on two thirds allowance of provisions, and being reduced to three days' allowance, and the ammunition nearly expended, and without hopes of relief, were under the necessity of surrendering to the rebels, 1775.

In Dec. 1776, Lieut. Despard was exchanged with the regiment, and joined the army under the command of Sir Wm. Howe at New York; he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant of the Fusiliers, March 25. 1777, and shortly afterwards Captain of a company. He served the campaign of 1777, in the light infantry, and was at the assault and taking of Fort Montgomery, on the North River. In June, 1778, he was appointed Major to a corps raised by the Earl of Moira in America, the formation and discipline of which was solely under his direction (the Lieutenant-Colonel being employed on the Staff); he had the honour of receiving the Commander-

in-Chief's thanks for the good appearance, and discipline of the regiment, when reviewed and inspected by him, about four months after their formation. In December, 1779, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the army, and sailed with the fleet and army for South Carolina, and was present at the siege and surrender of Charlestown; he continued in South Carolina as Deputy Adjutant-General to the army left there under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, and accompanied his Lordship in all his campaigns in South and North Carolina and Virginia, until the surrender of his army at York Town to the combined forces of France and America.

In 1782 he returned to England on parole, and joined the Fusiliers as Captain and brevet Major on their return from America, after the conclusion of the war. In June, 1788, he was appointed Major of the Fusiliers, and in 1790, he sailed with that regiment for Gibraltar; in 1791, he returned to England, and in July was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fusiliers: he again joined that regiment in 1793, at Quebec. In 1794 he was ordered to England by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to superintend the recruiting of the regiment; and the following year he joined again at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel the 21st of August, 1795; in May, 1798, was placed on the Staff of the Severn district as Brigadier; on the 18th of June, 1798, was appointed Major-General, and continued on the Staff; in June, 1799, he was removed to the command in Dorsetshire; in August, 1799, he was appointed to the Staff of Nova Scotia, and the following spring sailed for Halifax, and from thence was ordered to Cape Breton, to command the troops stationed there and to preside in the civil administration of the government: in which situation he remained upwards of seven years, and returned to England in Aug. 1807, having been relieved at his own request. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1805, to the Colonelcy of the late 5th West India regiment in 1809, and to the rank of General in 1814.

The remains of Gen. Despard were consigned to the grave very near the place of interment of several French officers, who died when on parole at Oswestry. — *Royal Military Calendar and Gentleman's Magazine.*

**DOWDESWELL**, General William, Dec. 1, 1828, at his seat, Pull Court, Wiltshire, aged 67.

General Dowdeswell was the third of the six sons of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P. for the county of Worcester, and Chancellor of the Exchequer during the short period of the Rockingham administration in 1765, whom Burke in a long epitaph has described as "a senator for twenty years, a minister for one, and a virtuous citizen for his whole life." The General's mother was Bridget, youngest daughter of Sir William Codrington, first Baronet of Dodington in Gloucestershire, great aunt to Sir William-Raimond Codrington, the present Baronet of that place, and aunt to Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., the Commander at Navarino.

The deceased was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards in 1780; Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Portland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782; received a Lieutenancy with the rank of Captain, in his regiment, in 1785; and joined the army under the Duke of York at Tournay in 1793. In the action at Lincelles Capt. Dowdeswell commanded a company, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. He succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in 1794; and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in November, 1797. He returned thence to England, in July 1801.

In 1797, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in 1798, a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 60th foot; but in 1803, was removed to the 86th. In 1802, Col. Dowdeswell was appointed Private Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, then Governor of Madras; in 1803 he attained the rank of Major-General; and in 1804, was enrolled on the staff of the Bengal army, which he joined in that year, and was immediately given the command of a wing. In this situation he continued during the active operations then in progress against the Mahratta Chiefs beyond the frontiers of the British territories, and including the siege of the fortress of Bhurtpore. In October 1805, he was detached by Lord Lake in command of a separate division of the army, consisting of 8000 men, to co-operate with his Lordship in preventing the incursions of the enemy, and protecting that portion of the East India Company's territory called the Doab;

and remained in the field till hostilities ceased. When the army returned into cantonments, the Major-General was appointed to the command of the station at Cawnpore and its dependencies.

On Lord Lake's departure for England in February 1807, General Dowdeswell succeeded, by the appointment of the supreme Governor of Bengal, to the chief command of the troops, in which he continued till compelled by ill health to return to England, where he arrived in November 1808. He received the thanks of the Government in India for his conduct. He was appointed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 60th foot in June that year; to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1810, and to that of General in 1821. Having in 1811 inherited the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq., he had recently retired from the army, among those officers who have been specially allowed to retain their rank, but without receiving pay.

We have thus, from his own account, transmitted to the Royal Military Calendar, described General Dowdeswell's military career; we must next notice his parliamentary history, and afterwards relate the few particulars we have of his connection with literature and the arts.

The borough of Tewkesbury has been almost constantly represented by a member of the Dowdeswell family since the election of Richard Dowdeswell, Esq. (the great-grandfather of the General) in 1684. The death of his uncle Sir William Codrington, who had sat for Tewkesbury in six parliaments, formed an opening for the deceased, then Captain Dowdeswell, in 1792. He was re-chosen at the general election in 1796, and vacated his seat by accepting the appointment of Governor of the Bahamas, in Nov. 1797.

Gen. Dowdeswell was a great encourager of literature; and at one period his library of books and prints was exceeded in value by few private collections. His library was sold by Mr. Evans, in Pall Mall, Jan. 10, 1820, and four following days. From among many scarce and curious articles, we must particularly mention a copy of Gough's "British Topography," the two volumes of which were increased to no less than twenty-four, by the addition of upwards of four thousand views and portraits. The General's prints were soon after sold at the same place, being described as "the choice selections of the works

of the most eminent engravers of all the schools, containing fine and rare specimens of each master from the commencement of the art to nearly the present era." His collection of Hollars formed a separate sale in 1821, and produced 505*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (Walpole's Catalogue of Engravings, by Dallaway, p. vii.)

The General's remains were interred in the family vault at Bushley in Worcestershire, on the 8th of December. As he was never married, his Lincolnshire property has devolved to his next brother, Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D. Canon of Christ-church, Oxford; and the Worcestershire and Gloucestershire estates to his youngest brother, John Edward Dowdeswell, Esq. a Master in Chancery, and the present Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Tewkesbury. The latter only is married: he has two sons and a daughter. — *Royal Military Calendar*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DYMOKE, The Rev. John, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Scrivelsby-cum-Dalderby, and hereditary King's Champion; Dec. 9. 1828, at his seat, Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire; aged 63.

This gentleman was son of Lewis Dymoke, Esq., who, in 1814, petitioned the King to declare him entitled to the Barony of Marmion of Scrivelsby, in virtue of the seizure of the manor of Scrivelsby, but died before the House of Lords had arrived at a decision. His claim to the title was derived from the same source as the Championship. — that is, from the ancient Lords Marmion; but there is reason to believe that, although the tenure of the manor of Scrivelsby, by grand serjeanty, gives a right to the office of Champion, the barony would never be allowed on the same grounds, the Earldom of Arundel being a solitary instance of the kind. The Rev. John Dymoke was the 17th of his name who inherited the singular office of Champion; and, on account of his being a clerk in holy orders, it was executed by his son Henry Dymoke, Esq. (who has now succeeded to its honours), at the Coronation of George the Fourth, in 1821. The deceased was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M. A. 1781; was presented to the family living of Scrivelsby in 1795, and to the prebend Sanctæ Crucis in the Cathedral of Lincoln in 1806. His funeral was attended by the neighbouring gentry, by his numerous tenants, and by a large concourse of the inhabitants of Horncastle

and the adjacent villages. To the liberal patronage of the late Champion, the town of Horncastle has been much indebted; the annual Pic-nic Ball for the benefit of the Public Dispensary was established there, many years ago, by Sir Joseph Banks; but, for some time before his death, the infirmities attendant on increasing age prevented his annual visit to his seat at Revesby, and the balls gradually declined; till, on the late Champion's taking possession of Scrivelsby-court, those charitable meetings were revived, and the Dispensary Ball may now fairly boast of being the second public assemblage of the aristocracy of the county. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

E.

EAST, Sir Gilbert, Bart.; Dec. 11. 1828, at Hall-place, Maidenhead, aged 64.

Sir Gilbert was the elder son of Sir William the first Baronet, by Hannah second daughter of Henry Cassamajor, of Tokington in Gloucestershire, Esq. On the death of his father when upwards of eighty, Oct. 12. 1819, the late Sir Gilbert succeeded to the Baronetcy.

Sir Gilbert married, May 10. 1788, Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, Esq. and aunt to the present Sir William G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.; by this lady, who survives him, he had no children, and the Baronetcy has become extinct.

Sir Gilbert's will has been proved in Doctor's Commons. It contains some very eccentric directions respecting his dogs, horses, and parrots, from which the following are abridged: — "Every dog belonging to me at my decease, be it where it may, shall be kept in every respect as well as during my life; shall be fed with milk, barley or oatmeal, or sea-biscuit and tripe, &c., and I leave 7*s.* a week for each dog; and a trusty, honest person shall look after them and attend upon them, which, together with any kennel-furniture when wanting, shall be an extra payment over and above the weekly allowance, as shall also medicines. I do not allow of any one dog to be killed because old or infirm, under a false notion of charity. And further, any horse or mare belonging to me at my decease shall have each a run for life, with every possible care and attention paid to them, but most particularly in winter, when I will, that



chaff, bran, and hay be daily and plentifully given to them, and a warm shed or sheds for them to shelter themselves in be provided, and that they be allowed to run in my meadows at Fifield particularly; I bequeath 8s. per week for the maintenance of each horse, mare, or gelding. Further, any parrot that may to me belong shall, at the decease of Eleanor Mary East, be made over to Martha Hack, who I trust will in every respect take the greatest care of it, on the same plan of keeping and feeding as practised whilst I was living, with the quarterly sum of 15*l.*, making 60*l.* per year; and at the death of said parrot only 20*l.* per year for life shall be paid unto Martha Hack or the successor actually appointed. A cage similar (being iron) to the present ones shall be provided at the expiration of every two years for the parrot aforesaid.

"My remains shall be put into a cedar coffin, lined top, bottom, and sides with Russia leather, and shall be placed in a coffin made of best wrought iron, and painted three times inside and outside with black paint, and then embellished with armorial and funeral devices richly. Camphor and spices shall be put into the cedar coffin as much as possible. The body to be placed in the family vault, Witham, Essex. I shall give no very particular directions as to the procession, &c.; but it ought to be performed in a dignified and solemn manner, with banners, &c."

Sir Gilbert's funeral was conducted in a style of grandeur seldom exceeded. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Witham in Essex, in which parish he was lessee of the tithe, held of the Bishop of London. In the chancel is the monument of Sir Gilbert's grandfather, "William East of the Middle Temple," who died in 1726. It has a Latin inscription, describing his family connections. The chief mourners on the recent occasion consisted of three nephews of the deceased,—Mr. East Clayton, Colonel Clayton, and Mr. Augustus Clayton. Sir Wm. Jolliffe, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Gilbert East Jolliffe, Mr. Berners, and other more distant relations of the family, were present. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ESTE, the Rev. Charles, formerly one of the Reading Chaplains, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; aged 76.

This gentleman was early in life connected with the newspaper press; and, from having experienced a severe ironi-

cal attack in a rival journal, published, as long ago as in 1787, an autobiography, under the title of "My own Life, by C. Este, Clerk." It is an octavo pamphlet, of thirty-six pages.

It appears from it that, after having passed four years at the school of Mr. Allen, in Chelsea, he was at the age of seven removed to Westminster school, "that he might tread in the steps" of an uncle, who died Bishop of Waterford.\* He proceeded through the school from the second form to the sixth; but, when arrived at the usual age for proceeding to Oxford, his family were unable, from pecuniary reasons, to accomplish that plan. "Thus," he says, "I became involved in circumstances of all others the most formidable. I had all at once nothing to do: of course was in danger of becoming nothing worth. I read French, indeed, with Restivo, a well-qualified Sicilian, who was patronised by Mr. Wilbraham Bootle; and I wrote with Chinnery, who, as a writing-master, wanted no patronage but his own powers."—"I panted for unreasonable liberty. The stage was the only avenue by which it seemed accessible to a boy. Just then let loose from school, among other feverish fancies, I had a wild idea that I could act. I resolved to try. Not many days after—I droop in saying it—I did try."—"The only event in this shocking period which I can bear with any patience was my knowledge of Foote. I got introduced to him; and what I got I never lost by childish pertness or inanity. He let me frequent him; in the course of a month or two I had eighty or ninety hours of his conversation. The delights of it almost bewildered me; it was intellectual rapture. He gave me, besides, many a kind admonition; I never heard from him one flagitious sentiment, and but one idle word. Some months before I was eighteen this silly experiment ended. I came to myself, and returned to my father.

"In 1770 I applied to medicine, or rather surgery; and from thence onward I attended lectures and the hospital."—"Having formed, in series, specimens of the materia medica, I pleased myself

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\* Charles Este, Archdeacon of Ardagh, consecrated Bishop of Ossory 1735, translated to Waterford 1740, and died Dec. 2. 1745.

with new arrangements. It occurred to me that lectures might be composed with some credit. I prepared accordingly, and in the spring of 1777 my materials were so advanced that I published my intentions of reading lectures the following autumn.

"Not long after this, a disappointment as to establishment inclined me to abandon this pursuit. An octavo edition of Latin notes on the Greek Testament fell in my way; and the Reasonableness of Mr. Locke determined me. The impression from the 35th verse of St. John's 11th chapter quite overpowered me. I resolved to read for divinity, and with no loss of time; I paid my hairdresser to attend me at four in the morning; and from that hour my books were before me till nine or ten at night. Eight months were so occupied."

At the close of 1777 Mr. Este was ordained by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of London; and (writing in 1787) he adds, "from that time to this I have lived unblamed at least, I wish I could add unblameable, through the trying labours of a most populous parish in London, and as one of the King's Reading Chaplains at Whitehall. During the first five or six years of the same time, as long as my health would let me, the pulpit at Percy Chapel in the afternoon had no better care than mine. It hurts me to this moment, how I could dare succeed such a man as Dr. Maty. The employments I have were given me by those whose favour is fame—the Bishop of London and the Archdeacon of Colchester. The latter has honoured me with the confidence of nine years. I am not uneasy at my use of it."

At the close of his pamphlet, Mr. Este expresses no great attachment to his avocation of a newspaper writer; and in 1790 he advertised for sale his share of the World, which occasioned a long controversy in that paper and the Gazetteer with the other proprietor, Major Topham.

In 1795 were published, in an octavo volume, Mr. Este's observations during "A Journey, in the Year 1793, through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland." It is a collection of very miscellaneous notes, which (as he had the honesty to confess) he sold to his bookseller before he started! "He pours on the reader," observes the Monthly Review, "on every occasion, whether important or trifling, a torrent of remarks, which do not appear to have

been very carefully digested, nor forwarded from the general mass of thought with much discrimination; but they are the natural ebullitions of an enlightened mind, and a heart warmed with the sentiments of liberty and philanthropy."

Mr. Este appears to have married young, since it was for the sake of the medical education of his son, who until the Revolution had been studying at Paris, that he made this journey to the University of Pavia. It appears that he intended to give his *Incubations* on Italy in a second volume, which, however, never appeared.—There was a portrait of Mr. Este, by Sir W. Beechey, at the last exhibition at Somerset House.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

EVANS, the Rev. David, M. A. Rector of Simonburn, Northumberland; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 9. 1829, aged 54.

He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M. A. 1796; and, soon after his admission to holy orders, was appointed a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, in which capacity he continued to serve until the conclusion of the last war. During this long and meritorious course of professional duty, Mr. Evans, by the uniform correctness of his conduct and the mildness and urbanity of his manners, conciliated the esteem and friendship of the several distinguished officers with whom he served, amongst whom may be mentioned Admirals Sir Charles Cotton, Sir R. G. Keats, and Sir George Martin. With the last named Admiral Mr. Evans enjoyed the double appointment of Secretary and Chaplain, as he did for some time under the Port Admiral at Malta. He was afterwards appointed Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, whence, in 1815, he was presented to the most valuable of the benefices which were formed by dividing the originally widely extended rectory of Simonburn, and which was exclusively conferred on retired Naval Chaplains.

The memory of this worthy man will be long and justly revered as that of a pious and exemplary clergyman, an affectionate and steady friend, and a truly amiable and benevolent member of society.

Mr. Evans was married, in 1813, to Marian, daughter of the late Thomas Essex, Esq. of Oldfield, Middlesex, who survives to deplore the loss of a most kind and devotedly-attached husband.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

**FITZGERALD**, the Right Hon. Lord Henry, a Privy Councillor for Ireland; at Boyle Farm, Surrey, July 8. 1826; aged 68.

His Lordship was born July 30. 1761, the fourth son of James 1st Duke of Leinster, by the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Mary Lennox, daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. At an early period of his life he was in the army, and served in the West Indies with the late Earl of Harrington.

On the 4th of Aug. 1791, he was married to Charlotte, daughter and sole heir of the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham (uncle to the present Earl of Shannon), which lady being a coheir of the Barony of Ross, was, by special favour of the Crown, confirmed in that title in 1806.

His Lordship was Member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Kildare in 1789, but never sat in the British House of Commons. Endowed with a good understanding, united to principles of the highest honour, his manners were the most engaging. To a cheerful mind, he added the true character of a perfect gentleman. He was surrounded by an affectionate family and numerous friends, who were sure to find under his roof the most cordial reception and all that was hospitable and convivial. His residence at Boyle Farm is celebrated for its elegance and beauty; and an entertainment given there about two years since was the occasion of one of the most admired productions of the muse of Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

Lord Henry Fitzgerald had, by Lady de Roos, a family of six sons and five daughters: 1. the Hon. Henry William Fitzgerald de Roos, born in 1793; 2. the Hon. Arthur John Hill, who died a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, Feb. 23. 1826; 3. Emily Henrietta; 4. the Hon. William Lennox Lascelles, a Major in the army, and Colonial Agent for Malta. He married, in 1826, Lady Georgiana Lennox, sister to the present Duke of Richmond, and had children: 5. the Hon. Edmund Emilius Boyle, who died in 1810 at the age of eleven; 6. the Hon. Charlotte Georgiana Elizabeth, who died in 1813, aged 12; 7. the Hon. Henrietta Mabel, married in Oct. 1828 to John Broadhurst, Esq.; 8. the Hon. John Frederick, a Commander

R. N.; 9. the Hon. Augustus; 10. the Hon. Olivia Cecilia; 11. a son born in 1809; and, 12. the Hon. Cecilia. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**FORSTER**, Benjamin Meggot, Esq.; March 8. 1829, at his residence at Scotts, in the parish of Walthamstow, Essex; aged 65.

He was born in Walbrook, Jan. 16. 1764, the second son of the late Edward Forster, of Walthamstow, Esq., and his wife Susanna, daughter of — Furney, Esq. Mr. B. M. Forster was, during the whole of his life, much attached to the study of natural history, botany, and natural sciences in general, on which he wrote various articles in the *Philosophical Magazine*; and very numerous letters in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under different signatures and on various subjects, have come from his pen. But that for which he was most distinguished was his ceaseless exertions in the cause of humanity, which began with his earliest years, and ended only with his mortal life. He was one among the earliest advocates for the emancipation of the African slaves, and one of the first members of the committee (established in 1788) for abolishing the inhuman slave trade, finally made illegal by act of parliament in 1805. About 1802, Mr. B. M. Forster joined in forming the society for the suppression of climbing chimney-sweepers, and for introducing a mechanical mode of cleansing flues, which was accomplished by an invention of Mr. George Sinart, and lately improved by Mr. Joseph Glass. He was also an active subscriber to the Society for Diffusing Knowledge respecting Capital Punishments, and contributed to the Society for Repressing Cruelty to Animals; being his whole life a determined enemy to field sports of every kind, in consequence of the cruelty attending them. As member of the Society for affording Refuge to the Destitute, and other similar institutions, he was no less conspicuous; nor were there any subjects scarcely, in which philanthropy was concerned, in which his exertions were wanting. One of the last subjects on which his benevolent exertions were exerted, was that of the abuses of hospitals and the schools of anatomy attached to them, and the inhuman methods proposed to procure bodies for dissection. On this subject a communication of his appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1829; and on the same topic he wrote a tolera-

My long letter to his nephew, Dr. Fors-  
ter, the very day before his decease,  
which was probably the last he ever  
wrote, as he retired to bed on the Satur-  
day night of the 7th of March, after a  
short, and to all appearance slight, ill-  
ness from cold, and expired, apparently  
with perfect ease, early on the Sunday  
morning, much lamented by his rela-  
tions, friends, and all who knew him. —  
*Gentleman's Magazine.*

G.

GASKIN, the Rev. George, D.D.  
Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Newing-  
ton, and St. Benet Gracechurch, in the  
city of London; at the Rectory, Stoke  
Newington, June 29. 1829; aged 77.

This truly venerable man filled the  
office of Secretary to the Society for  
promoting Christian Knowledge for the  
long period of thirty-seven years, and  
during that period was extensively  
known, especially among the clergy of  
the united church, by whom he was very  
highly revered. He was born in 1751,  
at Newington Green, in the parish of  
Islington. His parents were in humble  
station, but distinguished by the virtues  
which make any station respectable, and  
without which high station is only emi-  
nence in disgrace. Their remains are  
guarded by a plain stone in the church-  
yard of Islington, with the following in-  
scription: —

"Beneath this stone are deposited the  
remains of John Gaskin, Citizen and  
Leatherseller of London, who died Oct.  
27. 1766, aged 56.; and of Mabel Gas-  
kin, who died April 19. 1791, aged 84.;  
the honoured parents of George Gaskin,  
D.D. Lecturer of this parish."

The industry and frugality of this  
worthy couple enabled them to give a  
good education to their only child, who  
was accordingly sent to a classical school  
at Woodford in Essex, and admitted as  
a Commoner at Trinity College, Oxford,  
in 1771. He there took the degree of  
B.A. in 1775, of M.A. in 1778, and  
of D.D. in 1788. He was ordained  
Deacon in Feb. 1774, by Dr. Edmund  
Keene, Bishop of Ely, at the request of  
the Archbishop of Canterbury, and  
Priest by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of  
Rochester. His first official station in  
the church was the Curacy of St. Vedast,  
Foster-lane, in 1774. In April 1776  
he was appointed Lecturer of Islington,  
and in the year 1778 Curate of Stoke

Newington. His first benefice in the  
church was the Rectory of Sutton and  
Mepal in the Isle of Ely; and this, after  
his election to the Secretaryship of the  
Society for promoting Christian Know-  
ledge in 1786, was exchanged, through  
the kind patronage of Bishop Porteus  
in Oct. 1791, for the Rectory of St.  
Benet, Gracechurch-street, the duties of  
which he considered more consistent  
with the performance of those which his  
public office constantly involved. His  
third preferment was to the Rectory of  
Stoke Newington, on the death of Dr.  
Cooke, Provost of King's College,  
Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, in 1797.  
At that time he had been eighteen years  
Curate of the parish; and on the Sunday  
succeeding the death of the Rector, after  
a well-merited eulogium on that vener-  
able man, he addressed the congregation  
as one endeared to him by so long a con-  
nection, but from which he feared he  
might be very soon separated. "Who  
may be likely," he remarked, "in the  
course of God's providence, to succeed  
to the vacant rectory I know not; but I  
fear that my office among you, endeared  
as the congregation has been by a con-  
nection of eighteen years, may soon de-  
termine." On the Sunday following  
he officiated as Rector. The sermon on  
that occasion was published; and was  
characterised, as all he ever composed  
were, by sound theology, expressed in  
appropriate language, with a brevity  
almost liturgical, and hardly less sig-  
nificant.

The last advancement he received in  
the church, which few men have more  
faithfully served, may be attributed to  
the estimate of his merits entertained  
by the late Archbishop of Canterbury.  
By his Grace's application to the present  
Bishop of Ely, a Stall in that Cathedral  
was obtained for him, which enabled him  
to resign the Secretaryship into younger  
hands. This was precisely what he  
wished, as a temporal reward of his en-  
deavour to do his part in the vineyard;  
and he often expressed his peculiar satis-  
faction in the circumstance of the lot  
having fallen on Ely, a place associated  
with his early days as a clergyman.  
The revenue of the Stall also enabled  
him to resign the Lectureship of Isling-  
ton, which he held forty-six years, and  
by most faithful ministrations kept to-  
gether the afternoon fold in that church,  
which was usually as well filled as at the  
morning service.

The predominance of religious prin-

principle and feeling in Dr. Gaskin's character was such, that he would have been a vessel set apart for pious uses, if he had not been riveted to the church by ministerial obligations. And while, in order that prophecy may be fulfilled, and the divine counsels effected, the cause of Christ must have those in its service who will traverse seas and brave visible dangers, going to the extremity of the earth to preach the Gospel to all nations, and pursuing a path enlivened by continual excitement and novelty, — not less important to the prosperity and extension of that cause are the uniform and patient services of the faithful and apostolical men who, at the head quarters of a citadel like the English church, keep watch against the open attacks of avowed enemies of the faith, and the more secret wounds of enthusiasts, or sciolists. — *Greatly abridged from The Gentleman's Magazine.*

GRIGBY, Joshua, Esq., at his seat at Drinkstone, in Suffolk, March 6. 1829; aged 70.

The death of Mr. Grigby will be severely felt and deeply regretted by those who were acquainted with his many estimable qualities, and by the friends of truth, justice, and liberality. He was a man of steady principles, of sound judgment, and undeviating integrity, — of quick penetration, a clear head, and a vigorous understanding. With a high sense of honour, he was feelingly alive to every virtuous and dignified sentiment. In the intercourse of society he was animated, acute, well informed, and conversant with the world. His manners were easy, natural, and correct. Habitually polite and attentive, he never forgot the respect due to others, or trespassed on the rules of good-breeding, by obtruding on, or abruptly engrossing, the privileges of conversation, which are free and common to all; but was particularly distinguished by that urbanity and strict propriety of deportment so becoming and so essential to the character of a gentleman. Constitutionally active and alert, Mr. Grigby's intellectual faculties were always awake, and the energies of his mind were immediately roused to exertion on every occasion that called him to the post of duty as a public man and a magistrate. In decision he was conscientious, deliberate, and just; in execution, prompt, firm, and intrepid; ever prepared to patronise and encourage any practicable undertaking which had for its object the public good; or the

welfare of deserving individuals. While his health permitted, he took an active and leading part with his brother magistrates in the important concerns of the new gaol at Bury, and in its internal regulations and management; an establishment which has been considered one of the best-conducted prisons in the kingdom. In his friendships he was warm and sincere; always ready to devote his time or sacrifice his convenience, whenever his advice or assistance could in any way promote the interest, or contribute to the gratification of a friend. Ever ardently attached to the cause of liberty, civil and religious, he seized every occasion that presented itself to advocate the principles and extend the influence of pure and rational freedom, which he considered inseparably connected with the happiness of the human race. Impressed with these sentiments; he, at an early period of life, and soon after the close of the American war, indulged the impulse of his enterprising mind, by making a voyage to the United States, and surveying, with great interest, the scenes where the cause of genuine freedom and independence were so nobly contested, in the struggle which terminated in consequences of the highest moment, not only to that great and rising country, but to the whole civilised world. In the course of his tour he had the honour of an introduction to General Washington, the liberator of America, and the illustrious president of Congress; and was highly gratified by his interesting visit to that great man. In 1810 Mr. Grigby served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Suffolk. Residing in the country, he made no sacrifice of his time to dissipation, and having no taste for the sports of the field, devoted his attention to the more useful and important occupations of agriculture. He was assiduous in the cultivation and management of his estates, in encouraging improvements in husbandry, in promoting the employment of the labouring poor, and in forwarding every undertaking calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people; thus adding to the pursuits of a country gentleman a character of practical utility. It should also be observed, that in all his habits and proceedings he studiously avoided every appearance of parade and ostentation. His natural vigour and strength of mind were shown, in no common degree, by the firmness and resolution with which he sustained

the sufferings of a tedious and distressing complaint, and the exertions he made to repel its depressing influence. His religion was consonant with the liberal views and sentiments of a rational and enlightened theology; with just notions of the evidences of Christianity, and an humble reliance on the truth and faithfulness of God.

The remains of Mr. Grigby were interred, according to his request, in the gardens at Drinkstone, until a mausoleum be prepared for their reception, attended by a select number of his friends, who voluntarily paid this their last tribute to the memory and virtues of the deceased. The service, on this occasion, was performed by the Rev. W. P. Scargill, the Minister of the Unitarian congregation in Bury St. Edmund's, to whom Mr. Grigby bequeathed the sum of twenty guineas for his attendance.

He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1810. He was twice married; viz., first, in 1784 to Miss Brackenbury; and secondly, in January 1827, to Anna, the second daughter of William Crawford, Esq., of Hawleigh Park in Suffolk, but has left no issue. — *The Monthly and The Gentleman's Magazines.*

## H.

HALLIDAY, Michael, Esq.; the Senior Captain in the Royal Navy, July 10. 1829; at Epsom, aged 63.

This officer was born in Dec. 1765, at St. Petersburg, where his father, a native of the county of Dumfries, practised as a physican, and an inoculator of the small-pox, after the introduction of that system into the Russian Empire, by Baron Dimsdale. He entered the British naval service in Feb. 1782, as a Midshipman, on board the *Africa* of 64 guns; which ship formed part of the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, in his last battle with M. de Suffrein, June 20. 1783; on which occasion Mr. Halliday received a slight wound in the arm. The total loss sustained by the *Africa* was 5 killed and 25 wounded.

Mr. Halliday, after serving for a short time in a merchant vessel, completed his time as a Midshipman in the *Crown* 64, *Fairy* sloop of war, and *Sprightly* cutter. He then accepted a Lieutenantancy on board the *Twelve Apostles*, a Russian first-rate, and served under several Admirals, one of whom, *Bovaliskin*, was

killed in a general battle with the *Sveden*. At the commencement of the war between England and the French republic, he embarked as a master's mate in the *Nymph* frigate, commanded by the present Viscount Exmouth; his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in the British navy took place about Oct. 1793.

Mr. Halliday was first Lieutenant of the Inspector sloop of war during the West India campaign in 1794; and subsequently served in the *Stag* frigate, *St. George*, a second-rate, and *Phœbe* of 44 guns, the latter commanded by Capt. (now Sir Robert) Barlow, whom he gallantly seconded in the action with *La Nereide*, a French frigate, which surrendered after a running fight of some duration, and close action of forty-five minutes.

In July 1798, Lieut. Halliday was made a Commander, and appointed to the *Woolwich* 44, armed *en flute*. In the following year, he obtained post rank in the *Leander*, a 50-gun ship; but during the greater part of the war, Capt. Halliday commanded the *Sea Fencibles* at Penzance. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

HAMILTON, Robert, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College; at Aberdeen, 14th July, 1829; in the 87th year of his age. — Dr. Hamilton was son of Gavin Hamilton, an eminent bookseller of highly respectable character in Edinburgh, and grandson of Principal Hamilton, a name well known, and deservedly esteemed, in the annals of the Church of Scotland. — Having early devoted himself to general literature, and more especially to mathematical science, Dr. Hamilton's acknowledged and distinguished proficiency in that and kindred departments procured him, in 1769, the important and respectable situation of Rector in the Academy of Perth. The duties of this office he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the public, and with honour to himself, till 1779, when he obtained a Professor's chair in Marischal College. For a period of well nigh fifty years Dr. Hamilton sustained the undivided labour of teaching the mathematical classes; but in session 1814 he engaged a regular assistant, whom within a few years (viz. 1817) he had the satisfaction of seeing associated with himself as his assistant and successor in the mathematical chair, an arrangement which Dr. Hamilton ever acknowledged as having been highly conducive to his

comfort. From the time of his ceasing to officiate in the class, till his death, Dr. Hamilton lived in much retirement in the bosom of his family; far, however, from withdrawing himself from College business, in which he continued to take a lively interest, or from those speculations of a deeper and wider interest, which had long engaged his acute understanding, and his benevolent heart. — In both his professional, and his public capacity, as a citizen Dr. Hamilton will be long remembered with respect and high estimation. Were it not that allowing his death to pass without notice might be ascribed to apathy, perhaps silence on the subject of a character to which few pens could do complete justice might be most becoming in those who are best able to appreciate its merits. With no ordinary talents, highly cultivated, and placed as he was in a respectable situation, he devoted himself to the discharge of his professional duty with uncommon zeal, and with which duty no other pursuit was permitted to interfere. But whilst this was the case, his acute and comprehensive mind embraced the national and local interests of the community of which he was a member, and he let slip no opportunity of promoting them. Some of his publications were strictly professional; and being the result of thorough acquaintance with his subject, and distinguished by luminous perspicuity, will ever retain a respectable place among works of that nature. But he did not confine himself to subjects strictly professional. In his short treatise on *Peace and War*, by exhibiting in a clear point of view the slender grounds upon which expensive and bloody wars are often undertaken, and the inadequacy of national advantages to compensate the loss of men and money incurred by the retention of foreign conquests, he ably combated that unbounded spirit of retaliation and conquest in which high-minded nations are too ready to indulge. His publication, however, on the National Debt and the Sinking Fund, was what raised his name higher in the scale of political writers than any other, and must indeed render it immortal. It exhibited the fallacy of arguments by which financiers had been blinded, and by means of which, for a considerable period, the nation had been kept in the dark; and it opened their eyes to the simple truth, that debts can be liquidated only by a surplus of income over

expenditure. Dr. Hamilton was thoroughly conversant in Political Economy, and the laws of his country; and he applied this knowledge to an object congenial to the benevolence of his nature, namely, the Charitable Institutions of that community of which he was so valuable a member. This part of his character, joined to the perspicacity of his mind, his accuracy in calculation, and his indefatigable perseverance, occasioned him much labour when at an advanced period of life; and his removal, even at the age of 86, will occasion a blank in many charitable associations which cannot be filled up. In private life, Dr. Hamilton's piety was rational, fervent, and unostentatious; and his attention to the duties of Christianity, uniform and unceasing. Of his warm affection for his family and relations, the steadiness of his friendship, and that innate modesty which made him desirous to keep his talents and virtues in the back ground, and led him to shrink from his well-earned meed of praise, much might be said. But the recollection of many to whom he was known in the course of his long and valuable life, and of not a few who enjoyed his friendship to his latest hour, will readily supply what is wanting in this brief and imperfect, but sincere tribute to his worth. — *Blackwood's Magazine*, and *The Aberdeen Journal*.

HASE, Henry, Esq. Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, March 28. 1829; aged 66.

He was a gentleman of extraordinary abilities, and of a social disposition, intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Abraham Rees, by whom, and by a numerous circle of friends, he was highly respected. His attention to business, great arithmetical attainments, and strict integrity of principle, were noticed and duly appreciated by the late Abraham Newland, Esq. at whose recommendation, and under whose fostering care, he rose gradually from a comparatively humble station to the office of assistant, or second cashier. He was also one of the executors of Mr. Newland, and at his decease was appointed by the Honourable Board of Directors to succeed him in his office.

Mr. Hase had been indisposed for a few days previous to the last evening of his life, but was then apparently recovering, and expected to have been able to proceed in his carriage to his office on the following day. He had been sitting

in his drawing-room, in company with his now afflicted widow, to whom he was fondly attached, when he rose for the purpose of walking into an adjoining apartment, but on reaching the door he fell, and instantly breathed his last. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HEAD, Horatio Nelson, Esq., of the Royal Navy, son of the late Guy Head, Esq., of Duke Street, St. James's, and godson of the immortal Nelson; Sept. 28. 1829; at Kensington, in the prime of life.

This amiable and meritorious young officer may be considered as a martyr to his zeal for his profession. He had served in all climates, and was appointed to accompany Captain Parry in the last polar expedition, as an Admiralty Midshipman and draughtsman; and the plates in the official account of that voyage bear ample testimony to his diligence and skill. But the severe cold of the northern winter proved too much for his constitution, and brought on the lingering and most painful illness which has just terminated in his death.

His private character was in the highest degree estimable; he was a kind and affectionate relation, and asincere and faithful friend. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HENRY, John, Esq. Admiral of the Red; August 6. 1829; at his house at Rolvenden, Kent; at the very advanced age of 98.

This venerable officer was born at Holyhead in the Isle of Anglesea, Sept. 28. 1731, and entered the naval service about 1744. Whilst a midshipman, he had his thigh broken by a hawser. In 1762 we find him serving as First Lieutenant of the Hampton Court, a 64-gun ship, at the reduction of the Havannah.

On the 22d Nov. 1777, he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain by Lord Howe, for his conduct at the capture of Mud-Island in North America, which was considered a most important service. In the early part of May in the following year, Captain Henry was detached by his Lordship, with a flotilla, consisting of several galleys, schooners, and gun-boats, to co-operate with a detachment of light infantry under Major Maitland, which was embarked in eighteen flat boats, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ships lying in the Chesapeake, between Philadelphia and Taunton. On this occasion great destruction was made among the American vessels, the number destroyed consisting of the Washington 32, Effingham 28,

three of 16 guns, three of 10, nine large merchant-ships, twenty-three brigs, and a number of schooners and sloops.

In September and October 1779, Captain Henry, who had previously been appointed to the *Fowey* of 20 guns, greatly distinguished himself in the command of the naval force stationed at Savannah, which had to cope with the large fleet which brought the French army destined for the conquest of Georgia, but which, after nearly two months' operations, retired without effecting its object.

In 1780 Captain Henry was appointed to the *Providence* of 32 guns, an American frigate that had been captured at Charlestown; and towards the close of the following year we find him commanding the *Renown* of 50 guns, attached to the squadron under Rear-Adm. Kempenfelt, when that officer encountered M. de Guichen. He appears to have continued in that ship during the remainder of the war.

In 1793, when hostilities commenced with the French republic, Captain Henry commissioned the *Irresistible* of 74 guns, and convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies, where he assisted at the reduction of the French Islands; and the highest testimony was borne by Lord St. Vincent, in his despatches to government, to the promptitude, as well as judicious skill and bravery, he invariably displayed in the execution of every order with which he was entrusted.

Admiral Henry was made Rear-Admiral 1794; Vice-Admiral 1799; Admiral 1804. He ranked third upon the list of Admirals, and was considered the father of the British navy. He was married, but had been many years a widower, without children.

In 1805 a pamphlet was published, entitled, "An Account of the means by which Admiral Henry has cured the Rheumatism, a tendency to Gout, the Tic Douloureux, the Cramp, and other disorders; and by which a cataract in the eye was removed; with engravings of the instruments made use of in the several operations practised by him." London, pp. 20. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

HIGHMORE, Anthony, Esq. formerly of Gray's Inn, Solicitor, July 19. 1829, at his residence at Dulwich, aged 70.; after a long and acutely painful disease, borne with pious and exemplary resignation.

Mr. Highmore was born in London in



1758, and in his eighth year was placed at the celebrated school at Greenwich, now under the able superintendence of the learned Dr. Burney.

Descended from a long line of literary and professional ancestry, it was early determined to place him in the law, and, having passed the usual period of probation in the office of an eminent solicitor, he commenced practice in 1783; and in the same year, as if to show that he had not neglected the opportunities which his clerkship had afforded of qualifying himself for his legal pursuits, he gave to the world the first professional produce of his pen, the "Digest of the Doctrine of Bail."

Four years afterwards he produced a work of much greater importance, whether considered in reference to the labour bestowed upon it by the author, or to its value to the profession generally, viz. "The History of Mortmain and Charitable Uses," which appeared in 1787. Its publication drew forth much commendation and encomium from those best able to judge of its execution, and one learned correspondent speaks of it as "his little book, but great work."

At about this period, or a few years before, he formed an acquaintance with that great philanthropist Granville Sharp, which, notwithstanding their difference of age, speedily ripened into a most intimate friendship that ceased only with his life. Fully according with his opinions on the slave trade, and cordially admiring and seconding his enlarged views on the then absorbing subject of "Slavery" itself, he became a warm and zealous co-operator, both personally and with his pen, in the great object of Mr. Sharp's life, and a sincere and fervent participator in the satisfaction afforded to all good men by its accomplishment.

In 1791 he published his "Reflections on the Law of Libel," some time before the debate on that subject, in which Mr. Fox took so prominent a part; soon after which, an eminent member of Trinity College, Cambridge, wrote to him thus,— "I value them (the Reflections) the more that they preceded the famous speech of Mr. Fox on that subject. Even to have erred with him would, in my judgment, have had a certain degree of merit; but to have been right with that great man, and to have gone before him upon the Law of Libel, is more meritorious than I have words to express." 25 Oct. 1791.

In 1798 he published the "Addenda

to the Law of Charitable Uses;" and in 1796 the "Practical Arrangement of the Laws of Excise," 2 vols. 8vo.

In 1804 the world rang with the threatened invasion of this country by the Usurper of France, and England's gallant sons were in a moment united, as it had been one man, to hurl defiance at his threats, to spurn the despot from our shores, and to teach him that, though flushed with the conquest of half the world, there remained one little spot sacred to liberty, and guarded by her genius, that should never be polluted by his footstep. At this peculiarly interesting period, the steady and ardent loyalty, and the warm and glowing patriotism of the subject of this memoir would not permit him to be an unmoved spectator of what was passing around him, and he with avidity enrolled himself a member of the most ancient and most distinguished volunteer corps in this kingdom, the Honourable Artillery Company. Here he found himself surrounded by many who appreciated his talents, and were acquainted with his habits of research; and it was at once suggested to the Court of Assistants, that they had now in their body a member eminently qualified to supply a great desideratum in so valuable and important an establishment to collect their scattered annals, and to become their historian. The proposal was as handsomely made as it was cheerfully accepted; and in the same year came forth his "History of the Honourable Artillery Company," dedicated to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty), as Captain General of the corps, who returned his acknowledgments for the dedication, and for the work itself, in the most gracious and flattering terms.

In 1807 he published "A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy," a work which received the special notice and approval of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, expressed to himself in Court immediately after its publication.

In 1808 he published "A Statement of some Objections to a Bill to prevent the spreading of the Small-pox."

In 1809 it was urged upon him that nothing had recurred to supply the place of his "History of Mortmain," in 1787, long since out of print, and that a second edition was much called for; and accordingly, twenty-two years after its original appearance, he republished it, and dedicated it to Sir William Grant, the then Master of the Rolls; on which

occasion he had the somewhat rare honour of receiving from that respected Judge an autograph letter of acknowledgment, in which he was pleased to pronounce it "that very useful and well-digested work."

In 1810 appeared "Observations on a Bill for Registering Charitable Donations;" and, in the same year, "A Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, on the Second Bill for Registering Charitable Donations." In 1810, also, he published "*Pietas Londinensis*," a History of the Public Charities that adorn this great Metropolis and its vicinity.

In 1820 he published "The Attorney and Solicitor's New Pocket Book of Precedents in Conveyancing," in 2 vols.; and in 1821, "The Arrangement of Executors' Accounts."

It has already been remarked, that in 1810 Mr. Highmore had published a History of Public Charities; and it is perhaps almost superfluous to observe, that from his first entrance into life he had intimately connected himself with many of those valuable institutions, and in the full and beneficent spirit of "*Humanum, nihil a me alienum puto*," he felt the deepest interest in them all; therefore, carefully watching this subject, he did not fail to notice, that, among the other innumerable blessings the return of peace had brought to our country, it was pre-eminently accompanied by "good will towards men," and that a very large portion of public attention had been directed to the sufferings of our fellow-creatures, and to the erection of establishments for their cure or relief. He therefore collected the history of those institutions which had been called into existence since 1810, and finding that their description would require a volume equal in interest, and almost in size, to its predecessor, he published in 1822 his "*Philanthropia Metropolitana*."

To the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. Highmore was almost a monthly contributor; as his numerous and valuable communications on various subjects under the signature of A. H. abundantly testify.

Mr. Highmore traced his ancestry through several centuries on the paternal side, wherein the church, the army, the medical profession, and the private gentleman, embrace the whole list of his progenitors, up to several in the 15th century, who possessed and resided upon a large estate at Harbybrow

in Cumberland, consisting of seven manors and mansion-houses, which were afterwards disposed of to a member of the Blencowe family, by Abraham Highmore, a Colonel in the service of Charles the First, in order to defray the charges of raising, equipping, and maintaining a volunteer corps of 1000 men, in the cause of that unfortunate, obstinate, and ill-advised monarch. And it may perhaps here be mentioned, that, among those of more recent date, he numbers the late Mrs. Duncombe of Canterbury (his aunt), a name "not unknown to fame," of whom, as well as of her amiable and estimable husband, the Rev. John Duncombe, he furnished memoirs to the Gentleman's Magazine; and that he was a grandson of Mr. Joseph Highmore, an artist of celebrity in the reign of George the Second, and pupil of the celebrated Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose style he so successfully acquired as to have been frequently denominated "the rising Kneller," and more particularly in some lines addressed to him by Mr. John Bunce, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and published in the Whitehall Evening Post of Aug. 12. to 15. 1727. Mr. Joseph Highmore is also mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 105., and more at length in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1780, where there is a portrait of him.

Although Mr. Highmore had for a period of forty years been actively and assiduously engaged in his profession, he had ever found opportunities, by a most enviable habit of never leaving a single moment of the day without its appropriate occupations, to devote great attention to literary pursuits. Dear as those pursuits were to his refined and cultivated mind, he did not permit them to interfere with those portions of the day in which he was called upon to attend to his professional duties, which were ever performed with a peculiarly disinterested conscientiousness, and guided by the most strict and undeviating integrity. Neither did he allow them to trespass upon those duties of a still higher and more important order—his duties towards his neighbour, which he ever fulfilled with uninterrupted, unceasing, and unmixed benevolence—his duties towards his God, which he ever performed with the strictest regularity, and with the most humble, the most pure, the most genuine, and most unaffected piety.

Such qualities and such pursuits had

eminently prepared him for that retirement which he had enjoyed during the last few years of his life at Dulwich, where his extreme urbanity of manners, his peculiar sweetness of temper and disposition, his remarkable singleness of heart, and simplicity of character, his great stores of information, his refined and correct taste, his sound and well-regulated judgment, combined with a more than usually easy command of language and flow of conversation, made him the revered and beloved nucleus of his own domestic circle.

But during the last two years of his life, he was destined to appear in a still holier, purer, more dignified character, and to show that under loss of health, accompanied by bodily sufferings, which Nature could hardly endure, and under one of the heaviest bereavements to which a parent can be subjected, he could bow with patient resignation to that Almighty will which gave and which has taken away.

Soon after the affliction alluded to, he was stretched on the bed of sickness for nearly twelve months, suffering during that whole period constant and excruciating pain, and during part of it experiencing little short of agony. It was here that his mental vigour, his animated and brilliant conversation, his cheerful and social disposition shone forth with redoubled charms from the contrast they afforded to the intervals of pain and suffering by which they were chequered, but not destroyed. It was here that his retrospect of life came to him as a happy dream, unruffled by the recollection of a single misspent day, or a single wasted hour. It was here that his long course of useful charity and active benevolence gave him the sweetest and most consoling recollections. It was here that his exemplary resignation, and his truly religious fortitude, evinced the genuine, humble, though confident Christian. It was here that his daily service to his Maker, and his devotional submission to his dispensations, painful as they were, were expressed with a genuine, sustained, and fervent piety, a piety as far removed from the evanescent zeal of enthusiasm, as from the selfish coldness of apathy. It was here that his exhortations to a good and virtuous course, his comments on the truth and perfectness of our holy religion, his reliance on future salvation through a crucified Saviour, seemed as coming from one standing on the borders of

eternity — almost as though one rose from the dead. It was here that, in his 71st year, life passed from him without murmur or effort, and seemed only to be exchanged for evident peace and hope! — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HORNER, John, Esq.; in Walker Street, Edinburgh; Oct. 12. 1829.

This venerable and highly respectable citizen was the acting partner in the well-known firm of Inglis, Horner, and Company, afterwards Horner, Baxter, and Company, and latterly John Horner and Company, manufacturers, in Edinburgh. He was father of Mr. Horner the celebrated barrister and member of Parliament, who was unfortunately cut off at an early period of his brief but brilliant parliamentary career. Mr. Horner's only remaining son is Mr. Leonard Horner, the originator of the School of Arts in Edinburgh, and who, from the great success in his gratuitous and patriotic services as secretary of that institution, together with his having taken an active part in the management of the New Edinburgh Academy, was at once fixed upon as eminently qualified to fill a similar situation — that of Warden to the London University. The duties of that situation, however, had so seriously affected the health of Mr. Leonard Horner, that he was under the necessity of returning to Edinburgh for some months to breathe his native air, and had only gone back to London a few days before the death of his revered father. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HURN, the Rev. William, at Woodbridge, Oct. 9. 1829, in his 74th year.

This venerable and highly respected divine was a native of Hockham, in Norfolk, and at an early period of life was for some time an assistant in the Free Grammar School at Dedham, in Essex, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Grimwood. On relinquishing this situation he entered the army, in which he served for some years, during the American war, as a Lieutenant in the Western battalion of the Suffolk militia; but, being naturally of a serious and religious turn of mind, he quitted the military profession, and pursued his studies for the church, in which, after a short period of close and diligent application, he was ordained both Deacon and Priest by Dr. John Hinchcliffe, the then Bishop of Peterborough. In 1790 he was presented by Dame Anne Henricher, and the Duchess dowager of Chandos, to the vicarage of

Debenham, in Suffolk, and at the same time was honoured with the appointment of one of her Grace's Domestic Chaplains. He now commenced his ministerial labours at Debenham; and in an "Introductory Discourse," which he preached there on the Sunday after his induction, thus speaks of himself and his appointment:—"The words just cited, 'Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine,' may be considered as an address to every Christian minister. I have chosen them with application to myself, and the situation in which I stand before you this day, as your minister, appointed such by the call and providence of God. In the view of this most arduous of all undertakings, I cannot but feel my own insufficiency; and who is sufficient for these things? Yet, relying on Him whose strength is made perfect in weakness, I trust to be found faithful, and through the divine help to speak those things to you, and those only, which become sound doctrine. I had rather open my mouth no more in a pulpit, than not to speak the truth as it is in Jesus. But another circumstance attends my appearance here at this time. I have just read in your hearing that form of words which comprises, in thirty-nine articles, the belief of the Church of England, and which every minister in the Establishment is obliged to subscribe before he can be authorised thereby to preach. To these articles I have set my hand three several times; and have now declared publicly before you, that I give my unfeigned assent and consent to them. It must follow, then, that I believe the articles themselves contain a form of sound words, or I should be unworthy of any confidence. Could I profess to believe them for the sake of temporal emolument, and to gain an easier subsistence in this frail precarious life, I should justly forfeit all claim, not only to your esteem, but even to your attention. I am free, therefore, to declare, that I regard them as a just and noble summary of Christian truth, and agreeing with the pure doctrine of God's revealed word."

Mr. Hurn was a constant resident on his vicarage, and showed by his life and conversation how well qualified he was for the proper exercise of his professional duties, which he discharged, indeed, with a degree of zeal and activity equal to their high importance. In constantly teaching and instructing the

children of the poor; in visiting the sick; in comforting the aged and afflicted; in relieving the indigent and distressed; in conducting his flock into those paths which are scripturally termed "the paths of peace;" and in reproving the follies, vices, and vanities of the age, he clearly proved himself a most attentive and indefatigable minister of the gospel, zealous in the cause of his heavenly Master, and influenced by the genuine spirit of Christianity.

In 1822, after a conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties for the long period of thirty-two years, Mr. Hurn came to the resolution of resigning his ecclesiastical preferment, and seceding from the Established Church; and, in consequence of that resolution, gave notice from the pulpit on the 6th of October, that on the Sunday following he would preach his farewell sermon. This notice excited the greatest surprise, as the most friendly understanding had ever existed between the worthy pastor and his flock. In giving this notice Mr. Hurn stated that it was a matter that he had long had on his mind; and that it was from serious and conscientious motives that he had so decided. On the day appointed the church of Debenham was crowded to excess with parishioners, and with strangers from Ipswich, Woodbridge, Framlingham, Eye, and the adjacent villages; the former most deeply affected at receiving a parting admonition from their beloved and faithful pastor, and the latter in expectation that he would assign his reasons for relinquishing his cure, and seceding from the Establishment. Two discourses, or rather a continuation of the same discourse, were delivered after the morning and evening services, with great feeling and effect, from the Acts, ch. xx. v. 32. "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." With respect to his reason for leaving them, he contented himself with observing, that the importance of the Gospel far outweighed every temporary consideration. He was thankful, that from the time he first came among them, he had always sent them to the Word of God. At his installation, or reading in as it was called, he had given his solemn consent and assent to every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer; and, as that offence was

committed publicly, he considered it his duty to make his recantation public also; but that his reasons would be made known in due time, and in the regular way. In "A Farewell Testimony," which he published a short time after, and which was the substance of the two discourses above mentioned, he thus addressed his parishioners:—

"My Brethren and Friends,—If any of you have come with the expectation of hearing any particular reasons for the extraordinary step I have taken, you will be disappointed. Let it suffice to observe, that my motives are of a conscientious nature; and that I have seen it to be my duty to take this step. This is not the time or place for further explanation. But I intend, if the Lord spare me, to give you information in that way, which every one is at liberty to adopt who is desirous to make known what he conceives will be for the benefit of others. But to set before you the faults of the Establishment whilst I am occupying one of its pulpits, has an indecorum to which I cannot reconcile my mind; and it would defeat the principal object which I have now in view. Should I attempt to feed this congregation with the husks and chaff of mere externals, or with detailing blemishes in any of the denominations of professing Christians, or with cherishing one bigoted or bitter thought this day, I should consider myself as inexcusable. No, my brethren, I have better things to set before you, and things which accompany salvation. And I bless God that, in taking leave of you, He has made me desirous above all things to be instrumental in promoting your spiritual welfare. . . . The minister who preaches on such an occasion as this, knowing how many important things must be omitted, will find a difficulty in selecting those which are most proper and needful. There is danger, also, lest his sensibility, being overmuch excited, should incapacitate him for the prudent and faithful delivery of his message. I am quite aware of the difficult and afflicting circumstances in which I stand; and that I must render an account to God of my conduct under them. To this day I have often looked with some trembling; with emotions not to be described (more particularly when I have considered the people), and which have sometimes risen so high, that it has been a question, whether my natural constitution could endure the

process. If we are sufficient for the ordinary calls of the ministry, how shall I meet one so extraordinary and trying in so many points of view; and close the labours of so many years in a way pleasing to God, and most profitable to the souls of the people."

Venerating, as the writer of this memoir does, the excellent Liturgy of the Church of England, whatever may be its blemishes—and what human composition is without them?—yet he cannot withhold his admiration of the disinterested conduct of Mr. Hurn, who, at his period of life, made such a sacrifice for conscience-sake. Every act of a man's life, if done conscientiously, is entitled to respect, be his religious or political creed what it may. Conscience is the faithful index of an honest heart; and he, who regulates himself by its decisions can never greatly err.

Several hundred pounds, it is understood, were offered to be raised by the parishioners by means of a subscription, in order to erect a place of worship in Debenham, for Mr. Hurn, if he would consent to remain amongst them; but he at once declined the offer; and repaired to Woodbridge, where he hired a chapel, and expended a considerable sum in fitting it up for the reception of his followers. Here he continued in the faithful discharge of his ministerial labours till within a few weeks of his decease.

His remains were removed to Debenham, attended by numbers of his friends and hearers, and interred in the north aisle of that church; on which occasion an appropriate exhortation was delivered by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Smalley, to a crowded and attentive congregation.

Mr. Hurn was married, in early life, to Miss Wharrie, of Hull, who died in 1817, and by whom he had no issue. His reasons for seceding from the Established Church, which, previous to his decease, he had prepared for the press, will, it is understood, be shortly presented to the public.

Mr. Hurn is known to the literary world by the following publications; viz. "Heath Hill; a Descriptive Poem," London, 1777, 4to.; "The Blessings of Peace," &c. 1784, 4to.; "The Fundamental Principles of the Established Church, proved to be the Doctrine of the Scriptures; an Introductory Discourse, preached March 7, at Debenham in Suffolk, after reading the Thirty-nine Articles," Bury, 1790,

8vo.; "Preparative for Death, stated from the Holy Scriptures, and the Reality of Divine Consolations, preached at Debenham, Feb. 26. 1792, on occasion of the sudden but remarkably triumphant Departure of William Patrick: to which are added some Lyric Verses, entitled Laughter in Death," Ipswich, 8vo.; "The Divine Government a Ground of Rejoicing at all times; and the Tears of England, or a Word in season to the People; two Sermons preached in substance at Debenham in Suffolk, the former on Tuesday, Dec. 19. 1797, being the day set apart for a General Thanksgiving for naval Victories obtained in the present War; and the latter on Wednesday, March 7. 1798, being the day appointed for a General Fast," Ipswich, 1798, 8vo.; "A Scriptural Guide to the Knowledge of the Gospel, in the form of a Catechism," London, 1826, 12mo. 16th edition; "Hymns and Spiritual Songs, with metrical Versions from the Psalms; all original compositions, and comprising a great variety of subjects; being an attempt to form a Hymn Book on an improved plan, and to supply materials for this part of Divine Worship, corresponding with the sacredness of its nature, and in strict conformity to the doctrine of the Scriptures, London, 1824, 12mo. 2d edition; "A Farewell Testimony; containing the substance of Two Discourses, preached in the Parish Church of Debenham, Oct. 13. 1822, after a public notice given on the preceding Lord's-day to take leave of the people, and secede from the Established Church; and since formed into one continued Address, with large Additions," London, 1823, 8vo.

In the preface to this work, Mr. Hurn thus glances at the reasons for his secession:—"The following work derives its origin from two discourses preached in the parish church of Debenham, with the avowed design of taking leave of the people, and seceding from the Established Church..... The occasion on which these discourses were delivered was one of those events which we call the great trials of life. They happen, in one shape or other, to all men, as they pass through a world remarkable for the wickedness of its inhabitants, and for its changeable and transitory nature..... Should it be insinuated or reported by any that my views of the Gospel, in any points of vital importance, are erroneous, they may be referred to

what I have written and made public. If they will condescend to read the following pages, they may find my principles in them, and learn what my creed is. To the best of my knowledge I have flattered no man here; nor sought to please any man, or any body of men, at the expense of truth. It is now a long time that I have not dared to lean on any human authority for any thing I am to believe and teach concerning the religion of Jesus Christ. The testimony which I follow is the testimony of my conscience and experience; and I trust also it will be found to accord with the Word of God.... Such also must be my present answer to my dear brethren in the Establishment, who blame me for leaving them; and to my brethren out of the Establishment, and equally dear, who complain because I do not immediately declare for one of the divisions in which they serve; I say to them all, 'Judge nothing before the time.'..... I had once intended to touch very briefly in this preface, on some of the reasons which induced me to leave the Establishment; and that chiefly for the information of my poor and unlearned brethren, who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical requisitions and the terms of ministerial conformity, and are therefore at some loss to know why I leave them. But, on mature deliberation, I have concluded that it is better to forbear.... If the Lord permit, I intend to prepare my reasons for the press without delay.'

— *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## J.

JAMES, the Right Rev. John Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta; Aug. 22. 1828; at sea, on board the Marquess of Huntley, on his way from Penang to Calcutta.

Bishop James was the second son of Thomas James, D.D. Head Master of Rugby School, and the eldest by his second marriage with Arabella, the fourth daughter of Mr. William Caldecott, of Rugby. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1810, and by which Society he was presented to the vicarage of Flitton in Bedfordshire, in 1818. It was only in 1827 that, on the death of Dr. Heber, he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. In a letter from India at the time of his primary visitation, he is characterised as "a most pleasant kind.

hearted man, and much disposed to conciliation, as well as to encourage every means for the promotion of the grand object in which he is embarked." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**JOHNSTONE**, Mr. John Henry, the justly celebrated theatrical veteran; at his house in Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; Dec. 26. 1828; aged 78.

Mr. Johnstone was born at Tipperary; the son of a small but respectable farmer, having a large family. At the early age of 18, he enlisted into a regiment of Irish dragoons, then stationed at Clonmel, commanded by Colonel Brown. Being smitten with the charms of a neighbouring farmer's daughter, Johnstone used to scale the barrack-wall after his comrades had retired to their quarters, for the purpose of serenading his mistress — having a remarkably sweet and flexible voice. He always returned, however, and was ready at parade the following morning. He was much esteemed throughout the regiment for a native lively turn of mind and peculiarly companionable qualities. Two of his comrades (who had found out the secret of his nocturnal visitations) scaled the wall after him, and discovered him on his knee, singing a plaintive Irish ditty beneath the window of his *inamorata*. They returned to quarters *instantly*, and were quickly followed by Johnstone. The serjeant of the company to which he belonged eventually became acquainted with the circumstance, but never apprized the Colonel of the fact. Shortly after, Colonel Brown had a party of particular friends dining with him, whom he was most anxious to entertain: he enquired what soldier throughout the regiment had the best voice, and the palm of merit was awarded by the Serjeant-major to Johnstone. The Colonel sent for him, and he attended the summons, overwhelmed with apprehension that his absence from quarters had reached his commander's ears. He was soon relieved, however, on this point, and attended the party at the time appointed. The first song he sung was a hunting one, which obtained much applause, although he laboured under extreme trepidation. The Colonel said that he heard he excelled in Irish melodies, and bid Johnstone sing one of his favourite *love* songs. His embarrassment increased at this order; but after taking some refreshment, he sang the identical ditty with which he had so often serenaded his mistress, in such a

style of pathos, feeling, and taste, as perfectly enraptured his auditors. Having completely regained his self-possession, he delighted the company with several other songs, which all received unqualified approbation.

The next day Colonel Brown sent for him and sounded his inclination for the stage. Johnstone expressed his wishes favourably on the point, but hinted the extreme improbability of his success from want of experience and musical knowledge. The Colonel overcame his objections, and granted him his discharge, with a highly commendatory letter to his particular friend, Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin Theatre, who engaged Johnstone at two guineas a week for three years, which after his first appearance in *Lionel*, was immediately raised to four (a high salary at that time in Dublin). His fame as a vocalist gathered like a snow-ball, and he performed the whole range of young singing lovers with pre-eminent éclat.

Our hero next formed a matrimonial alliance with a Miss Poitier, daughter of Colonel Poitier, who had then the command of the military depot at Kilmainham gaol. This lady being highly accomplished, and possessing a profound knowledge of music, imparted to her husband the arcana of the science, and made him a finished singer.

Macklin, having the highest opinion of Johnstone's talent, advised him to try the metropolitan boards; and wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas Harris, of Covent-Garden, who, on the arrival of Johnstone and his wife, immediately engaged them for three years, at a weekly salary of 14*l.* 16*s.* and 18*l.* Johnstone made his first appearance in London the 3d of Oct. 1783, in his old character of *Lionel*, and made a complete hit, fully sustaining the ten years' reputation he had acquired on the Dublin stage. After remaining several years at Covent-Garden, and finding his voice not improving with time, he formed the admirable policy of taking to Irish parts, which were then but very inadequately filled. His success was beyond example: his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice for Irish ditties, carried all before him. In fact, he was the only actor who could personate with the utmost effect both the patrician and plebeian Irishman. He next performed at the Haymarket; being one of those who remonstrated with the proprietors of Covent-Garden in 1801, against their new regulations.

In 1803 he visited his friends in Dublin, where martial law being then in force on account of Emmett's rebellion, the company performed in the day-time. On his return to London his wife died, and he afterwards married Miss Boulton, the daughter of a wine-merchant, by whom he had Mrs. Wallack, who with her children succeed to the bulk of his large property. In the records of the stage no actor ever approached Johnstone in Irish characters. Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Major O'Flaherty, Teague, Tully (the Irish gardener), and Dennis Brulgruddery, were portrayed by him in the most exquisite colours. In fact, they stood alone for felicity of nature and original merit.

Mr. Johnstone's remains were interred in a vault under the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, near the eastern angle of the church. His will has been proved in Doctor's Commons, and probate granted under 12,000*l.* personal property. Rumour gave Johnstone the credit of being worth 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* He has left a gold snuff-box and a ring to each of his executors, Mr. George Robins and Mr. O'Reilly: a ring to his friend, Mr. Jobling of the Adelphi, and a ring to Mr. Dunn, the treasurer of Drury-Lane; and as the latter gentleman is one of the *angle* — a staunch disciple of Isaac Walton — Johnstone has left him all his fishing-tackle. To a female servant who nursed him during the last eight or ten years of his life, he has bequeathed an annuity of 50*l.* a year. The remainder, with the exception of a legacy of 500*l.* to Mrs. Vining, is left to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Wallack, closely tied up, so that the interest only during her life can be touched even by his daughter. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## K.

KEMPE, Captain Nicholas, R.N.; at Bridgend, South Wales; aged 72.

Capt. Kempe entered the navy at a very early period of his life; during the revolutionary war with the United States, was on the American station; passed much of the early portion of his service in the West Indies, and was three years in the East Indies, where he bore his part in several engagements with the French squadron commanded by Admiral Suffrein.

He was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1796, and was appointed to the Dutch frigate *Williamstadt* of 44 guns (afterwards called the *Princess*), which vessel, some officers as prisoners of war, and a convoy, he brought to England, and arrived at the time of the mutiny in the fleet. He was afterwards appointed to the Cockatrice sloop of war, on board which vessel he met with an accident which impeded his further career in the service; the carpenter, in removing a scuttle close by Capt. Kempe's cabin door, did not use the proper precaution against accident, and, that part of the ship being dark, Capt. Kempe fell into the hold, injured his head, and fractured several of his ribs. On his recovery he was appointed to the command of a body of the sea fencibles (at that time organised to protect the coast against invasion) in Yorkshire; this post he held until the sea fencibles were disbanded. On this Capt. Kempe retired on half-pay to the seclusion of a country life, and took up his abode at the village of Bishopston, about six miles from Swansea in South Wales, on the sea-coast, near that noble estuary, the river Burry, and at the foot of the mountain Ceyn y Bryn, on which stands the remarkable British trophy or cromloch, Arthur's stone.\* Here Capt. Kempe passed the hours of his tranquil, unambitious, and honourable retirement in riding and trout fishing; and the testimony of respect with which he was received by the rustics of Gower† on entering every sabbath the rude village church of Bishopston‡, showed how much he was beloved by his poor neighbours. Those friends or relatives who visited Captain Kempe in his cottage at Bishopston ever went away impressed with that generosity of character and openness of heart, which showed, according to the homely but ex-

\* Arthur's stone is a huge mass of granite, weighing upwards of twenty tons, placed on the summit of a lofty mountain, and resting on five or six smaller supporting stones; underneath the stone issues a spring called by a Welsh term, signifying "the lady's well."

† The peninsula near Swansea, so termed.

‡ Few of the obscure country churches in Wales have any other floor than the ground on which they are built.



pressive phrase, that he thought "he could never make too much of them." How often with the limited income of a half-pay officer is found the spirit of a prince, and the sordid niggardliness of avarice shrouded under the splendour of office and title! Of the first mentioned class of character was Captain Nicholas Kempe; just and punctual in all his engagements, to the strictness of the apostolic injunction of "owing no man any thing," the rest was for the duties of relationship, of generous hospitality, and for the poor. The tenour of his earthly path was noiseless and unpretending; but his memory is embalmed with the tear of individual gratitude, and his reward rests with that all-righteous Judge who looks solely at the singleness of the heart, not at the adventitious circumstances of worldly acquirements. Of men like him our dearest and best hopes teach us with humble assurance to exclaim,

"Let none suppose this relique of the just

Is here wrapped up to perish in the dust!"\*

Capt. Nicholas Kempe was the elder representative of that branch of the ancient stock of the family originally seated at Olantigh in Kent, which migrated to Cornwall; and his descent may be thus briefly shown, without particularly noticing the intermarriages:—

Peter Kempe, of Wye in Kent, temp. Edw. III. — Thomas Kempe, of Olantigh in the said parish, died 1428. — Sir William Kempe, Knt. — William Kempe. — Sir Thomas Kempe, Knt. of the Bath.† — Edmund Kempe. — Humphrey Kempe. — Richard Kempe, of Lavethan in Blissland, Cornwall. — William Kempe. — Thomas Kempe (married Catherine Courtenay, which intermarriage allied the family to the blood of Plantagenet, and of Courtenay, Earl of Devon). — John Kempe. — Nich. Kempe (bought Rosteague in the parish of Gerrans near Falmouth 1619.) — John Kempe of Rosteague. — Nicholas Kempe, do. — Arthur Kempe, do.

— Nicholas Kempe, do. — Samuel Kempe, sold the mansion and estate of Rosteague to — Harris, Esq. — Nicholas Kempe, John Kempe, William Kempe, Jane (Larbeck), Honour (Stephens).

The first name of this last descent is the subject of this memoir, who had the mortification, through the changes incidental to worldly fortune, to see the beautifully situated residence of his ancestors on the Cornish coast, Rosteague, alienated from succession to himself. The second brother John, a most worthy and respectable character, died an eminent merchant and ship-owner of New York. The third, William Kempe, Esq. of Roath Castle near Caerdiff, is now the elder representative of the family, and has furnished the writer of this memoir with many of the particulars above detailed.

The stock of Kempe, all bearing the same "coat armure," differenced in the crest by way of distinction, has spread itself into various counties of this kingdom. A Sir Ralph Kempe, of the North, is mentioned as being the parent of the Olantigh family — which Sir Ralph was connected with the Nevills of Raby; a branch was seated at Slindon, in Sussex; another in Norfolk\*; some in Essex, Herts, Surrey†, Cornwall, &c. as has been shown. The three garbs Or, in a field Gules, with a bordure engrailed Or, are borne by all the families distinguished by the name of Kempe in the present day, and identify them as a common stock; but an old pedigree in the possession of a daughter of the late Admiral Arthur Kempe has the following note:—"The Kempes of Cornwall leave out the bordure engrailed, borne by the Kempes of Kent, whence I guess ours is the chief family; the *bordure* being the brisure of the younger brother." This assertion relative to the bordure being borne for difference receives strong confirmation from a passage in Froissart, who says, the arms on the Bishop of Norwich's pennon was

\* Geoffrey Kempe lived at Norwich 1272. Robert Kempe in 1306. The *e* final of the name has been dropped by many of the stock, careless of the right orthography.

† Sir Nicholas Kempe was a benefactor to Abbot's Alms-houses, Guildford; his portrait now hangs up in the chapel, decorated with the family arms.

\* Inscription on the monument of Lady Catherine Scott, in Nettledsted church, Kent, A.D. 1616.

† Sir William Kempe, Knt. whom I take to be the elder son of Sir Thomas, was Sheriff of Kent, 20 Henry VIII.

charged with a *bordure* Gules, because he was *younger brother* of the Despensers.\* (Johnes's *Froissart*, vol. vi. p. 279.)

The term *Kempe* has been remarked as signifying a combatant or man at arms; it is used, indeed, frequently in that sense, in the early period of our language, and will be found revived in its original meaning in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. One or two passages from the ancient ballad of King Estmere are subjoined in proof of its ancient acceptance:—

"But in did come the King of Spayne,  
With Kempes many a one."

"Why, how now, Kempe? said the  
King of Spayne."

"Down then came the Kemperye man."

In all which passages, looking at the context, which it is unnecessary here to quote, the word plainly signifies a soldier.

A tradition exists in the family, that the coat of the Kempes was derived from one of the Kemperye, or fighting men of this house, performing a gallant exploit in a field of corn in the sheaf, and at the moment of the King knighting him a hawk alighting on one of the natural golden garbs†, which crest and bearing in sanguine field became thenceforth to the Kempes a mark of honourable distinction. A legendary tale not perhaps to be seriously considered. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

KOLLMAN, Augustus Frederick Charles, Esq. for 46 years Organist to His Majesty's German Chapel; May, 1829; aged 73.

This gentleman was a native of Engebostel, a village near Hanover, where

his father was organist and schoolmaster. Though the son was intended for a similar station in life, he benefitted by the opportunity of learning Latin with the son of the pastor of his village; and from the age of fourteen he frequented, during two years, the gymnasium at Hanover, in the second class. The succeeding five years he passed partly with his parents and partly at Hanover, where he learnt music of J. C. Boettner, an able organist in J. S. Beach's style.

In 1779 he was admitted into the academy for intended schoolmasters, in Hanover; and here he learnt that methodical and systematical manner of teaching which was very advantageous to him, both in instruction and in writing his musical treatises. He, at the same time, constantly heard or assisted Boettner on the organ of the principal church; and also entirely officiated for him during six weeks that he was ill. At the end of 1781 he went to Lüne, a Protestant establishment for noble ladies, still called a convent, near Lüneburg, where he had been appointed organist and schoolmaster, and met with much approbation. But his late Majesty commanding that a person should be sent by the Hanoverian Government to fill the place of Organist and Schoolmaster at the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, Kollman was fixed on; and, in consequence of his new appointment, arrived in London in the autumn of 1782.

Here, though the school took him part of four days every week, it left him sufficient time for attending to musical pursuits, as his publications evince. Since the demise of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, the school has been altogether discontinued. With respect to music, though Kollman has in this country applied himself principally to its theoretical department, he has still found some time for practical composition. His works divide themselves into three classes: namely, first, theoretical works and other musical writings; secondly, theoretico-practical works, being compositions with theoretical explanations; and, thirdly, practical works only. A distinct analysis of the contents of the first class of his works is given by himself in the "*Quarterly Musical Register*," Nos. I. and II. The following is a list of the books:—1. "*An Essay on Musical Harmony*," fol. London, 1796. 2. "*A New*

\* The monument of Cardinal Archbishop Kempe in Canterbury cathedral, bears the arms with the *bordure* engrailed; he was a younger brother. The *bordure* has been adopted in later days, perhaps from this very monument, without reference to its being the mark of difference.

† Stephen de Segrave, temp. Hen. III. bore the same coat as Kempe, without the *bordure*. See the illuminations of the MS. of Matt. Paris, Bibl. Regia 14. C. vii. Mus. Brit. The retainers of a knight or baron often, perhaps, adopted the arms of their leader, as their own patrimonial distinction.

Theory of Musical Harmony," fol. 1806; and a second improved edition of it in 1812. 3. "An Essay on Practical Composition," fol. 1799; and a second improved edition of it in 1812. 4. "A second Practical Guide to Thorough Bass," fol. 1807. This supersedes the first Guide, and is not a second part of it. 5. "The Quarterly Musical Register," Nos. I. II. 8vo. 1812. 6. "Bemerkungen; Remarks on what Mr. J. B. Logier calls his new system of Musical Education," in the *Musicalische Zeitung* of Leipsic, in 1821; and a sequel to the same, in the *Intelligentz Blatt* to the said *Zeitung*, No. III. March, 1822. The second class, or theoreticopractical works, are:—1. "Twelve analysed Figures for two Performers, with double counter points in all intervals, and introductory explanations, Op. 10. second edition, 1823. 2. "The Melody of the Hundredth Psalm, with examples and directions for a hundred different Harmonies, in four parts," Op. 9. 1809. 3. An Introduction to extemporaneous Modulation," Op. 11. 1820. 4. "The First Beginning on the Piano-Forte, according to an improved method of teaching beginners," Op. 5. 1796. 5. "An Analysed Symphony for the Piano Forte, Violin, and Bass," Op. 8. 1789. 6. "A Rondo on the Chord of the diminished Seventh," one sheet, 1810. Of the third class, the principal work is, "Concerto for the Piano-Forte and an Orchestra, with the Cadences, as performed in public by Master Kollman," Op. 8. 1804.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

### L.

LA TOUCHE, Peter, Esq.; at his seat of Bellevue in the county of Wicklow, a very few days after he had entered his 96th year.

Mr. La Touche was the youngest of those three brothers, who, as successors to their venerated father in the well known bank in Castle Street, Dublin, were, for so many years, at the head of the commercial interest in that city. His public character, therefore, has been so long and so thoroughly known, as to make any statement of particulars unnecessary; but his private and personal virtues could be duly estimated only by those who were favoured with his intimacy, and blessed with his friendship. No man, perhaps, ever had, by natural disposition, a more upright mind, or

a more invariably kind and fraternal heart. It was impossible for him to know that distress existed without feeling anxiety to relieve it; nor was there a quarter on this earth, to which, on any just emergency, application for aid might be made with greater certainty of success, than to him. It was, in fact, his greatest earthly delight to do good to his fellow-creatures. But it was not from the mere feelings of humanity that he was ever prompt to show mercy; he considered what he possessed of this world's goods as committed to him by the Supreme Benefactor; and he felt himself accountable to his God for the use he made of the talents providentially entrusted to his care. It was, accordingly, his desire never to lose sight of his final reckoning; and it may be said with singular truth, that, on every point of conduct, to convince his conscience was to ensure his decision. His regard to the immediate duties of religion was sincere and unremitted. For very many years of his life he never neglected prayer in the church, in the family, and least of all (if possible) in the closet; nor was he satisfied with external performance, but was ever desirous to offer up the devotion of the heart. As the Sacred Scriptures made a part of his daily reading, so were they a frequent and favourite subject of his conversation; and it is a remarkable fact, that after failure of memory had unfitted him for other topics of discourse, when his attention was drawn to a religious subject, he seldom failed to show a clearness of mind, which he, then, rarely manifested on other occasions. As a relation and as a friend, Mr. La Touche was every thing which could be expected in human nature; and the warmth of his heart towards those with whom he was connected by nature, or to whom he had connected himself by his own invaluable regard and affection, could not be chilled even by the winter of his uncommon age; but appeared still to glow within him, when all his other powers were yielding to his increasing infirmities. The length of his life, therefore, cannot prevent the deep and wide-spread regret which will be felt for the loss of a man who, dear as he was to his immediate connections and friends, was scarcely less revered by all around him, as the most distinguished instrument of Divine Providence in his day and country, for affording relief to indigence and alleviation to calamity.

Mr. La Touche is succeeded in his estates by Peter La Touche, Esq., banker, Castle Street.—*Dublin Paper.*

LEIGHTON, Sir Baldwin, sixth Baronet of Watlesborough in Shropshire, a General in the Army, and Governor of Carrickfergus; at the family seat, Loton Park, near Alberbury, Shropshire; Nov. 19. 1828; in his 82d year.

Sir Baldwin was son of Baldwin Leighton, Esq. (second son of Sir Edward the second Baronet), by Anne, daughter of Capt. Smith; and succeeded to the title only in 1819. His family have for generations been distinguished members of the army\*; and he entered the service by purchasing a Lieutenantcy in Capt. Jenkins's independent company, which formed, with other companies, the 96th regiment, the 12th of July, 1760. In March 1761 he sailed for the East Indies, and after doing garrison duty for some time in Fort St. George, he took the field, and was at the siege of Madura and two small forts. After an active campaign, his Majesty's troops were ordered home in consequence of the peace, in the year 1763; and in 1765 this officer arrived in England, and was placed on half-pay.

In 1768 he purchased promotion on full pay in the 46th regiment; in 1770 a Captain-Lieutenancy, and in 1772 a company. In 1775, he was appointed Captain of grenadiers, and in October sailed with the regiment for North America, and was in the action of Brooklyn on Long Island, the taking of New York, the action on York Island and the White Plains, the storming of Fort Washington, the taking of Rhode Island, the action of Brandywine, the action near Monmouth Court House, where he was severely wounded; besides in many skirmishes, night attacks, and foraging parties. In November, 1778, his health was much impaired from the fatigue and hardships incident to active service, and he was therefore ordered to England, to the command of a recruiting company. In 1782 he obtained the rank of Major in the army, and in 1787 he purchased the Majority of the regiment, in the command of which he went in 1792 to Gibraltar; and in the following year he

obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. In November, 1794, he sailed in command of the regiment to the West Indies; in March following succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 46th; and in the beginning of the year 1795 he was ordered in command of that regiment from Martinico to St. Vincent's, in which island he was senior officer. He was there actively employed against the French and Caribs, who carried on a cruel and savage war; the 46th regiment was engaged with them together, and in detachments, thirteen times; and in the short period of eight months suffered a loss of 400 men out of 520. In 1796 the few remaining men of the regiment were drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers came to England in October.

In 1797, this officer was appointed Colonel in the army; and in 1798 Brigadier-General in Portugal, where he commanded a brigade of the British auxiliary army. In 1802, he returned to England; and in the following year he was appointed Major-General, and placed on the Home Staff at Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In January, 1807, he was placed on the staff in Jersey; and appointed Colonel of the 9d, afterwards the 1st, garrison battalion, and since disbanded. In 1809 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and was placed in command of Jersey, during the absence of Gen. Don, who was ordered to Walcheren. He was relieved by Gen. Don, in May 1810, and on quitting the island received a very handsome letter from the Adjutant-General, notifying the Commander-in-chief's approbation of his conduct during his command. Since the last named period this officer has not been employed. He received the brevet of General in August 1819, having succeeded to the family Baronetcy (conferred in 1692) on the death of his first cousin Sir Robert Leighton, the fifth Baronet, on the 21st of the preceding February.

Sir Baldwin was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, Rector of Edgmond in Shropshire, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Nov. 25. 1802, to Louisa Margaret Anne, sister of Sir John Thomas Stanley, the present Baronet of Alderley Park in Cheshire. By her he has left a son and successor, now Sir Baldwin Leighton, born in 1805.

Sir Baldwin was a member of the

\* Frances, youngest daughter and coheirress of Gen. Francis Leighton (half-uncle to Sir Baldwin's father), is the lady of Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

corporation of Alrewbury for several years, and served the office of Mayor for that borough in 1803. His remains were interred in a vault in the parish church of Alrewbury, county of Salop. — *Royal Military Calendar*; and *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**LOCKLEY, John, Esq.**, of Amerie Court, near Pershore; March 5. 1829; aged 79.

He was born at Barton Hall, in Derbyshire, once the residence of Oliver Cromwell. He resided fifty years at Boscobel House, county of Salop, a place well known as the asylum of King Charles the Second after the fatal battle of Worcester. On the Boscobel estate being sold in 1810, Mr. Lockley removed to Amerie Court, occupying a considerable farm under the Earl of Coventry. Though Mr. Lockley occasionally ran horses at country races, fox-hunting was his favourite amusement, and in this pursuit he achieved what few men could accomplish. For several seasons he was in the habit of hunting with the late Sir Edward Lyttleton's fox-hounds on Cannock Chase, whose hour of meeting was at day-break; after the morning's sport was over, he used to go to the late Lord Talbot's hounds, whose country was on the other side of the Trent, and whose hour of meeting was eleven. Three times in a year he rode the same horse from Newmarket to his own house, 104 miles, in one day. At the age of 73, he rode a distance of 162 miles in 53 hours, on the same horse. Whilst on a visit to Mr. Wm. Grazebrook, of Audnam, near Stourbridge, he had a fall from his horse, while hunting with the fox-hounds of T. Boycott, Esq.; but he again mounted his horse gallantly to the end of the chase, and afterwards rode to his friend's house at Audnam, a distance of sixteen miles. He was rather unwell in the evening, was taken suddenly worse, and died the next day. His cheerful temper, his affability, and hospitality, will long be remembered. His remains were interred at Bushbury, near Wolverhampton. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**LOSACK, George, Esq.**, Admiral of the Blue; at Milan; Aug. 22. 1829.

He was son of Richard Hawkshaw Losack, Esq. of St. Kitt's, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Islands, who died Nov. 2. 1813, at the advanced age of 83; and his widow in Nassau Street, Cavendish Square, March 26. 1818, in her 87th year.

We find the future Admiral commanding the Termagant sloop, on the Leeward Island station, at the conclusion of the American war. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, Nov. 22. 1790; and in 1796 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in the Jupiter of 50 guns, and was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Early in 1799, on the demise of Sir Hugh C. Christian, Capt. Losack succeeded to the command of the squadron on that station, and continued to act as Commodore until the arrival of Sir Roger Curtis. The latter for a short time hoisted his flag in the Jupiter; which ship being in a very leaky state, was soon after repaired in Simon's Bay, instead of being sent to the East Indies, as had previously been the custom. The reparation of so large a ship at the Cape, which had not been before accomplished either by the British or Dutch, was an object of considerable importance to the Navy, and which reflected high credit on all concerned.

The colony being restored to the Batavian Government by the Treaty of Amiens, Sir Roger Curtis, after its evacuation, returned to England in the Diomedé, accompanied by the Jupiter, and some other ships of war. On entering the Channel he heard of the renewal of hostilities from an American; and soon after his squadron captured a French ship from the Mauritius, with a valuable cargo.

Captain Losack afterwards commanded the Prince George, of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1808; Vice-Admiral, 1813; and Admiral, 1821.

The Admiral was married on board the Jupiter, when on the Cape station, in 1796, to Miss Story, daughter of George Story, Esq. and had several children. He has left a brother in the Navy, Woodley Losack, esq. who attained the rank of Post-Captain in 1806. James, another brother, died Lieut.-Colonel of the 23d foot, Jan. 21. 1810. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

**LUKE, Stephen, Esq. M. D.**; March, 30. 1829; at his house in Cavendish Square; aged 66.

Dr. Luke was a native of Cornwall, and of an old and respectable family. He studied medicine both at home and on the Continent; and, directing the energies of a strong and powerful mind to one point, he early became distinguished in his profes-

sion, which he practised for some years with great repute at Falmouth; but the fatigues of country practice, extending over a large district, being too severe for his health, he removed to Exeter, where he continued for a short time. Abilities like his could not long be hidden in a remote part of the kingdom. They became known to so many who had benefitted by them, that he received numerous and pressing invitations to settle in the metropolis, as the only scene on which eminent talents could find a fair field and be duly appreciated. Nor were the expectations of himself and friends disappointed by this step. He obtained almost immediately an extensive and respectable course of practice, and was at length distinguished by being appointed one of His Majesty's Physicians in ordinary. Dr. Luke was remarkable for his prompt and acute perception of the seat and cause of disease; and, with a consequent self-reliance on his own skill, his practice was bold, decisive, and generally successful. Nor was he more recommended to his patients by extraordinary ability in his profession, than by his gentlemanly manners, and the tenderness with which he treated them. His liberal and friendly disposition will long be remembered, and his memory cherished, by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance. The Doctor married Miss Vyvyan, a lady of pleasing person and amiable manners, the sister of the late Sir Viel Vyvyan, and aunt of the present Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, in the county of Cornwall, who remains with several children to lament one of the best of husbands and fathers. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

### M.

MACREADY, Mr. William, father to one of the most popular actors of the present day; at Bristol; April, 1829.

He was bred to the business of an upholsterer, by his father, who carried on that trade there to a considerable extent. Having a strong *penchant* for the stage, he relinquished his business, performed in almost all the Irish provincial theatres, and at length obtained a respectable situation in Mr. Daly's company, at Dublin. He was so engaged when the veteran Macklin paid his last visit to Ireland. Macklin, desirous of appearing in his own comedy of *The Man of the World*, allotted the

character of Egerton to Mr. Daly. The manager submitted to the old man's caprice, in being directed like a school-boy, until the appellations of "blockhead," "stupid fellow," "no actor," "dunce," &c. were bestowed on him with much liberality, when he threw up the part in disgust. Macready was selected as his substitute; and he accommodated himself with so much deference to the will of Macklin, that the latter patronized him very warmly, presented him with some valuable trinkets, and obtained for him an engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre. There he made his *début* as Flutter, in *The Belle's Stratagem*, in 1786; and, for several seasons, he represented what are technically termed walking gentlemen with all the *éclat* that can be derived from the personation of such characters.

Mr. Macready afterwards became manager at Birmingham; and, having left Covent-Garden in consequence of a disagreement about salary, he opened the Royalty Theatre (on the site of which the unfortunate Brunswick was recently erected), on the plan of Sadler's Wells, for the winter. This scheme proving unsuccessful, he next obtained the management of the Sheffield company. He afterwards undertook the Manchester Theatre; in which concern he failed, and became a bankrupt in the year 1809. He has since been occasionally in the management of the Leicester, Bristol, and other theatres. He was the author of "*The Bank Note*," a comedy, and of "*The Irishman in London*," a farce. "*The Village Lawyer*" was also ascribed to his pen, though, we apprehend, erroneously. — *Monthly Magazine*.

MACLEOD, Major Alexander, of the Bengal army; October, 1828; at Edgefield, near Forres.

He was son of Norman Macleod, Esq. of Knock, in the Isle of Skye: arriving in India in March 1805, he was posted as Ensign to the 12th regiment of Native Infantry, which he joined; and was shortly after detached with a company, in pursuit of a refractory zemindar of the Nabob of Oude. After chasing him some days, he traced him into a small mud-fort, which he immediately attacked and carried, with the loss of the subadar, jemadar, and twenty sepoy, in killed and wounded. He next served at the taking of several mud-forts in Oude, with the corps under Col. (the late Major-Gen.) Gregory.

On the formation of light battalions

in the Bengal army, this officer was attached to the 12th, commanded by Major Kelly. He marched with it to join Gen. Martindell's force on service in Bundelcund, and was at the attack of Ruggoulee, and siege and capture of Adjeeghur.

When the 12th regiment came down the country to Barrackpoor, this officer volunteered his service with the drafts for Java, where, on his arrival, he was posted to the Java light infantry battalion, commanded by Major Dalton.

On his way to join, he met, at Samarang, the force under the command of Col. Watson, of His Majesty's 14th foot, with which he served at the taking of Sambas, in Banca; this service being terminated, he joined the Java light battalion at Djojocata.

When Gen. Nightingall was preparing the expedition against the Island of Balli, and the Rajah of Boni, at Macassar, this officer volunteered his services, with an European light corps, formed of the rifle and light companies of His Majesty's 59th and 78th foot, and was in the advance at the landing of Balli Baleling; and at the attack on the Rajah of Boni, near Macassar; and also on an expedition against a refractory Chief, near Balacomba, which was successful, after several marches into the interior, in seizing the Chief.

He returned to Bengal, when Java was given up to the Dutch government; and was appointed second in command to the Cuttack legion, at the request of Capt. Simon Fraser, who was nominated commandant, and had the formation of that corps.

He was employed with the mounted squadron of the legion, and 120 men of the infantry, at the attack on the Lurkacoles in Singhboon, commanded by Col. W. Richards. He was ordered to enter the country at an opposite point to Col. Richards, and to join that officer on a certain day at Bendeah, in the centre of the country, attacking the enemy on his route as opportunities occurred. After several skirmishes, and destroying many of the enemy's positions, he arrived at the appointed place. Circumstances prevented Col. Richards from joining him; and two days after arriving at Bendeah, he received instructions to offer terms to the Lurkacoles in that direction, settle the country, and attack any that might be refractory; all which orders he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of Col. Richards, and

the late Major Roughsedge, political agent, and received their thanks. In 1828, on Major Fraser going to England, Major Macleod succeeded to the command of the Cuttack legion.

When the Cuttack district was quiet, and no further danger was apprehended from Jugbundoo, the Chief that headed the rebellion in that province, the legion was ordered to the eastern frontier, and the corps was organised as the Rungpore light infantry battalion, and cantoned at Jumalpoore, where it remained until the breaking out of the Burmese war. It was then ordered to Gawalpara, to join the force collecting there to invade Assam, and was actively engaged in that district.—*East India Military Calendar*.

MATTHEWS, Henry, Esq.; May 20. 1828; at Ceylon; aged 38.

Mr. Matthews was Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in that island, author of the well known "Diary of an Invalid," and one of the earliest contributors to the "New Monthly Magazine," on its new plan, in 1821. He was the fifth son of the late Colonel Matthews, of Belmont, Herefordshire, whose virtues and talents he largely inherited. His literary abilities had been favourably appreciated by the public before he left his native country; but his subsequent forensic career abroad evinced his possession of much higher powers than a popular book of travels could display. His recent elevation to the judicial bench served still further to develop the extent of his capacity, which, ever expanding with the occasion, would have been found equal to the most arduous station. In the exercise of power, he manifested the same generous attachment to the principles of real liberty, the same ardent love of truth and justice, and the same abhorrence of oppression, for which he had been remarkable from his earliest years. His administration of the laws, in this spirit, had rendered him deservedly respected and beloved by all classes of the Colony, as well native as European; and the Journals of India testify that his death has been regarded there as a public calamity. To mental endowments of an order so superior, and suited to the gravest functions, he added the charm of a lively and playful fancy, manners irresistibly engaging, and the most endearing qualities of heart; and as few men ever possessed in a greater or equal degree the faculty of exciting attachment and affection, so never was

the premature loss of one thus highly and amiably gifted more intensely felt or more deeply deplored. The Ceylon Gazette contained the following tribute to his memory : —

“ *Colombo, Saturday, May 24. 1828.*

“ It is with feelings of no common regret, in which we are sure that our readers will fully sympathise, that we have to announce the death of the Honourable Henry Matthews, Esq., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. This melancholy event took place at his house at Mutwall, at one o'clock in the morning of last Tuesday, 20th May ; and in the evening of that day, his remains were interred in St. Peter's Church, in the Fort of Colombo, with the honours due to his rank. The funeral was attended (his Excellency the Governor being absent from Colombo) by the Chief Justice, the members of His Majesty's Council, the gentlemen of the several services, civil and military, and other European inhabitants of the place ; by the second Maha Modeliar, and many of the principal Modeliards and Chiefs, as well as a considerable number of the most respectable natives, desirous of testifying their respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Matthews was born in 1789. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1817 he left England for the Continent on account of ill health ; and on his return in 1819, published his “ *Diary*,” which is well known, and generally admired. In the latter end of 1821, having been previously called to the Bar, he was appointed Advocate Fiscal of Ceylon, and fulfilled the duties of that office, with the warm and unqualified approbation of His Majesty's Government, till last October ; when he was promoted to the Bench, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Hardinge Giffard. The short period during which it was permitted to Mr. Matthews to exercise his judicial functions, fully realized the expectations even of those who had been in the habit of listening to and admiring his brilliant efforts as an Advocate. His natural talents were of the very highest order. Strength of mind, quickness of perception, and accuracy of judgment, directed and tempered a warmth of feeling which influenced every action of his life, and an ardour in the discharge of his public duties which neither fatigue nor bodily suffering could damp, nor any thing but

death itself extinguish. His attainments, independently of such as were incidental to his profession, were those of an elegant scholar and a polished gentleman. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the death of such a man is a severe loss not only to his profession, but to the public. But it was in the private relations of life, and above all in the bosom of his family, that it was most pleasing to contemplate his amiable and endearing qualities. As a husband and a father, his conduct was above all praise. Such indeed was his devotedness to the dearest objects of his affections, that he might have been supposed to be wholly absorbed in them, if the number of his friends, who now deplore his loss, did not testify that his heart was as capacious as it was open and accessible. His highly cultivated mind and extensive information, his manly and generous sentiments, and the playfulness of his imagination, rendered him the charm and delight of society ; and not to love him, was scarcely possible. Kind and affectionate as was his life, his end was in every way worthy of it. On the bed of sickness and of death, his body worn down by lingering disease, he was still the same ; his thoughts still fixed on every one, rather than himself. Fortitude the most undaunted, resignation the most exemplary, marked his last moments ; and gave proof, cheering and undeniable, of a mind calmly conscious of its own rectitude.” — *New Monthly Magazine.*

MAWE, Thomas, Esq. Author of “ *Travels in the Interior of Brazil*,” &c. and Member of the Mineralogical Society Jena ; Oct. 26, 1829 ; at his residence in the Strand, after an illness of severe and protracted suffering. Mr. Mawe was in the 65th year of his age ; and, through a long life of honourable and successful exertion, few individuals have been more actively or usefully engaged in literary and scientific pursuits. To his enterprise and talent this country was indebted for the most faithful and interesting description of the Brazilian States, which he traversed in the year 1810, under the sanction and auspices of the Prince Regent of Portugal (afterwards King John VI.), for the purpose of inspecting the extensive gold and diamond districts of that empire ; being the first Englishman to whom such a permission was granted. His “ *Travels in the Interior of Brazil*,” which first appeared in 1812, took immediate rank amongst the most valuable standard



works of that class ; and have not only gone through numerous editions in England and the United States of America, but have also been translated into almost all the continental languages, and published in France, Sweden, Germany, Russia, Portugal, and Brazil. Mr. Mawe also contributed essentially to Lamarck's *Conchology* ; published *Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology*, which volume has gone through many editions ; a *Treatise on Diamonds* ; the *Linnean System of Conchology* ; and other useful and successful works. As a mineralogist, Mr. Mawe was deservedly held in the highest estimation, for the variety and importance of his information, and the facility with which he developed the principles of his favourite science. In the domestic relations of life, as a husband and as a father, he was warmly affectionate, and fondly solicitous for the happiness of his family ; as a friend, he was kind, sincere, and steadfast ; and in his intercourse with mankind, the cheerfulness of his disposition, the unblemished integrity of his character, the instructiveness of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners, won for him the respect, the esteem, and the regard of all who knew him. — *Literary Gazette*.

MONCKE, George Paris, Esq. Captain R.N. ; at Dunkirk ; Nov. 14. 1828.

This officer was the only son of a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. He entered the Navy in June, 1775, as a midshipman on board the Worcester 64, commanded by Capt. Mark Robinson, and forming part of a small squadron of observation then about to proceed on a cruise off Cape Finisterre, under Commodore Sir Peter Parker.

In March, 1777, Mr. Monke was transferred to the Fox, of 28 guns, Capt. P. Fotheringham. That ship was captured by two American frigates, June 8th following (though afterwards retaken on its way to Boston by Capt. John Brisbane, of the Flora frigate). Mr. Monke was taken in one of them to Boston, where he remained in close confinement for several months. After that period he and his fellow prisoners were exchanged, and reinstated in their former posts on board the Fox ; which ship returned to England in February, 1778.

We next find the subject of this memoir serving in the Courageux 74, and acting as Aid-de-camp to Capt. Lord

Mulgrave, in the action off Ushant, between Keppel and D'Orvilliers.

In Sept. 1780, being strongly recommended by Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Monke was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the Harpy fire-vessel, in which he continued until Nov. 1781 ; when he received a commission for the Warrior 74, Capt. Sir James Wallace, under whom he served as fourth of that ship in Rodney's battle with De Grasse, April 9 and 12. 1782 ; on which days her total loss amounted to five killed and 21 wounded. He also assisted at the capture of two French 64-gun ships, one frigate, and a corvette, in the Mona Passage, on the 19th of the same month.

On the arrival of the victorious fleet at Jamaica, Lieut. Monke was appointed first of Le Jason 64, Capt. John Aylmer, with whom he returned home in the month of October following ; that ship having miraculously weathered the tremendous hurricane, which proved so fatal to the Centaur, Ramillies, Ville-de-Paris, Glorieux, and Hector, as well as to numerous merchant vessels which had sailed for England under the protection of Rear-Admiral Graves.

In 1790 Lieutenant Monke was appointed to command the Speedwell cutter, and employed on various services, under the orders of Lord Howe. In 1792, while cruising on the Yorkshire coast, he captured the Hell-a-float, a very fine smuggling cutter of 14 guns, the exact number mounted by his own vessel.

A short time previous to the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Lieut. Monke proceeded to Hamburgh, for the purpose of bringing over a number of British sailors, who had recently been wrecked in different vessels on the coast of Jutland, and he succeeded in prevailing on a hundred of them to embark with him in the Speedwell. During the passage home—a very stormy one, and prolonged by contrary winds—he found himself obliged to keep the deck night and day, in order to secure these men for the Navy, it being known that they intended, if possible, to seize the cutter, run her ashore, and thus avoid impressment. In consequence of the fatigue he endured on this occasion, his health was so seriously injured as to render it necessary for him to resign his desirable command in Aug. 1793.

Lieutenant Monke's subsequent appointments were to the Maidstone fri-

gate, and Ville-de-Paris, of 110 guns, from which latter ship he was promoted to the rank of Commander, in March 1797.

Finding himself now possessed of much unwished-for leisure, Captain Monke compiled, and in 1799 published, "A Vocabulary of Sea Phrases, and Terms of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Architecture." The work consists of two pocket volumes, in English and French, containing all the orders necessary for working a ship, and carrying on the duty, as well at sea as in port; by means of which an English prize-master, however ignorant of the French nautical language, may navigate a ship of that nation with part of her own crew, whenever circumstances, for a while, prevent a sufficient number of British seamen being put on board for that purpose. In July 1808 Captain Monke was appointed to the Centurion 50, armed *en flute*, and ordered to convey naval stores to Halifax. We subsequently find him commanding the *Stirling* frigate *pro temp.* and assisting at the reduction of Guadaloupe. His post commission bears date Jan. 12. 1810.

We now arrive at the unfortunate conclusion of Captain Monke's professional career. In Oct. 1810, he assumed the command of the *Pallas* 32, and proceeded from the Frith of Forth to cruise for a month on the coast of Norway, where his boats, under the direction of Lieut. M<sup>c</sup>Curdy, captured, in the cove of Siveraag, two Danish cutter-privaters of inconsiderable force. Returning to Leith Roads, pursuant to his orders, he had the misfortune to be wrecked near Dunbar, in the night of Dec. 18., his pilots having mistaken the light issuing from a lime-kiln for the light on the Isle of May, and the latter for that on the Bell Rock. It is not a little singular that, at the very same time, the *Nymph* 36, Capt. Edward Sneyd Clay, though not in company with the *Pallas*, went ashore under exactly similar circumstances, and was also totally wrecked within a short distance of her.

Capt. Monke was not afterwards employed. — Abridged from *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

MONTGOMERIE, Lieut.-General James, Colonel of the 80th foot, M. P. for Ayrshire; youngest brother to the late, and great uncle to the present, Earl of Eglintoun; April 13. 1829; at Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. Montgomerie was the fifth and youngest son of Alexander Montgomerie, of Coysfield, Esq. (great grandson of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglintoun), by Lillias, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie, Bart. He was appointed Ensign in the 51st foot, Sept. 13. 1773, and joined the regiment at Minorca early in 1774. At the close of 1775, he exchanged into the 19th foot, and was appointed Adjutant by Gen. James Murray. In 1776 he returned with his regiment to England, and succeeded to a Lieutenancy July 22. 1778. In February 1780 he was appointed to a Company in the 93d, and sailed with an expedition to the West Indies. Soon after arriving at Jamaica, the 95d was drafted and sent home; Capt. Montgomerie remained in that island on the Staff, as Major of Brigade to Gen. Garth, but returned to Europe at the end of 1781.

On the reduction of the corps at the peace of 1783, Capt. Montgomerie was placed on half pay; but in November 1786 purchased into the 10th foot, and joined in Jamaica. In 1790 he was sent to England on the recruiting service; in February 1793 he rejoined his regiment, and continued with it until 1794. On his return to Great Britain, he was appointed Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Bruce; and in March 1794 received the brevet of Major. In May 1795, having been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th West India Regiment, he sailed with the officers to Martinique, in order to raise that corps; but not succeeding, he offered his services in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1796, was removed April 5. that year to the 31st Light Dragoons, and appointed by that General to command the troops at St. Kitt's. He remained there till exchanged in 1798 into the 45th, which regiment he joined at Dominica, but was shortly after obliged to return to England from ill health.

He was appointed Colonel by brevet April 29. 1802, and in 1804 Lieut.-Colonel of the 64th foot. In February of the latter year he was appointed Brigadier-General in the West Indies. He sailed in March with Sir William Myers, Commander of the Forces, and was selected by him to hold the civil and military command at Tobago. In 1805 he was removed to the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice, where he remained until November, 1808; during the greater part of which time he acted as Go-

vernor of those Colonies. He was then removed by Gen. Beckwith to Dominica, and in 1809 returned to England. He received the rank of Major-General in that year, the Colonelcy of the 74th regiment in 1813, the rank of Lieut.-General in 1814, and the Colonelcy of the 90th regiment in 1823.

Lieut.-Gen. Montgomerie was first returned to Parliament as Knight for Ayrshire in 1818, and was re-elected in 1820 and 1826. — *Royal Military Calendar*; and *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## N.

NARES, the Rev. Robert, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.S.L., Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Litchfield, and Rector of Allhallows, London Wall; March 23. 1829; at his house in Hart Street, Bloomsbury; aged 75.

Few individuals have departed from this life more deeply and universally lamented by the literary world, and the private circle of attached and distinguished friends, than this accomplished man. An exemplary divine, a profound scholar, a laborious and judicious critic, and an elegant writer, his intimacy was courted as earnestly for the instruction it supplied as for the taste and vivacity of manners by which it was embellished; and the merit of these varied talents was exalted by that unassuming modesty which uniformly marked and adorned his character.

He was born at York, on June 9th, 1753; the son of Dr. James Nares, an eminent composer and teacher of music, and who was for many years organist and composer to Kings George II. and III.\* His uncle, the Hon. Sir George Nares, was for fifteen years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Educated at Westminster School, he became a King's Scholar at the head of his election in 1767; and was subsequently elected in 1771 to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. 1775, and M.A. 1778, and about the same time took orders. From 1779 to 1783 he resided in the family of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, as tutor to his sons,

the present Baronet and his brother the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynne; and from 1786 to 1788 they were under his tuition at Westminster School.

In 1782 he obtained from Christ Church the living of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, and shortly after that of Doddington in the same county, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. In 1787 he was honoured by the appointment of a Chaplaincy to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; and in the ensuing year he was nominated an Assistant Preacher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, where for fifteen years a learned auditory duly appreciated his powers of argument and depth of erudition. In 1790 he assisted in completing Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire," and wrote the preface to that work. In 1795 he was elected F.S.A., and in the same year became one of the assistant Librarians of the British Museum; and afterwards Librarian for the MS. department, where he prepared the Third Volume of the Harleian Catalogue of MSS. published by the Record Commission. This situation he resigned in 1807. In 1798 he was presented to the Rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire, which he resigned in 1799, on being collated to the Fifth Stall of the Canons Residentiary of Litchfield; and in the following year was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1804 he was elected F.R.S. In 1805 he was presented to the living of St. Mary, Reading, which he resigned in 1818 for that of Allhallows, London Wall.

The Archdeacon was thrice married, and left no issue. In 1784 to a daughter of Thomas Bayley, Esq. of Chelmsford. In 1794 to a daughter of Charles Fleetwood, Esq. In 1800 to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smith, many years Head Master of Westminster School; and she survives to lament her loss.

His publications were as follows: —

1. "Periodical Essays, No 1. Dec. 2. 1780. — No. X. Feb. 3. 1781."
2. "An Essay on the Demon, or Divination of Socrates," 8vo. 1782.
3. "Elements of Orthoëpy; containing a distinct view of the whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity, 1784," 8vo.
4. "Remarks on the favourite Ballet of Cupid and Psyche; with some Account of the Pantomime of the Antients, 1788," 12mo.

\* Of this gentleman, there is a satisfactory memoir in the "Biographical Dictionary." He died Feb. 10. 1783.

5. "Principles of Government deduced from Reason, &c. 1792," 8vo.

6. "An Abridgement of the same, adapted to general instruction and use; with a new Introduction, 1793," 8vo.

7. "Man's best Right; a serious Appeal in the name of Religion, 1793," 8vo.

8. In the same year he commenced the *British Critic*, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Beloe. The editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness of Mr. Nares; and the vigour and perseverance with which the *British Critic* was conducted through difficult and dangerous times are well known. To each of the half yearly volumes of the *British Critic* was prefixed a Preface, always written by Mr. Nares, recapitulating the literature of the period. Mr. Nares proceeded with the work till the end of the forty-second Volume, and then resigned it to others.

9. "Discourses preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1794," 8vo.

10. "A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice; a Sermon, preached at the Cathedral at Litchfield, on Sunday, Sept. 20. 1801," 8vo.

11. "The Benefit of Wisdom, and the Evils of Sin; a Sermon preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on Sunday, Nov. 6. 1803, and published at the request of the Bench," 8vo.

12. "A connected and chronological View of the Prophecies of the Christian Church; in 12 Sermons, preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, from the year 1800 to 1804, at the Lecture founded by Bishop Warburton, 1806," 8vo.

13. "Essays and other occasional Compositions, chiefly reprinted, 1810," 2 vols. small 8vo.

14. "Protestantism the Blessing of Britain; a Fast Sermon, preached at the Cathedral of Litchfield, on Wednesday, February 28. 1810," 8vo.

15. "On the Influence of Sectaries, and the Stability of the Church; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Stafford, on the days of Visitation, at Cheadle, Stafford, and Walsall, in June, 1812," 4to.

16. "The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories, 1816," 12mo.

17. "A Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. which have been thought to require Illustration in

the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakspeare and his Contemporaries, 1822," 4to.

18. "A Volume of Sermons on Faith and other Subjects, 1825," 8vo.

19. In 1815 Mr. Nares edited Dr. Purdy's Lectures on the Church Catechism, &c. to which he prefixed a Biographical Preface, giving some account of the Author, and of two of his most intimate friends, the Rev. T. Butler and Lawson Huddleston, Esq. men of distinguished talent and worth.

In 1798 Mr. Nares, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Tooke and the Rev. W. Beloe, revised and enlarged the *General Biographical Dictionary*, in 15 vols. 8vo. Mr. Tooke's portion of the work was Vol. I. to V. Mr. Nares's, Vols. VI. VIII. X. XII. and XIV.; and Mr. Beloe's, Vols. VII. IX. XI. XIII. and XV. This edition was enlarged by no less a number than 3424 lives, either entirely new written, or for the first time added.

To the Sermons of the late Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, published in 1817, Archdeacon Nares prefixed a Life of that excellent and learned person.

Mr. Nares materially assisted in the establishment of the Royal Society of Literature; and in 1823 was elected one of the first Vice-Presidents. In 1824 he contributed to the Society "An Historical Account of the Discoveries that have been made in Palimpsest (or Rescript) Manuscripts;" and, in 1826, "A Memoir on the Religion and Divination of Socrates." He contributed, also, to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, "Observations on the Discoveries of Part of a Sarcophagus at Reading Abbey, supposed to have contained the Remains of Henry I." (Vol. XVIII. p. 272.)

To the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. Nares was a frequent and most acceptable contributor.

Such is the imperfect memorial of this estimable man from the pen of one attached to him since infancy, and one who best knew his virtues and acquisitions. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

NEWMAN, Rich. Newman, M.D.; at Clifton; Sept. 29. 1829; in his 77th year.

He was born at Northampton, on the 8th of November, 1752, and was third son of Ashburnham Toll, Esq. of Preston Deanery, formerly an attorney of Northampton, by Miss Geary, daughter

of Lieut.-Colonel Geary, of the 10th Dragoons. Mr. Toll's three sons, viz., Charles Toll, Esq., the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Toll, and Richard Newman Toll, M.D., all successively took the name of *Newman*, by the King's sign manual.

Dr. Newman, then Richard Newman Toll, commenced his medical studies at his native town, as pupil to the late eminent Dr. Ker, who was at that time surgeon to the Horse Guards Blue, generally quartered at Northampton. Mr. Toll remained three years with him, and went from thence to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and afterwards, for one year, was assistant to Mr. Bromfield, then Queen's surgeon. Soon after Mr. Toll passed his examination before the Royal College of Surgeons; and in November, 1775, from the excellent testimonials given him by Mr. Bromfield and Mr. Percival Pott, he was recommended to His Majesty for the purchase\* of the surgeoncy of the 4th, or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons. His Commission was dated 22d Nov. 1775.

On the 16th of June, 1777, Mr. Toll was married at Hamilton, county of Lanark, to Miss Purdie, eldest daughter of Mr. Purdie, of that place. In October, 1778, the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of M.D.; and in 1790, finding his family increasing, he determined on retiring from the 4th, then at Worcester, in which city he at one time intended to settle. Honourable mention is made of Dr. Toll (with other army surgeons) in the Gentleman's Magazine, for April, 1790 (vol. lx. p. 305.), when he retired from the army.

Dr. Toll subsequently settled at Hamilton, where he practised as a physician for some years with credit to himself, and was much respected.

In 1802 Dr. Toll took the name of Newman, by the King's sign manual, &c. on the death of his brother, the Rev. A. P. Newman, without issue, agreeably to the will of his great aunt, Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Newman, Bart., and sister and heiress of Sir

Samwell Newman, Bart., of Fivehead Magdalen, Dorsetshire. \*

At the end of the year 1805, Dr. Newman retired from practice, and fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol; living quite retired till his death.

In his prime, his taste in music was very refined and well cultivated; he was an enthusiast in the works of Handel particularly; and the ancient authors were all his favourites. He never neglected, while he was able, to attend Cathedral service, where it was within his reach; and during his residence in London he was acquainted with most of the great professional and amateur performers of the day. He was an entertaining and cheerful companion, and was wrapt up in his family circle. His intimate acquaintance with the works of the English Poets, particularly Shakspeare, and a retentive memory, tended to enliven many an hour of his life.

His remains were deposited in his family vault, in Thornbury Church, on the 6th of October; his two sons, four of his sons-in-law, and one grandson, attended his funeral. His tenants met and joined the melancholy procession at Alveston.

Dr. Newman has left two sons, Henry-Wenman and Ashburnham-Cecil, both unmarried, and seven daughters: Mary, the eldest, was married in 1805, to Captain John Wilson Smith, of the 14th Regiment of Foot; he died the following year, leaving one son: secondly, to W. Jack, Esq., a merchant in Glasgow, by whom she has two daughters and one son. Anne, the second daughter, died unmarried in 1804. Eliza-Ann, the third daughter, was married in 1804, to Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castle Hill and Camnethan, co. Lanark, and died in 1816, leaving three sons and four daughters. Charlotte, the fourth, was married first in 1815, to John Thomson, Esq., of Kilbank, co. Lanark, a merchant in Bristol, and had a son; secondly, to Major James Price Hely, of His Majesty's service. Susan, the fifth daughter, was married in 1821, to James Joseph Whitchurch, Esq. Isabella, the sixth, in 1818, to John Joseph Goodenough, D.D., Rector of Bow Brickhill, Bucks, and Master of Bristol Grammar School. They have two sons and four daughters. The seventh, and youngest, Frances, was married in 1826, to William Killigrew Wait, Esq., of Westbury Lodge, a merchant in the city of Bristol, and has two sons.

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\* A few years after the sale of Medical Officer's Commissions was abolished. Mr. Toll gave 500*l.* for his Commission, and sold it for the same sum.

Dr. Newman's widow survives him, and he is succeeded in his Gloucestershire estates by his eldest son, Henry Wenman Newman, Esq., who is in the Commission of the Peace and Lieutenancy of Gloucestershire, and holds the commission of Captain of a Company in the militia of the same county. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## P.

PARKE, John, Esq., the celebrated musician; and a man alike distinguished by professional excellence and private worth; August 2. 1829.

Mr. Parke was born in the year 1745. For the theory of music, he studied under Baumgarten; and, as an instrumental performer, under Simpson, the best hautboy-player of his time. In 1776, he was engaged by Smith and Stanley, the successors of Handel, to play the principal hautboy parts in the oratorios during Lent; performances which were then honoured nightly by the presence of their Majesties. He was next engaged at Ranelagh, where there was a band of first-rate performers, led by Hay, first violin to the Queen, Crosdill playing the violoncello. This engagement occupied three nights in the week; the other three nights Mr. Parke played at Marylebone Gardens, which were then in the zenith of their fame, under Pinto, the celebrated violinist.

In 1768, Mr. Parke was engaged to play the principal hautboy at the King's Theatre. About the year 1770, he succeeded Fischer, the hautboyist from Dresden, as hautboy-concerto player at Vauxhall; a situation which he continued to fill many years with universal applause. About the same period, Garrick engaged him at Drury Lane Theatre on the most liberal terms; and he and Garrick ever afterwards lived on the most intimate and friendly footing. Soon afterwards, he was honoured with the patronage and esteem of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland. The Duke, it will be remembered, was passionately fond of the science. He would sometimes call upon Parke in the morning, and order his band to have some music at his house, on which occasions His Royal Highness always played the tenor. Besides this, the Duke generally had music three mornings in the week, either at Cumberland House or at Windsor Lodge,

where Parke frequently attended. To the Duke's patronage he was also indebted for the honour of being musician in ordinary to His late Majesty.

It was at one of Queen Charlotte's concerts, at Buckingham House, in the autumn of 1783, that Mr. Parke was introduced to our present Sovereign, then Prince of Wales, who, professing himself delighted with his performance, did him the honour to desire his presence at Carlton House. He accordingly attended, and was immediately attached to the Carlton House band, on a salary of 100*l.* a year.

Mr. Parke was now in high repute. He performed at the professional concert, — at the concert of ancient music, which their late Majesties attended every night, — and at many private concerts. For nearly forty years he was also regularly engaged at all the great provincial music meetings.

Having long been in the receipt of a handsome income, and living prudently, though respectably, Mr. Parke was enabled to retire from the duties of his profession about eighteen years since. He composed many concertos for his own performances, but could never be prevailed on to give them to the world. Mrs. Beardmore, who died at an early age, in the year 1822, was his eldest daughter. She was one of the finest pianists and orchestral singers of this country. Mr. Parke has left an amiable widow, one other daughter, and a son, who, for his improvement as an architect, has traversed all the classic and interesting regions of the globe. It should be mentioned that Mr. Parke has left behind him an interesting manuscript sketch of the general state of music in England during the last forty years. — *Monthly Magazine*.

PHILLIPS, William, F.G.S.; 1828.

Mr. Phillips was one of the Society of Friends, and well known by some popular works on Geology. These were, "An Outline of Mineralogy and Geology," 1815; "An Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy," 1816; third edition, enlarged, with numerous woodcuts of crystals, 1823. Dr. Fitton, in his late annual address to the Geological Society, thus notices his labours: —

"Among the members whom we have lost during the past year, we have had to regret the death of Mr. William Phillips, who had been for several years distinguished by his acquirements and

publications on Mineralogy and Geology; and whose name stands very creditably prominent in the list of persons, fortunately numerous in England, who, though constantly occupied in commerce, increase their own happiness, and promote useful knowledge, by devoting their hours to the pursuit of natural science.

"Mr. Phillips was the author of several papers in our Transactions, all of them containing proofs of the zeal and effect with which he pursued his enquiries. It was after the invention of Dr. Wollaston's reflective goniometer, that his assiduity and success in the use of that beautiful instrument enabled him to produce his most valuable Crystallographic Memoirs; and the third edition of his elaborate work on Mineralogy contains perhaps the most remarkable results ever yet produced in crystallography, from the application of goniometric measurement, without the aid of mathematics. In our fifth volume, Mr. Phillips has compared some of the strata near Dover with those of the opposite coast of France; and has proved, that the cliffs on the two sides of the English Channel, though evidently portions of strata once continuous, must always have been separated by a considerable space. He was the author likewise of several detached works, which have materially promoted the study of mineralogy and geology. But the service for which he principally claims the gratitude of English geologists, is his having been the proposer of the Geological "Outlines of England and Wales;" in which his name is joined to that of the Rev. William D. Conybeare; a book too well known to require any new commendation, and to the completion of which we all look forward with increasing interest and expectation." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PLOWDEN, Francis, Esq. LL.D., at his apartments in the Rue Vaugirard, Paris; at an advanced age.

This gentleman was a member of the eminent Catholic family of the name, and brother to the Rev. Charles Plowden, a Roman Catholic priest, and tutor at Stonyhurst, author of several professional works, and to the Rev. Robert Plowden, priest at Bristol. The barrister's first works were: "An Investigation of the Native Rights of British Subjects, 1784," 8vo. — "A Supplement to the same, written in relation to the case of the Earl of Newburgh, a de-

scendant of the Earl of Derwentwater, 1785." — "Impartial Thoughts upon the beneficial consequences of enrolling all Deeds, Wills, and Codicils, affecting Lands throughout England and Wales, including a draught of a Bill proposed to be brought into Parliament for that purpose," 1789, 1790, 8vo. — "The Case stated, by Francis Plowden, Esq. Conveyancer, of the Middle Temple; occasioned by the Act of Parliament lately passed for the relief of the English Roman Catholics, 1791," 8vo.

In 1792, Mr. Plowden published "Jura Anglorum; the Rights of Englishmen; being an historical and legal Defence of the present Constitution," 8vo.; and at the Encænia at Oxford, on the 5th of July, in the following year, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him. In 1794, it was attacked by an octavo pamphlet, called "A Letter to Francis Plowden, Esq., Conveyancer, of the Middle Temple, on his Work entitled 'Jura Anglorum.' By a Roman Catholic Clergyman." Dr. Plowden's next publications were, "A short History of the British Empire during the last Twenty Months; viz. from May, 1792, to the close of the year 1793. London, 1794," 8vo. — "A friendly and constitutional Address to the People of Great Britain, 1794," 8vo. In the title-page of this he styled himself "LL.D. of Gray's Inn, Conveyancer." In the same year, John Reeves, Esq., another well-known legal and political writer, printed "The Malcontents; a Letter to Francis Plowden, Esq.;" and there was also "A Letter from an Associate to Francis Plowden, Esq."

The next productions of Mr. Plowden were, "Church and State; being an Enquiry into the Origin, Nature, and Extent of Ecclesiastical and Civil Authority, with Reference to the British Constitution, 1795," 4to. — "A short History of the British Empire during the Year 1794. London, 1795," 8vo. — "A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities," 1796, 1797, 8vo. — "The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Civil and Ecclesiastical, 1802," 8vo.

In 1803 appeared, in two quarto volumes, his grand work, entitled "An Historical Review of the State of Ireland, from the Invasion of that Country, under Henry II., to its Union with Britain in 1801. London, 1803." Of this, an elaborate critique, by Sir Richard Musgrave, the author of the His-

tory of the Irish Rebellion, appeared in the *British Critic*, continued through more than one number; and which was afterwards published in a separate form, "with" additions, corrections, and an appendix, under the title of "Strictures upon an Historical Review of the State of Ireland, by Francis Plowden, Esq.; or, a Justification of the Conduct of the English Governments in that Country, from the Reign of Henry the Second to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. Plowden published, in reply, two pamphlets, one entitled, "A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland; containing a Statement of the Author's Communications to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, &c. upon the Subject of that Work; Strictures upon the *British Critic*, and other Traducers of the Irish Nation; and, also, Observations on Lord Redesdale's Letters to the Earl of Fingal, 1804," 4to.; and the other, "An Historical Letter to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., occasioned by his Strictures on the Historical Review, 1805," 8vo. In 1806, Mr. Plowden published "The Principles and Law of Tithing illustrated, adapted to the Convenience of all Persons interested in Tithes," royal 8vo.; in 1807, "A Refutation of the Charge of having improvidently and maliciously advised the Prosecution in the Case of the King versus Graham," 8vo.; and, in 1812, an octavo edition, in five volumes, of "The History of Ireland, from 1172 to 1810."

At the Lifford Assizes, April 4. 1813, Mr. Plowden was prosecuted by Mr. Hart for a libel contained in the *History of Ireland*. A verdict of 5000*l.* damages was obtained against him: the consequence of which was his retirement to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, we fear not without pecuniary difficulties.

Mr. Plowden's lady died at her son's-in-law, the Earl of Dundonald, at Hammersmith, in July, 1827. She also was an author; and published, in 1800, "Virginia; a comic opera, in three acts." Their eldest son, Captain Plowden, was shot in a duel in Jamaica, where he was aide-de-camp to General Churchill. The eldest daughter, Anna-Maria, became the third Countess of Archibald, ninth and present Earl of Dundonald, in April, 1819, and died Sept. 18. 1822; Frances-Peulope, another daughter, died Nov. 16. 1796, aged

14.; and Mary, the youngest, was married Feb. 2. 1800, to John Morrough, Esq. of Cork.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

PYTCHEs, John, Esq.; May 15. 1829; in the King's Bench Prison; aged fifty-five.

He was born at Gazeley, in Suffolk, in 1774, and resided for some years at Groton House, in that county. In 1802 he was returned a Burgess in Parliament for Sudbury, being elected on the popular interest. In 1805 he joined in the vote of censure moved against Lord Melville by Mr. Whitbread. At the general election in 1806 he was again returned for Sudbury, as the second on the poll, having 493 votes. At the election in 1807 he again offered himself, but was unsuccessful. The candidates on this occasion were Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart, who polled 460 votes; E. F. Agar, Esq., who polled 433; Mr. Wells, who polled 245; and Mr. Pytches, who polled 174. He married the only surviving daughter of the late John Revet, of Brandeston Hall, Esq., by whom he has left issue a son and daughter; the former of whom has assumed the name of Revet. In 1809 Mr. Pytches published proposals for, and a specimen of, an English Dictionary, which should supersede that of Dr. Johnson's, under the following title, "Plan of a New Copious English Dictionary," fol.: but there the project ended. His other publications are, "Speeches in the House of Commons, from 1802 to 1805," 8vo.; and "Prize Enigmas" in the *Gentleman's Diary*. On the 29th of April, 1818, a petition was presented by him to the House of Commons against the oppressive enactments of the copyright act.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## R.

ROCHE, Eugenius, Esq., Editor of the *Courier Newspaper*; at his house in Hart Street, Bloomsbury; November 9. 1829; aged 43.

In recording the death of Mr. Roche, we have to lament the loss of a gentleman whose kindness of heart and amiability of manners endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This common-place panegyric, applied to Mr. Roche, is literally correct; but his claims upon our recollection are those of a public character — of one who laboured, unostentatiously, in



the field of literature — who silently held forth to his brother-labourer the friendly hand of assistance — and who so shaped his course through the angry ocean of politics and contending opinions, as to command not merely the respect but the love of all parties, without compromising his own integrity. Every transaction of his life — nay, every sentence which fell from his pen (and this, when speaking of a political writer, is an extraordinary assertion), were distinguishable by sincerity of intention, and kindness of feeling. Few men, we believe, of purer intention ever lived.

Mr. Roche was a scion of the house of Fermoy — distinguished in history by its heroic conduct in the cause of the unfortunate Charles — its devoted attachment to that cause, — Lord Roche having contributed a large portion of his pay, obtained from a foreign service, to the support of Charles II. when in exile; and, by the profligate return made by that monarch for such conduct, his benefactor's widow having been an aged and miserable beggar in the streets of Cork.

We can scarcely call Mr. Roche an Irishman, although he was born in Dublin, in 1786; for his parents emigrated with their family to France before he had attained the age of two years. In France Mr. Roche remained until he was eighteen, and received there a liberal education; in the course of which he distinguished himself by obtaining various prizes. His father (who is still living) held a situation as professor of modern languages under the French government; and strongly enforced on his children the necessity of studying the English and Italian languages: so that Mr. Roche, when he made his way into England in 1804, was an accomplished scholar, having composed various poems in French (which may be called his own tongue), in English, Italian, Latin, and Greek.

Mr. Roche brought with him to London the strongest letters of recommendation to Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street, by whom he was received in the kindest manner, particularly by the late Mr. Hoare, in whose house he was a guest for nearly two years.

Before Mr. Roche had attained the age of twenty, he was editor of *The Day*, a morning newspaper; and, as editor of it, he suffered twelve months' imprisonment for a paragraph adjudged to be a

libel on the government, although it was distinctly understood that such paragraph had been inserted by the proprietors of that journal without his knowledge.

On his liberation from confinement, Mr. Roche became editor of *The National Register*, a weekly paper; and, subsequently, the editor of a magazine called *Literary Recreations*. It is a curious fact, which, we believe, has not been before mentioned, that in this periodical were printed some of the earliest productions of Lord Byron, Allan Cunningham, and Gaspey. Lord Byron's verses beginning with, "There is a mystic thread in life," were enclosed to the editor in a note, stating, that if they were deemed worthy of insertion in his valuable publication, they were quite at his service; and, if inserted, his Lordship requested that some copies of the magazine should be sent to him.

On the demise of his *Literary Recreations*, Mr. Roche took a distinguished share in the editorship of the *Morning Post*; and it is rather a strange fact in the history of the press, that, after twenty years, he should have returned to the editorship of the *Day*, the title of which had been changed into the *New Times*, and has since been transformed into the *Morning Journal*. Before this latter change, however, took place, Mr. Roche became a shareholder in the *Courier*, and editor of that paper.

Mr. Roche's death, notwithstanding he had been for some time past in bad health, was unexpected. His confinement had not exceeded a fortnight; and on Monday morning, the 9th of Nov., 1829, at six o'clock, he expired at his house in Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.

The only publications of Mr. Roche that bear his name are two tragedies, called "The Invasion," and "William Tell:" the latter of which was in rehearsal at Drury Lane when that theatre was destroyed by fire, and was consequently never produced. Mr. Roche also appeared as the author of words to a set of French melodies arranged by Mademoiselle Jams. Of Mr. Roche's editorial labours, or contributions to various temporary publications, it is impossible for us to speak; but we know that he has left numerous manuscripts behind him, which will secure for him the recollection of posterity. From these we trust a judicious selection will be made for publication. One poem,

of some length, entitled "London in a Thousand Years," we have seen, and can allude to it with confidence of the favourable reception which it will experience.

Mr. Roche was twice married, and has left a widow and large family to deplore his premature loss. — *Literary Gazette*.

## S.

SANDERSON, Mr. Thomas; at Shield Green, Kirklington, Cumberland; Jan. 15. 1829; aged about 70., and under singularly-awful circumstances.

Mr. Sanderson was a remarkable character, for many years resident at Shield Green, Kirklington, on the romantic banks of the river Lyne. He had been busily engaged in preparing some essays and poems for publication, and had lately said to his friend, Mr. Holmes, of Lyne Cottage, "I am going to be industrious this winter; I shall work by candle-light,"—a very unusual circumstance with him, as he generally retired to rest soon after night-fall, and rose early in the morning. In pursuance of his new resolution, he prosecuted his literary labours to (for him) a late hour, but certainly not after midnight; and appears to have made up a cheerful fire of wood, having in a corner of his cottage, near the fire-place, a considerable quantity of dried faggots, sticks, and whins (furze). The same room served him for "parlour, kitchen, and hall." Here were his manuscripts (in a large box), a rather valuable collection of books, and various domestic utensils. The outer door of the cottage was situated at the back part of the premises, and opened into a passage, at the end of which, between the room-door and the wall which divided his from an adjoining tenement, was placed his bed, the only one belonging to the household. When Mr. Sanderson retired to rest, between eleven and twelve, he is supposed to have left some sticks burning in the grate; some of these had probably fallen out soon afterwards, and ignited the combustible materials strewn upon the floor. The fire was first discovered by the inmates of the adjoining tenement, who had just time to escape; and the alarm being instantly given at a farm-house hard by, the farmer, his man, and a boy, used their utmost exer-

tions to counteract the flames. Sanderson, it was evident, had not effected his escape, as his door was fastened, and no one had seen him. After several attempts, the door was at length forced in, and he was found lying behind it, dreadfully scorched by the fire, which was blazing all around him; even his shirt had been burnt entirely from off his back, after he had left his bed. The farmer, not being able to enter on account of the heat, laid hold of one of Mr. Sanderson's legs, and endeavoured to draw out his body; finding this difficult, on account of some boxes which stood in the way, he at length got hold of one of his arms, but it had been so fearfully burnt, that the skin and flesh gave way. However, he at length succeeded in getting out the body, and in removing it from the scene of destruction. From the dreadful manner in which the head and body were scorched, it was left for dead upon the green near the door, as there was no sign of animation, and it presented the most frightful appearance, having been burnt completely black. The only parts left untouched were the legs below the knees, which had been preserved by some boxes, and a portion of the right cheek, and the palm of the right hand, on which his cheek is supposed to have rested while he was in a reclining position behind the door. The flames were still raging with great fury, and much that was valuable was yet within their reach; therefore the body was neglected, and left upon the green for nearly two hours, exposed to a piercing atmosphere. But what was their astonishment when, on going to remove the body of Mr. Sanderson, they found it gone! Animation had returned, and he had walked or crept to some distance from the spot where he was laid down. After a search he was discovered standing against a tree, presenting such a horrid spectacle as human eye scarcely ever beheld. When he was first spoken to, he enquired where he was, and said, "For God's sake, let me have a bed to die on; I shall not be long in this world." He was then taken to a farm-house, and put to bed, where he lay conversing about his affairs, apparently suffering little pain, and the next day calmly breathed his last. Whilst he was thus conversing, he gave directions respecting his funeral. After he had been put to bed, he anxiously enquired after his manuscripts, which he was told had fallen a prey to

the flames. He replied, in a manner that evinced both a deep concern and a longing after literary fame, — "Then all is lost!" A short time before he died, he faintly articulated, "I die, as I have lived, in peace with all mankind." The manuscripts above alluded to were nearly saved, but an untoward accident consigned them all to destruction. The farmer, at the imminent hazard of his own life, rushed through the flames to preserve the literary treasure, which he knew was deposited in a chest. He succeeded in laying hold of the chest, which was partially burned; but as he was making his way out with it the bottom gave way, and all the manuscripts fell a prey to the destructive element. The unfortunate sufferer said, that when he rushed from his bed, he reached the door in a state of perfect sensibility, which he remembered well, but he became confused by the dense smoke, and a sense of the imminent danger to which he was exposed; and he was convinced that he might have made his escape, had he not in his confusion, whilst endeavouring to unlock the door, always turned the key the wrong way. — Mr. Sanderson was the son of the Rev. Mr. Sanderson of Sebergham, Cumberland, and was born in 1758; consequently he was in his 71st year. There was little of incident in his life. Carefully and classically educated, he for some years taught a school with success. He had an aversion for the bustle of the world; he neglected the Graces, and courted solitude; yet he was sensibly alive to the charms of literature, and his heart was thoroughly imbued with the best feelings of our nature. In religion a sincere Christian — in politics an ardent lover of his king, country, and constitutional order. His personal appearance, latterly, was strongly indicative of the seclusion and loneliness of his life. His head and eye were fine; but his general conformation was little in unison with the laws of elegance; while, from long practice, his speech and his garb alike partook of rusticity. These peculiarities, however, were of no moment. If the casket were rough, the jewel within was of the highest value. Heart, soul, knowledge, talent, honour, "melting charity," and brotherly love, were there. As an author, Mr. Sanderson first became known to the public by prose and poetical pieces, published many years ago, under the signature of "Crito," in the *Cumberland Packet*,

then the only newspaper in Cumberland. Subsequently he occasionally contributed to the literary department of the *Carlisle Journal*. In 1800, he published, in Carlisle, a small volume by subscription, entitled, "*Original Poems, by Thomas Sanderson*," adopting from Horace the motto, "*Supplex populi suffragia capto*." His uniformly neat manner of expressing himself in writing is exemplified in his "Advertisement" to that work, dated "Burnside, August 16. 1800:"—

"A great part of the following poems was written in a sequestered village in the north of Cumberland. If the reader find pleasure in their perusal, I shall not consider that I have written wholly in vain; if he complain of wearisomeness and shut the book, I shall not, like many unsuccessful candidates for the laurel, charge him with want of taste and discernment; but consider myself deficient in those powers which are necessary to the success of every work, whether its object be pleasure or instruction."

The poetry in the volume is on various subjects, and various in merit. We could willingly dwell upon it, and cull that which would gratify the reader who has never met with the volume; but the length of this article forbids us. We, however, extract the following stanzas, because they present a faithful picture of the author's peaceful and humble mind:—

"Heaven! while Ambition's sons aspire  
To reach the heights of wealth and power,  
O let me to the vale retire,  
Where Quiet twines her silent bower.  
There let my humble heart receive  
The bliss that peaceful life affords;  
Another's pleasure let me give  
To Gratulation's lively chords.  
Or, 'mid the shade of human days,  
With kindred sadness let me roam,  
Catch the long sigh Misfortune pays,  
And make Compassion's cell my home.  
Hence in each tender feeling tried,  
My lowly lot I'll prize the more;  
And thoughtful o'er life's ocean glide,  
Till silent rest the dashing oar!"

After the establishment of the *Carlisle Journal* no other periodical was favoured with Mr. Sanderson's occasional productions. Its columns contain various prose essays and poetical pieces from his pen. The former are of great merit,

and include an animated Memoir of the late Rev. J. Boucher, M.A., to whom the author had previously (in 1800) addressed a Poetical Epistle "on his arrival from America." Brown, the African traveller, was closely related to the deceased; and he had nearly completed that enterprising man's life, intending it for his announced "Prose and Verse." Alas! it is now like the author — no longer in existence.\* No man could be more respected than Mr. Sanderson was by his neighbours. He was by them familiarly termed "Master," in allusion to his former vocation. It is said "there is a tear for all who die — a mourner o'er the humblest grave;" and for the melancholy fate of poor Mr. Sanderson, many a tear was shed by rustics not much accustomed to the "melting mood." His character was marked by many harmless eccentricities; but talents of a high order, united to a mild and peaceful disposition, had gained him the approbation and respect of all classes of men with whom he was acquainted. We wish we could add that his confiding good-nature had never been abused by pretended friends. Mr. Sanderson was passionately fond of rural scenery, and no inducement whatever could prevail upon him, for any length of time, to quit the delightful scenes amongst which he luxuriated on the banks of the Lync. He had no wish to leave, even in death, the spot to which he had been so strongly attached in life; and his dying request was, that he might be buried in Kirkinton church-yard. His request was complied with, and his remains were attended to the grave by a large and respectable body of his neighbours, who sincerely regretted the deplorable event which had deprived them of a worthy and excellent neighbour. — *Cumberland Paper.*

SANDYS, William, Esq., of Lanthorn, in Cornwall, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel on the Bengal establishment; August 21. 1829; at Plymouth, deeply regretted; aged 70.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1779; and received the commission of Ensign July 29. that year. In 1780, when the belligerent fleets of France and

Spain were off Plymouth, he lost his passage and passage-money to India, by serving as a volunteer on board the Monarch, Captain Adam Duncan, without pay or reward; and, in consequence thereof, he was allowed to proceed to India without prejudice to his rank. In Jan. 1781 he arrived at Fort St. George, and having been promoted to a Lieutenantancy in March, commanded a company of cadets, then embodied as part of that garrison, when Hyder Ally was in the vicinity. At the end of that year he applied to join General Goddard's detachment, then serving at Bombay, and where he arrived in 1782, and was appointed to command a light infantry company.

In 1788 he was appointed, by Lord Cornwallis, deputy Judge-Advocate-General; and in 1790 he was made, in addition, Adjutant and Quarter-master to the two battalions of volunteers, then about to proceed with his Lordship to Fort St. George; where he arrived in Jan. 1791, and was immediately put in charge of all the extra cattle belonging to the East India Company. This charge increased during the war, and this officer became the agent for the carriage of the public camp-equipage of the whole army; in which situation he continued until the termination of hostilities, by the peace of Seringapatam, in March, 1792.

At the storming of Tippoo's lines, on the night of Feb. 6. 1792, this officer was one of those who conveyed the orders of Lord Cornwallis, principally to the 74th regiment, within the bound hedge. On the morning of the 7th he was directed by his Lordship to proceed cautiously (with as many troopers as he judged necessary) towards the Carri Ghaut hill, to which his Lordship meant to retire when the day broke, to ascertain whether it was in possession of the British or the enemy: for, although the hill was not three-quarters of a mile in the rear in the centre column, no communication from it had been received. He was well mounted, but found much difficulty in tracing his way. From the flashes of the guns he could only discover the hill at intervals; and in crossing a ravine he lost the troopers. He continued, however, to advance cautiously, but it was so dark, that he arrived close upon the hill before he well knew where he was. He heard a sentry cough, and immediately challenged three times: but no answer being re-

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\* His longest prose work is "An Essay on the Manners and Customs of the Cumberland Peasantry," prefixed to the last edition of the Poetical Works of Mr. Robert Anderson.

turned, he now imagined that the hill was in possession of the enemy. All was still and quiet; but being unwilling to return without accomplishing the object for which he was sent, he asked, in a loud voice, "Who commands?" intending that his voice should reach the top of the hill; when, to his astonishment, a voice, which he knew to be that of Colonel Close, the Deputy Adjutant-General, replied, seizing the reins of his horse at the same time, "General Medows!" He found himself close upon the column, and saw the General, Colonel Cockerell, and several other officers. General Medows asked if Lord Cornwallis was well; and having answered a few more questions, Lieutenant Sandys was impatient to return to his Lordship, and galloped away. At this time the day had so far advanced, that a person might be discovered at the distance of fifteen or twenty yards. He soon met Lord Cornwallis, and the troops, retiring from under the cannon of the fort towards the hill; and astonished his Lordship by reporting that he had found General Medows' army under the Carri Ghaut hill. The army arrived at the Carri Ghaut hill just before it was daylight, and before the enemy perceived that the centre column had retired. His Lordship now gave orders for the relief of the troops on the island, and soon after the enemy commenced their attack upon Sibbald's redoubt.

With regard to the nature of the appointment held by this officer, it may be observed, that the convenience of corps and individuals depending upon the exertion of the agent for the carriage of camp-equipage, subjected him to almost constant personal exertions throughout the range of an extensive line, and to litigious and controversial correspondence; yet Lord Cornwallis acknowledged that he had never received any complaints of partiality in allotment, or of a want of exertion to give immediate remedy or assistance when required by corps. In 1793 he returned to Bengal, having had under his charge, during sixteen months of the most active period of the war in Mysore, 102 elephants, 1000 head of other cattle, with about 700 people attached to them. The whole of his salary (there were no emoluments) amounted to 2400 pagodas; and he was obliged to keep three horses to perform his duties, of which foraging was a principal one. In the

active part of the campaign of 1792-3 he had 184 elephants under his charge.

The choice of the appointments at that time vacant was given, by Lord Cornwallis, to this officer, and he chose that of Fort-Adjutant; to which afterwards was added the Barrack-mastership of Fort William, which he held during the years 1794, 5, 6, and 7, acting as Town-major frequently; and he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the acting Governor-General.

In 1798 he was appointed agent for the supply of military stores, which office he held until about to embark for Europe, in Jan. 1803, when he was promoted to the rank of Major; having, in the intermediate time, been directed by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General, to act as Adjutant-General to the army in Bengal, still continuing to hold the appointment of Agent of Stores.

It should here be noticed, that shortly after the arrival of Lord Wellesley in Bengal, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, his Lordship canvassed and sifted, for six months, with singular scrutiny, and the unwearied application of the public officers, the appointment of this officer as Agent of Stores; and in May the Marquess rescinded the orders respecting his appointment, which he had issued in December preceding; and at his public levee on the King's birth-day, in 1800, his Lordship stated, that the investigation, although most severe, had done this officer much honour, and he congratulated him upon the result. Lord Wellesley further added, that he had, in consequence thereof, extended his appointment upon the old footing for six months; and it was renewed, from time to time, while he remained in India, his Lordship declaring, that the gains were as exclusively and fairly this officer's own as much as any merchant's; the risks being his own, and the supplies, on urgent demands, particularly in the last Mysorean war, always readily furnished, and often upon his own advances and credit; and that he saw not how the public interests could be better promoted than by a continuation of the same system.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sandys attained the rank of Captain in 1796, Major 1803, and Lieutenant-Colonel 1804; he retired from the service in 1805. — *East India Military Calendar*.

SCOTT, Jonathan, Esq. LL. D.; at

his residence, St. John's Row, Shrewsbury, February 11. 1829; aged 75.

Dr. Scott was the third son of Mr. Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, by Mary daughter of Humphrey Sandford, Esq. of the Isle near that town. He received the rudiments of his education at the Royal Free Grammar School in his native town, which he left for India at the early age of twelve. He continued to reside in that country for many years, during which he proceeded diligently to study its languages and history; and became a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's service. His rising abilities and meritorious conduct soon gained him the patronage of Warren Hastings, Esq. then Governor-general of Bengal, &c. to whom, from his excellent knowledge of the Persian language, he was appointed Persian Secretary, and he was also elected a member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

In Oriental literature in general Dr. Scott was well skilled; perhaps equalled by few of his contemporaries; and has added much to the store of information respecting the extensive empire of Hindostan.

History was his favourite study, with which, in a political and civil point of view, he was well acquainted.

On his return to England for retirement, he was not allowed to remain inactive, but received the appointment of Oriental Professor at the Royal Military and East India Colleges, &c. a situation which he filled with great credit, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 26. 1805. As an author he will long be remembered in the following works which he published.

In 1786, "A Translation of the Memoirs of Eradat Khan (a nobleman of Hindoostan), containing interesting anecdotes of the Emperor Alumgeer Aurumgzebe, and of his successors Shaw Aulum, and Jehaundar Shaw, in which are displayed the causes of the very precipitate decline of the Mogul Empire." Quarto, pp. 96.

In 1794, "A Translation of Ferishta's History of Dekkan, from the first Mahummedan conquests, with a continuation from other native writers of the events in that part of India, to the reduction of its last monarchs by the Emperor Aulumgeer Aurumgzebe. Also the reigns of his successors in the empire of Hindoostan to the period of publication." With the History of Bengal

from the Accession of Aliverdee Khan to the year 1780." 2 vols. quarto, pp. 411. 461.

This work contains several notes showing the History and Manners of the Natives, and illustrating foreign customs and uncommon names.

In 1798, an "Historical and Political View of the Decan," including a sketch of the extent and revenue of the Mysorean Dominions, as possessed by Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war in 1798." Octavo, pp. 56.

This pamphlet contains an appendix, preceded by a refutation of some strictures on the accuracy of the revenue statements, and showing the alterations which have happened in the finance and relative condition of the Prince Tippoo, in consequence of the partition treaty concluded in 1792, and subsequently to the time when the pamphlet was published.

In 1799, "Bahar Danush; or, Garden of Knowledge, an Oriental Romance translated from the Persic of Eiwaint Oollah." 3 vols. octavo.

In 1800, "Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, from the Arabic and Persian." Octavo, p. 446.

In 1811 he published, in six volumes, "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," carefully revised and corrected from the Arabic; to which he added a selection of new tales, then first translated from the Arabic originals. To these he prefixed a copious introduction, interspersed also by many valuable notes illustrative of the religion, manners, and customs of the Mahummedans.

Dr. Scott was a gentleman possessed of a disposition the most kind and generous, quite retired in his habits, and unostentatious in his manners; whilst his extreme modesty in reference to his literary productions and mental endowments was remarkable, though he was on all occasions most ready to foster and encourage the dawn of rising talent in others; and his townsman, the present Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, is known to have participated in his valuable instructions. He was warmly attached to the Church of England, and adorned the doctrines which he professed by the kind and efficient aid he afforded to every deserving object.

Notwithstanding the effects of a long residence in an eastern clime, laborious study, and a protracted life, had considerably enfeebled him, yet the energies

of his powerful mind remained to the last unimpaired; and when the tender thread of his mortal career was broken, he was gathered to his fathers as a shock of corn to the garner fully ripe, ripe indeed for that glory which it hath not entered into the heart of man adequately to conceive.

His remains were interred near those of his parents, in the Bishop's Chancel of Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, and on the site formerly occupied by the handsome altar tomb in memory of Speaker Onslow, removed some time since to the Abbey Church in the same town.

Dr. Scott married his cousin Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Austin, M. A. Rector of Berrington, co. Salop, who survives him, and by whom he had issue a son and a daughter. The former died young and the latter, Anna Dorothea, married R. W. Stokes, Esq. of London.

Dr. Scott had four brothers, three of whom entered early in the Honourable East India Company's Service. John the eldest attained the rank of Major, and interested himself much in the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings, esq.; on succeeding to some extensive estates, he took the name of Waring, and died in 1819. Richard entered the service as a Cadet in 1768, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. and retired on full pay in 1797. In the course of his services he distinguished himself under the celebrated Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. in the war with Hyder Ali Khan, and under the Marquess Cornwallis in the war with Tippoo Sultaun. Henry Scott, Esq. of Beslow Hall, co. Salop, the only survivor of the brothers, and who also held a distinguished situation in the Bengal establishment, proposed about three years ago to publish the Military Memoirs of Lieut.-Col. Richard Scott, from the journal which that gentleman kept from his arrival in Bengal to the year 1793, and the mass of manuscripts he has left. This proposition not meeting with sufficient encouragement has been relinquished, and we are consequently deprived of much valuable information respecting the public events of the warfare with the French, Dutch, Hyder Ali, the Mahratta States, and Tippoo Sultaun.

The youngest son, Foliott, was a mercer in London, and with his sister Dorothea, who married Mr. Stokes, father of Dr. Scott's son-in-law, has been de-

ceased several years. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SHELTON, Thomas, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Arraignment, Registrar of the Lord Mayor's Court, and Coroner for the City of London; at the Sessions' House, Old Bailey; July 10. 1829; aged 74.

This highly useful and excellent officer, and amiable man, was never married, and is supposed to have died very rich. He was one of the most independent men in the Corporation. He never asked a favour of any of his superiors; he never deviated one step from his path of duty to perform a favour for them. The despatch of business in his office was regular and able; and as a mark of attention to their excellent officer, the Court of Common Council suspended their standing orders, and unanimously elected his nephew, Mr. John Clark (who had been many years his assistant) Clerk of the Arraignment. Mr. Alderman Lucas, in bringing the subject before the Court, said, that he held in his hand letters from the Lord Chief Justice, and others of the Judges, to Mr. Clark, expressing their sense of the great loss sustained by the public in the death of Mr. Shelton, and their opinion of Mr. Clark's qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Arraignment. Mr. Shelton's remains were interred at Datchet, attended by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and other civic officers. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SHORE, Samuel, Esq.; Nov. 16. 1828; at Meersbrook, near Sheffield; aged 90.

When we have to speak of the early years of one whose life was extended through three ages of man, we are carried back to times, and circumstances, and characters, which may well be supposed to have never come within the knowledge of the great majority of our readers, or to have passed from their remembrance. Yet some among them may still be able to recollect the father of Mr. Shore; for he, like his son, found of that heavenly Wisdom to which both were devoted, that *length of days is in her right hand*. He lived, in the latter part of his life, at Meersbrook, in the parish of Norton, an estate which he had purchased; but in the early periods of his life he had been an inhabitant of Sheffield, and there his son, the subject of this memoir, was born.

The elder Mr. Shore had been engaged very extensively in commercial

undertakings connected with the mineral riches of his district. Some he himself originated. In others, he followed up the well-laid designs of his father, who lived till 1751, and was, in his day, a most enterprising and successful merchant. But the foundation of the fortune of the family might be said to be laid still earlier, and to be connected even with the feudal state of Sheffield; for the writer of this memoir has heard the late Mr. Shore speak of the large purchases made by his grandfather, when the fine forests of Hallamshire were cut down, as having contributed to the advancement of the family.

In the two generations which preceded the gentleman lately deceased, the heads of the family were distinguished not more by that attention to their extensive private concerns, which was essential to success, than by an attention to the public interests of the place in which they resided, such as became good townsmen. They were very active members of the Town's Trust. In every public undertaking originated in their time they were foremost, and, in particular, the improvement of the River Don Navigation, a measure which has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of Sheffield, owed much at the beginning to the skill and energy of the first Mr. Samuel Shore. To assiduity, integrity, and public spirit, there was added in them an earnest concern for religion. They were amongst those many persons at Sheffield, who, not willing to conform to the restrictions which the Act of Uniformity imposes upon freedom of enquiry in affairs of religion and the public expression of devotional sentiment, formed themselves into a society of Protestant Dissenters. The chapel in which they met for worship, now called the Upper Chapel, in Norfolk Street, was built in 1700, and the first Mr. Samuel Shore was one of the founders and original trustees. The second Mr. Samuel Shore was, through life, a member of that congregation, and by the minister of that congregation, Mr. John Wadsworth, was the late Mr. Shore baptized on Feb. 14. 1738. He was born on the 5th day of that month; but to fix precisely the period of his birth it is necessary to say the year was 1737-8. He was the second son; but the eldest, whose name was Robert Diggles, so called after the name of his grandfather, a merchant at Liverpool, died in his early infancy.

At a very early age, Mr. Shore was placed for education under the care of the Rev. Daniel Lowe, a dissenting minister then lately settled at Norton. Mr. Lowe's school enjoyed, during many years, a high reputation. Most of the dissenting youth of the better condition, in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby, were educated in it. Mr. Shore was his pupil for seven years; so that his earliest recollected impressions would be connected with Norton; a place with which, as we shall afterwards see, he became more closely united.

The Dissenters of England, in the early years of Mr. Shore, had made no provision for the education of their youth in the higher departments of knowledge. Their academies were confined to the education of their ministers. Those amongst them, therefore, who regarded the ancient and splendid seats of learning and science as fenced by barriers which no Nonconformist ought to pass, were in a manner compelled to seek, at some risk, in a foreign land, the advantages which were denied at home. When sixteen, Mr. Shore was accordingly placed in a French academy in London, as a preparatory step to his being sent to Germany. In the summer of 1754, he proceeded to the Continent; and after travelling through Holland, Westphalia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, Brandenburg, Silesia, and Saxony, he returned to Brunswick, and was there entered a student of Charles College in that city, founded by Charles Duke of Brunswick. There Mr. Shore remained for three years; in the course of which he made excursions to the Hartz mountains, to Hanover, and Gottingen. The amiableness of his manners, the correctness of his behaviour, and the assiduity of his attention to the duties of the College, gained him universal esteem; but the particular favour with which he was regarded by the Abbé Jerusalem, a person of considerable note at that time in Germany, who, when Rector of the College of Brunswick, assisted him in the kindest manner with his counsels and instruction, was a subject ever after of grateful recollection.

Mr. Shore left Brunswick when the French army entered the place in 1757, and returned to England.

There were those who, at this period, looked forward with an earnest and assured expectation to that high and honourable course of thought and action



of which the termination has only now been witnessed ; and, in particular, the friends of civil and religious liberty looked to the sense and knowledge, the spirit and activity of Mr. Shore, as marking him out as one who would take a lead in the defence of the best interests of the human race. They were not mistaken in these anticipations.

It happened to Mr. Shore to spend nearly the whole of his long life near the place of his birth. In the year 1759 he married the elder of two daughters of Joseph Offley, Esq., a gentleman of ancient family, who had resided at Norton Hall, and had been the Lord of that Manor. Mr. Offley left two daughters and one son ; but the son dying in early life, and leaving no issue, the daughters became coheireses to considerable estates in different counties. On the partition of them, Norton Hall, the park, demesne, and manor, were assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Shore. The younger daughter became the wife of Francis Edmunds, Esq. of Worsborough.

Norton Hall, which thus became the seat of Mr. Shore, was, in its ancient state, one of the picturesque old houses of our country gentry of the higher order. Some portions of it were of very high antiquity. Others appeared to have been built about the first of the Stuart reigns ; and some of the best apartments had been added by the Offleys. There was a fine old entrance hall with a gallery, and in this room the Nonconformists of Norton and the neighbourhood had been long accustomed to assemble for public worship, and continued to do so in the time of Mr. Shore. Great improvements have since been made in the house and grounds ; and a chapel has been erected at a little distance from the mansion, in which, so long as he was able, Mr. Shore was duly to be seen a devout and humble worshipper. During the life of Mrs. Shore, Norton Hall was their constant residence. She died there in 1781 ; and when some years after Mr. Shore's eldest son had married, Norton Hall became his residence ; and Mr. Shore took up his abode at Meersbrook, which had been the seat of his father, at a short distance from the village of Norton, where the remainder of his life was passed, and where he died.

The public life of Mr. Shore began early ; for as long ago as the year 1761

he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Derby. He acted for some time in the Commission of the Peace ; but having never qualified according to the terms imposed by the now abrogated Test Act, nor being willing to qualify, he retired from the Commission, and resumed, so far, a private station. His public services are, therefore, rather to be looked for in what could be done by a truly conscientious Nonconformist, and his rewards not so much in public honours as in the *jucundæ recordationes* of his own mind. To the place of his birth he was always a liberal benefactor. The Sheffield Infirmary and Schools were the constant objects of his attention and his bounty. When there was any peculiar pressure of distress, his hand was always open. When projects were devised for the general benefit of the population, Mr. Shore evinced that he had inherited the fortune and public spirit of his fathers. He was a member of the Trusts of most of the old societies of Nonconformists in his neighbourhood, and one to whom, in all affairs of importance, especial deference was wont to be paid. He was also, through his whole life, a very active member of Trusts connected with Nonconformity, and embracing higher objects than the interests of particular societies ; and, in particular, in the Trust of the Hollis Charity in which Sheffield so largely participates ; and in that still more important Trust, to which are committed the lands bequeathed by the relict of Sir John Hewley of York, for the education of ministers and the support of dissenting worship in the North of England, he was, through life, a very active and efficient member. To the Nonconformist body of England he was, indeed, an invaluable friend — one who was ever attentive to its interests — one who could represent it with dignity on all occasions — and by whom, perhaps, more than by any other private individual, it became connected with public men, and with those in high stations who are called to legislate respecting it. The mind of Mr. Shore was, through life, earnestly directed upon means for affording suitable opportunities for education to the ministers and those of the dissenting youth at large for whom more was required than was presented in the ordinary schools. The Dissenting Academies at Warrington, at Hackney, and at York, were, in succession, objects of his constant se-

kindness and his liberal bounty. He belonged to that class of Nonconformists long called Presbyterians, almost the only class formerly known in the counties of York and Derby. The right of religious enquiry which that body had always maintained, and the duty of making an open profession of principles; which had passed from opinions into the class of demonstrated truths which had been always enforced by its ministers, had produced, in the early years of Mr. Shore's life, a material change from the doctrinal opinions of the founders of Presbyterian Nonconformity. In these changes, Mr. Shore had gone with the body with which he was connected; if it may not rather be said, that his enlightened and enquiring mind showed to others the track of truth as it is laid open by the proper use and better knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and that his fearless and independent spirit — his deep feeling of the importance of religious truth — his sense of the duty of making an open profession of it — did not animate and encourage others in this necessary, but somewhat difficult, duty. In that great crisis in the religious history of our country, when the application to Parliament by a great and respectable body of the Clergy of the Church of England for some change in the required subscription, to make it more congenial to the Protestant principles of liberty, of religious enquiry, and the sufficiency of Scripture, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, — and when, in consequence of it, a beneficed clergyman of Yorkshire, of the highest character, gave up his preferment, withdrew himself from the church, and opened a chapel in London for public worship on Unitarian principles, — Mr. Shore, and the neighbour and great friend of the family, Mr. Newton of Norton House, were amongst the first to encourage and assist Mr. Lindsey. That truly conscientious, and truly learned and excellent man, found, indeed, his best friends amongst those who had been trained in the school of Nonconformity. In his journey from Catterick to London, a pilgrimage which will be looked upon with increasing interest as time advances and brings forth more and more of the consequences of that event, Mr. Lindsey spent a whole week in this neighbourhood. He was, during that time, the guest of his friend Mr. Mason, who was residing on his rectory of Aston, the biographer of

Gray, and one whose taste gave beauty, and poetry celebrity, to that cheerful village.

To Dr. Priestley, a man of still bolder and more ardent mind, Mr. Shore also extended a friendly patronage; and Dr. Priestley has inscribed to him his *History of the Christian Church*, as to one "whose conduct had long proved him to be a steady friend of Christianity, and whose object it had been to preserve it as unmingled as possible with every thing that has a tendency to corrupt and debase it."

Mr. Shore was not less active in his endeavours to regain for Protestant Dissenters the rights of which they had been deprived in the reign of Charles II., and which were but imperfectly restored at the time of the Revolution. He not only concurred in all the applications which were made to Parliament, but he exerted to the utmost that high influence which he possessed in the exalted ranks of society. He lived to witness the success of these applications; and some of his latest thoughts were employed upon this gratifying proof of the increased liberality of the times, and this advancement in the general liberty of the subject.

Throughout life, Mr. Shore looked with solicitude to the popular parts of our well-balanced Constitution, which he thought in more danger of injury than the monarchical or aristocratical portions of it. He looked with an apprehension in which many great and wise men agreed with him, to an increase of the influence of the Crown too great for the safety of the people; and in his character of a citizen of this country he thought it his duty to support all measures which tended to maintain, or even to give an increase, correspondent to the increased influence of the Crown, to the rights and privileges of the commonalty. In his own county of Derby he was the supporter of the house of Cavendish, because that house was a supporter of the principles which he thought essential to the maintenance of the public weal. And in the county of his birth, though not of his residence, and where he possessed great interests, he was the supporter of that public interest of which Sir George Savile might, in his day, be accounted the illustrious representative. When the principles of those who leaned to the monarchical, and of those who leaned to the popular, part of the Constitution, became posited

on the great question of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Shore was among the foremost of those eminent persons in the county of York who formed the Yorkshire Association of former times; and when the great Yorkshire Petition for Reform was agreed upon, he was one of the deputies to whom the care of it was committed. A list of the members of that Association who met at York is before me. But few are at this day living. Of the two deputies with Mr. Shore, the Rev. Christopher Wyvill and Sir James Innes, who became afterwards Duke of Roxburgh, both are dead.

Through the period of alarm, Mr. Shore still retained his former principles. He was attached to the political party of which Mr. Fox might be regarded as at that time the representative; but it was entirely an attachment lying in community of sentiment — an attachment so truly independent, that it might be at once broken when the community of sentiment had disappeared.

In later periods, Mr. Shore has shown the importance with which he regarded the question of the improvement of our representation, and the infusion of a greater number of really elected members into the Commons' House of Parliament. To what extent his views of Reform were carried, or what modification they may have undergone in the long period during which the question has been under discussion, the writer has not the means of judging. But the same principle which urged him to support popular interests, since, by so doing, he would best support the balance of the Constitution, would have induced him equally to maintain the just rights of the Throne, had he seen them invaded. And when the county armed in its defence in the year 1803, Mr. Shore appeared in the novel character of a military officer, and raised a company of volunteers chiefly from amongst his own tenantry and dependants, whose services were accepted by the Crown.

Activity of body, no less than activity and energy of mind, belonged to Mr. Shore. He enjoyed through his long life an enviable state of health, and that evenness and elasticity of spirits which belong peculiarly to those who are conscious of pure intention, prone to beneficial action, and who have the hope which religion gives. He sunk very gradually into the tomb. His was truly a green old age. There was the freshness and the floral hue of youth upon his coun-

tenance; but the bent form and the few crisp hairs of silvery whiteness showed that he was a man of many days. Mr. Shore had married, about the time when he settled at Meersbrook, the only daughter of Freeman Flower, Esq. of Clapham, in Surrey; and his declining years were soothed by conjugal affection and by filial tenderness, and he has departed full of days and honour, enjoying the undiminished regard of his friends, and the high admiration of all who can honour worth and a wise consistency.

On Monday, the 24th of November, 1828, his remains were committed to the family vault in Norton Church. By the desire of the deceased, the funeral was quite private; and the only gentlemen, not relations, present on the occasion, were Messrs. Read, Bagshawe, Mills; the Rev. J. Williams, formerly Minister of the Chapel at Norton; and the present Minister, the Rev. H. H. Piper.

On Sunday, Nov. 30. a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. H. H. Piper, at the Chapel at Norton, to a numerous congregation; and the following Sunday, the chapel, in the morning, was closed, and the family and congregation attended the church, when the Vicar delivered a most useful and impressive discourse from Isaiah, xl. 6. He paid a just and liberal tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Sermons were also preached by the Rev. N. Philipps, D. D., and the Rev. Peter Wright, at the Unitarian Chapels in Norfolk Street, and at the Music-Hall, Sheffield, which bore testimony to the amiable and excellent character of the deceased. — *Sheffield Independent*.

SNEYD, Walter, Esq.; at Keel Hall, near Newcastle-under-Lyme; June 23. 1829; in his 78th year.

Mr. Sneyd was the descendant of an ancient Staffordshire family, whose principal seat was formerly at Bradwell, in that county, but in the reign of Elizabeth was transferred to Keel.

Erdeswicke (whose "Survey" was written circa 1580) thus details the origin of the family:—"Somewhat easterly of Talk (a place on the north-west extremity of Staffordshire) stands Bradwell, y<sup>e</sup> seat of Raufe, y<sup>e</sup> son of Sir Wm. Sneyd, Kt. who is y<sup>e</sup> fourth man from the raiser of that family, William by name, a citizen of Chester. This William, y<sup>e</sup> Chester man, was y<sup>e</sup> son of Nicholas, y<sup>e</sup> son of Richard, to which Richard, or Richard his father, y<sup>e</sup> Lord Audley gave Bradwell, as I have heard,

in fee-farm.\* William had issue Richard Sneyd, learned in the laws, who had issue Sir William, before spoken of, who had issue Raufe Sneyd, now of Bradwell. This Raufe, by virtue of his affability, courtesy, and in all good sort increasing his patrimony, sheweth that the first advancer thereof obtained his wealth, whereby this house is come to this estate, by lawful, good, and praiseable means; for otherwise, God would punish the sins of the parents upon the children, until the third and fourth generation, and y<sup>e</sup> third heir should scarce enjoy the patrimony."† From Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, it appears that Ralph Sneyd was then one of the Aldermen of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the Sneyds removed from Bradwell (described by Plot, p. 359., as having been a magnificent mansion,) to Keel, which has ever since been the principal residence of the family. "More than a mile from Newcastle westward (says Erdeswicke, in a passage subsequent to the one above quoted,) stands Keele, where Ralph Sneyd hath built a very proper and fine house of stone."‡ A curious south-west

view of the edifice, which still retains much of its original appearance, is given in Plot's History of the County, engraved by Nicholas Burghers, and dedicated to William Sneyd, Esq. whom, with his usual profusion of epithets, the Doctor styles a "worshipful, judicious, prudent, and most obliging gentleman; a worthy benefactor of this work;" and in several other places he mentions him as a curious enquirer into science and natural history.

During the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament the Sneyds were of the royal party, and suffered much for their devotion to the cause. In a journal (MS.) of the proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee sitting at Stafford, there appears the following entry:—

"Feb. 29. 1643-4. Ordered, That Keele House be forthwith demolished by Captain Barbar's souldiers."\*

That this order was in some measure acted upon appears from a letter addressed, in 1679, by W. Sneyd, Esq. (Member for the County at the Restoration) to Walter Chetwind, Esq. in reply to some enquiries made by the latter respecting his pedigree, wherein he says, "most of my writings were lost when Keel was plundered;" and a subsequent order of the above-mentioned Committee runs thus:—

"May 1. 1644. Mrs. Sneyd, wife of Ralph Sneyd, Esq. of Keel, to pay to the Committee at Stafford 400*l*. Mrs. Sneyd to have all the goods remaining at Keel House, except vessels of brass and wood, corn, and white meal"

It appears that he suffered still further for his devotion to his monarch, as in the list of Staffordshire loyalists who com-

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\* Mr. Harwood, in his recent edition of Erdeswicke (p. 20.) remarks, "Bradwell is said to have been purchased by Sneyd, temp. Henry IV."—The supposition is correct, as may be seen by referring to the introductory portion of Shaw's "History of Staffordshire, vol. ii. p. vi."

† This alludes to the adage, "De male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres."

‡ The period at which Erdeswicke commenced his Survey is uncertain. Mr. Harwood, in the last edition, conjectures that it was "about 1593," but I suspect that he began to collect his materials much earlier; and a discrepancy between the two passages quoted above confirms me in the opinion. In the first of them, it will be seen, he speaks of Sneyd as still residing at Bradwell, yet in the second he mentions his having built the house at Keel. Now, on the front of Keel Hall, as shown in Plot's view of it, there appears the date 1581, which was doubtless that of its completion, and of Sneyd's removal thither, as we may reasonably presume that he did not build the house without the view of inhabiting it. Is it not then pretty clear that, though the second quo-

tation from Erdeswicke was penned after that year, the first must have been written previous to it?—Much stress also might be laid upon the improbability that Erdeswicke, who died at an advanced age in 1603, and some time before his death became, as Ant. Wood tells us, "often times crazed and fit for no kind of serious business," should commence and complete a work of so much research at so late a period as 1593; but this is not the place to continue the enquiry.

\* Mr. Harwood (p. 24. of his "Erdeswicke") says, "Keel House was ordered by the Parliament to be demolished:" but it will be seen that the order emanated from a local committee only.

pounded for the sequestration of their estates by paying fines, there occurs this item : — " Ralph Sneyd of Keel, Esq. 1000*l.* with 100*l.* per annum settled."

The founder of Keel Hall, Ralph Sneyd, was three times Sheriff of the County, and several of his descendants have enjoyed the like distinction. The family-vault of the Sneyds is in the church of Wolston, five or six miles from Keel; but in the church of the latter place they have two mural monuments; one of them to the memory of Ralph Sneyd, ob. 1792, æt. 70, and of his wife Barbara, ob. 1797, æt. 71; it also records the names of their fourteen children. These were the father and mother of the gentleman now deceased. The lady was the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, Bart. by Lady Barbara Legge; and the late Mr. Sneyd married a lady of the same family, his first cousin the Hon. Louisa Bagot, eldest daughter of William first Lord Bagot and the Hon. Louisa St. John.

In the returns of the Staffordshire Militia, embodied 1776, the late Mr. Sneyd's name appears as Captain of a company; in 1783 he was Major; and on the 1st May, 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His Majesty George the Third was so well pleased with the appearance and conduct of the regiment, when stationed at Winchester, towards the close of the last century, that he signified his desire it should proceed to Windsor to do duty about his person; and on its arrival, the following notice was issued by Lieut.-Col. Sneyd : —

" Windsor, June 14. 1798. — Parole, Staffordshire, R. O. — His Majesty having been pleased to make choice of the Stafford regiment to do the duty at Windsor this summer, the Colonel wishes to observe to the men how necessary it is to appear as a regiment ought to do which is particularly selected to be near the person of the King. In order to this, it is absolutely necessary that no man who is on duty be on any account suffered to be absent from parade."

At Windsor, Weymouth, or St. James's, the regiment remained almost constantly on duty, till the peace of 1814, when it was disembodied. " During this time (says Pitt's History of Staffordshire), Colonel Sneyd received many tokens of royal regard, and His Majesty stood sponsor to one of his children." In 1805, after reviewing

the regiment at Windsor, His Majesty expressed his approbation of the men's evolutions and appearance in this forcible manner : — " They shall be called MY OWN;" and Lord Uxbridge was commanded to communicate to the regiment the King's "entire approbation, not only of its very steady appearance that day in the field, but also of its general good conduct; in reward for which His Majesty was most graciously pleased to confer upon it the honour of being in future named THE KING'S OWN STAFFORDSHIRE MILITIA."

About this period Lieut.-Col. Sneyd, after a service of twenty-nine years, quitted the regiment, "universally regretted," says a recent writer, "both by officers and men." He subsequently, it is believed, commanded the Local Militia in the hundred of Pirehill North, in Staffordshire.

Mr. Sneyd was elected M. P. for Castle Rising at the general election in 1784; but sat in the House of Commons only during that Parliament, which was dissolved in 1790. He served sheriff for Staffordshire in 1814. His death was announced in the Staffordshire Advertiser, with the following well-merited encomium : — "Although the head of an ancient family, and possessor of very considerable property in the county, yet his title to the general respect which he enjoyed was derived from higher sources, — from a character distinguished by manliness, integrity, and independence, a clear and excellent understanding, and a remarkably sound judgment, — from his religious principles, his moral habits, his domestic affections, his well-regulated liberality, and his exemplary and upright conduct in all the relations of life."

The arms of Sneyd are, argent, a scythe sable, the blade in chief, and the *sne*de or handle in bend sinister; on the dexter side of the handle a fleur-de-lis sable. Le Neve, in a manuscript note on Erdeswicke (Mus. Brit.) says, "Snead, in the German language, signifies to cut; thence a sith is their arms;" but, without disputing the correctness of the "learned Theban's" remark, it may be observed that he needed not have roamed abroad in search of a derivation which was to be found nearer home, *sne*ed being an old north-country word (of Saxon origin) still in use, for the handle of a scythe; and that fanciful taste which often caused the selection of devices emblematic of the names of

those who bore them, doubtless led to the adoption of a scythe by the Sneyds. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SPODE, Josiah, Esq.; Oct. 6. 1829; aged 53.

It is only two years since we contributed a brief memoir of the life and successful career of Josiah Spode the elder, the great manufacturer of Staffordshire ware and English porcelain, in their present state of unrivalled excellence\*; and we are now called upon to perform the same duty to the memory of his son, Josiah Spode, of the house of Spode and Copeland, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the third eminent potter of the name.

The younger Josiah Spode, who, as a tradesman and as a friend, inherited all the virtues of his predecessors, was born in Fore Street, Cripplegate, in the year 1776. At an early period of his existence, he was removed to the residence of his paternal grandfather, at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; and he was educated at the Free Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the same county. As soon as his youth permitted, he was initiated in the business of a potter, under his grandfather; and he continued engaged in it till about the year 1810, when he retired to the more quiet pursuit of agriculture, on his estate at Fenton, near Stoke.

A lamentable accident occurred to him in 1803. His father had just completed the erection of a steam-engine and mill-work, for the grinding of materials required in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain. Mr. Spode was inspecting the operations, when a crown wheel struck his hat; and, in lifting his left arm to protect himself, the hand passed between the cogs of the wheels, and immediate amputation became indispensable.

During his retirement, Mr. Spode thrice filled the office of churchwarden for Stoke parish; and in performance of that duty he was called to advance funds for the parochial disbursements, to the amount of several thousand pounds, some of which is yet to be repaid to his trustees.

In consequence of the sickness which ultimately proved fatal to his father, Mr. Spode returned to the business, and remained in it till his demise, which oc-

curred with awful suddenness on the 6th of October. He had reached home, from a journey into Suffolk, on the evening of Sunday, the 4th; and his health was in that general good state which he had some time enjoyed. On the Tuesday morning, however, while engaged in conversation with his family and his medical friend, he was seized with nausea; a blood vessel was in consequence ruptured; and, within two hours, his sufferings were terminated, without his having been once able to open his eyes, or to give any intimation of the nature of his attack.

Mr. Spode died at the Mount, the splendid mansion which his father erected in the year 1803. In the several relations of civil and domestic society, his character ranked very high. As a friend and benefactor he was invaluable. Though possessed of immense property, his modesty and affability remained unaffected by his elevated condition. Towards the poor his sympathy and benevolence were almost boundless. In the relief of private individuals, labouring under sickness and distress, his expenditure, since he last engaged in business, is known to have been not less than 500*l.* per annum. — *Monthly Magazine*.

SPRY, Thomas, Esq., Admiral of the Red; Nov. 27. 1828; at Tregoles, near Truro; aged 76.

The paternal name of this venerable naval officer was Davy, and he assumed that of Spry on the death of his uncle, Admiral Sir Richard Spry, of Place in Cornwall.

He obtained the rank of Post Captain May 5. 1778, and in the same year commanded the *Europe*, of 64 guns, under the orders of Commodore Evans, in the expedition against the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland. They were taken possession of on the 14th of September, the French fishery entirely destroyed, and their boats, &c. burnt. This service having been accomplished, the deceased exchanged ships with the late Sir Richard King, and, in November, returned to England in the *Pallas*, of 36 guns.

On the 13th May, 1779, the *Pallas* formed part of a small squadron under Sir James Wallace, when that officer followed several French men of war into Concale Bay, and succeeded in capturing *La Danae*, of 34 guns, and 250 men.

In the following year Captain Spry commanded the *Ulysses*, of 44 guns, on the Jamaica station. On the 2d of Oct.

\* See the twelfth volume of "The Annual Biography and Obituary."

that ship lost all her masts in a hurricane, which extended its rage to almost all the other islands: it was attended with frequent and violent shocks of an earthquake; an extraordinary and sudden elevation of the sea broke in and overwhelmed the town of Savanna-le-Mar, and on its retreat swept every thing away, so as not to leave the smallest vestige of man, beast, or house behind. The wretched inhabitants, who had fled in time, and escaped the ravages of this most wonderful phenomenon, on their return beheld nothing but ruin and desolation. Every part of the island felt the terrible effects of this violent hurricane, but in a less degree. Captain Spry continued on the Jamaica station until the conclusion of the war in 1783, but since that time has lived in retirement. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1795; Vice-Admiral, 1799; and Admiral, 1805. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

ST. LEGER, Francis Barry Boyle, Esq.; Nov. 20. 1829; aged 30.

Mr. St. Leger was the son of a highly respectable family in Ireland, and nearly connected with several distinguished families, both in that country and in England. He was born in Sept. 1799, and gave such early indications of a precocious mind, that he became, even while a child, the favourite of the circle in which he lived. This circle consisted of nearly all the talents of the Whig party in politics, who were the constant associates of the late Lord Guildford at Rockstone, and among whom was the father of Mr. Barry St. Leger. From this society he imbibed those ideas upon politics, which in him generated that strict independence of principle which is of no party; while from Sheridan, John Kemble, and many others, who were eminent for their wit and genius, and who were occasionally assembled at Rockstone, he derived that love of letters which afterwards formed one of the prominent characteristics of his mind, and which has since furnished so much occupation for himself and pleasure to his friends. He commenced his education at Rugby, but entered so early into active life, that the world must be considered the school in which he completed it; and he certainly realised in himself one of his favourite opinions, that the particular routine of education in a public school is not the only means by which knowledge is to be obtained. At seventeen he went to India in a high

situation in the civil service of the Government: the habits of the service, however, not suiting his inclinations, and the system of the trade and of the government of that country being repugnant to his honourable principles, and contrary to his strict sense of justice and his ideas of the rights of human nature, he sacrificed to these feelings a highly lucrative situation, gave up a certain fortune and a life of comparative ease, and adopted the laborious profession of the Bar, to which he was called as a Member of the Inner Temple in the year 1827. During the period of his pursuing the necessary course of studies for his profession, besides being the editor of the *Album*, and a contributor of many articles in the principal periodicals of the day, he produced "*Gilbert Earle*," "*The Blount Manuscripts*," and "*Tales of Passion*;" all of them successful, and the first eminently so. These works are characterised by intense feeling, a thorough insight into human nature, the development of the passions of the mind, and a complete knowledge of the world. They are such works as could be produced only by a man of genius, and are as honourable evidences of the moral qualities of their author's mind as they are indications of his superior talent. Whether we look at his lighter productions, in which he satirised a folly or castigated an impertinence, or to the more serious compositions, in which he exposed a vice and its consequences, and inveighed against an injustice, he seems ever to have written with a view to the good of his fellow-creatures. With his "*Tales of Passion*," however, he had determined to have done with works of fiction, and to devote himself to less flowery, but more useful, paths of literature. In pursuance of this resolution, at the period at which he was seized with the illness to which he at length fell a victim, he was actively engaged in an historical composition from the old Chroniclers, and the *History of the Moors in Spain*, which he intended to offer to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. To both of these subjects he had devoted much time, reading, and attention; and the non-completion of them is an additional source of regret to his friends. In literature, his works place Mr. Barry St. Leger in no mean rank among his contemporaries; and, though so lately called to the Bar, and his mind much

diverted from the study of his profession by his literary pursuits, he was already giving evidence of such success in his circuit, as in time would most probably have led to eminence in that arduous pursuit. Idleness has been frequently said to be the accompaniment of genius; such, however, was not the case with Mr. St. Leger; the facility with which he wrote never abated the attention he devoted to his subject, and the active industry of his mind kept it completely and constantly employed. In June last he was seized with a fit of epilepsy, the consequence, it is supposed, of an overwrought mind and imagination. From this he partly recovered; but the difficulty that his friends had in restraining his active mind from its several pursuits, baffled the skill of his medical attendants, and presented an obstacle to his complete recovery. Relapse succeeded relapse, till, his constitution no longer able to resist the disease, he died in the house of some friends warmly attached to him for his various estimable qualities, on Friday, November 20. 1829, at the early age of thirty. — Barry St. Leger had a powerful mind, strong original conceptions, and a habit of thinking for himself that gave great originality and force to every thing which emanated from him, either in writing or in conversation. He was a man of warm but few attachments, and was himself greatly beloved in the circle in which he moved. As a social and intellectual companion in the common intercourse of society, and more particularly in that of his intimates, his qualifications were of the higher order. His powers of conversation were exceedingly great; and a remarkably retentive, as well as discriminating memory, enabled him to illustrate his remarks in a manner that rendered his colloquial intercourse eminently pleasing to those who enjoyed it. — *New Monthly Magazine.*

SYKES, Godfrey, Esq., Solicitor to the Stamp Office; in Powis Place, Great Ormond Street.

Mr. Sykes was educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1793, and A. M. 1796. He afterwards studied the law, and became a very eminent special pleader. Amongst other pupils he had the late Lord Gifford, who, when Attorney-general, was allowed to nominate to the appointment of Solicitor of the Stamp Office; and a more respectable appointment, in all respects, has seldom, we

believe, been made in any department. It is due to the memory of Mr. Sykes to declare, that no man could combine a more useful degree of zeal and knowledge than he carried with him, and maintained in the public service; and his very amiable and friendly manners were universally acknowledged, and his death is as universally regretted.

A portrait of this eminent lawyer has been published, engraved in mezzotinto by W. Ward, A. R. A., from a picture by T. Stewardson. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

## T.

TATTERSALL, the Rev. Wm. De Chair, A. M. F. A. S., for upwards of fifty years Rector of the parish of Westbourne, Sussex; Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains; March 26. 1829; aged 77.

He was the second son of the Rev. James Tattersall, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and of Streatham in Surrey, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. William De Chair, and sister of the Rev. Dr. John De Chair, Rector of Little Risington, Gloucestershire, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains. His elder brother John was Vicar of Harewood in Yorkshire, and a King's Chaplain; and his younger brother James was Vicar of Tewkesbury. (See Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. v. p. 853.) The divine now deceased was educated at Westminster School, where he was admitted King's Scholar in 1765; and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1770, at the head of his election; previous to which he was distinguished for his performance of the character of Phormio, on which occasion he received the commendation of Garrick. He took the degree of M. A. in 1777. He was presented to Westbourne in 1778 by his father, who acquired the right by purchase from the executors of the late Earl of Halifax, and to Wotton-under-Edge in the following year by his College.

Mr. Tattersall some years ago exerted a laudable zeal in the improvement of Psalmody and Church Music. He published in 1791, "A Version or Paraphrase of the Psalms originally written by James Merrick, M. A., which he divided into stanzas, and adapted to the purposes of public use or of private devotion," 4to. and likewise an edition



the preface of which displays considerable learning and ability. He was encouraged to persevere in his design by very flattering encomiums of the greater part of the Right Reverend Prelates who were then living, particularly of his Diocesans, Dr. Hallifax and Dr. Beadon, successively Bishops of Gloucester; and of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, who observed to him in a letter, that he accounted the division of Merrick's Psalms into stanzas a great advantage, as it fitted them at once for regular music.

With an enthusiastic ardour the prosecution of this his favourite pursuit, he adapted several of the most approved old tunes to Merrick's version; and he likewise prevailed upon the most eminent composers of his time, viz. his intimate friend Sir William Parsons, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Hayes, Dr. Dupuis, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Haydn, Dr. Callcott, Mr. T. Stafford Smith, the Rev. Osborne Wight, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Shield, Mr. Webbe, Mr. Worgan, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. Broderip, &c. to furnish new compositions for a considerable number of the Psalms. His grateful sense of their services was evinced by the donation of a handsome piece of plate to each of them. In 1795 he published "Improved Psalmody," in three parts, 8vo. the music printed with types; and subsequently two volumes of Psalms, with new music, engraved. It must here be stated, with regret, that he found himself so considerably a loser by this undertaking that he was deterred from completing it.

As Rector of Westbourne, to which preferment no ecclesiastical duties are attached, Mr. Tattersall became patron of the Vicarage, and on a vacancy several years ago he presented his friend and his schoolfellow the Rev. Peter Monamy Cornwall, who was his Curate at Wotton-under-Edge, to that benefice; on whose demise, in the year 1828, he presented his own nephew, the Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorp Arch, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Tattersall married Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Ward, of Wandsworth, Esq., who is now living, by whom he had, 1. Dr. James Tattersall, of Ealing (late of Uxbridge), Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; 2. the late Rev. George Tattersall; 3. John Tattersall, of Wotton-under-Edge; 4. Mary-Anne; and 5. Jane, relict of the late Granville Hastings

Wheler, Esq., of Otterden Place, in Kent. Mr. Tattersall was of a most hospitable disposition, and his friendly, social, and agreeable qualities were highly appreciated, and will be long remembered by all who knew him. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

TAVEL, the Rev. George Frederick, F.R.S., Rector of Campsey Ash and Euston, Suffolk; April 26. 1829; in Upper Berkeley Street; aged 57.

This amiable man and accomplished scholar received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1792, with the distinguished honour of being placed Second Wrangler on the tripos. On this occasion, likewise, one of Dr. Smith's prizes to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was awarded him by the Examiners. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his Society; and in 1795 proceeded to the degree of A.M. In 1798 and 1800 he was appointed one of the Moderators; and in the latter year a Taxor of the University. Mr. Tavel filled for many years the important office of Tutor in his College, in which situation his conduct was exemplary; and which afforded him a proper opportunity for the display of his talents and his virtues. In 1811 he was presented by the Society to the Vicarage of Kellington, in Yorkshire; and in the same year was married to the Lady Augusta Fitzroy, the fourth daughter of his Grace Augustus-Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, by his second wife Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart., and Dean of Windsor. In 1817 he was presented to the Rectory of Ash by Campsey in Suffolk, by Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart., on which occasion he vacated the Vicarage of Kellington. In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1820 he published "Responsibility of the Clergy in regard to Doctrine;" a Sermon preached in the Church at Woodbridge, on Saturday, May 27. 1820, at the Septennial Visitation of the Bishop of Norwich," 8vo. In 1828 he was presented by his brother-in-law, the Duke of Grafton, to the Vicarage of Euston.

By his wife, Lady Augusta, Mr. Tavel has left issue an only daughter. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

THURLOW, the Right Hon. Ed-

ward Hovel, second Lord of Thurlow in Suffolk, Patentee of the Bankrupts' Office, Clerk of the Presentation in the Petty-bag Office, Clerk of the Hanaper, and of the Custody of Lunatics and Idiots, and Registrar of the Diocese of Lincoln; in Regency Square, Brighton; June 4. 1829; aged 47.

His Lordship was born June 10. 1781, the elder son of the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, D. D., Bishop of Durham, by Anne, daughter of Mr. William Beere. He was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was created M. A. July 16. 1801.

In 1806 he succeeded his uncle the Chancellor as second Lord Thurlow, in pursuance of a special remainder in the patent.

Lord Thurlow wrote and published a large quantity of poetry. We believe the first which appeared were some sonnets prefixed to a private edition of "The Defence of Poesy; the author Sir Philip Sidney, Knight," 4to. 1810. They were reprinted in "Verses on several Occasions," vol. i. 8vo. 1812.

In 1814 appeared, in 4to. his "Moonlight," a Poem: with several copies of verses, in 8vo. "The Doge's Daughter," a Poem, in two cantos; with several translations from Anacreon and Horace," dedicated to Lord Chancellor Eldon. "Ariadne, a Poem, in three parts," 8vo.; and "Carmen Britannicum, or the Song of Britain, written in honour of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince Regent."

All these were printed in 1814; and from that time his Lordship appears to have rested until 1822, when he again published several small volumes; two of them were modernised versions of "Arcita and Palamon, after the excellent poet Geoffrey Chaucer;" and "The Knight's Tale, and the Flower and the Leaf," from the same old English bard. An original poem under this date is entitled "Angelica, or the Rape of Proteus," printed in 12mo.; as was a thin volume of "Poems on several Occasions; the second edition, several poems being added." Lord Thurlow had paid great attention to the elder English poets, and his Lordship's poetry possessed in excess one of their faults, that of employing too great a complication of mythological figures and phrases on modern and inappropriate subjects. In a sonnet to Mr. Gifford, of the Quarterly Review, he has well imitated the nervous

style of the poet which that gentleman so ably edited—the classical Ben Jonson. His Lordship generally employed the Spenserian stanza. From the year 1813 to 1819, he was a very constant contributor to "The Gentleman's Magazine."

Lord Thurlow assumed the name of Hovel in 1814, that having been the name of the family of his grandmother, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of Ashfield. She was the daughter and at length coheirress of Robert Smith, who was the male descendant of Richard Hovel, Esquire of the body to King Henry the Fifth, but whose more immediate ancestors had first added the name of Smith to that of Hovel, and had been called Hovel, alias Smith, and whose father dropped the name of Hovel altogether.

Lord Thurlow married, November 13. 1813, Miss Mary Catherine Bolton, of Covent Garden Theatre, eldest daughter of Mr. James Richard Bolton, an attorney in Long-acre. By this lady, who survives him, he had three sons—1. the Right Honourable Edward Thomas, born in 1814, and now Lord Thurlow; 2. the Honourable Thomas Hugh; 3. the Honourable John Edmund. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

TOM, Robert Brown, Esq., Captain R. N.; November 23. 1828; suddenly, as he was returning from Maker Church, Plymouth; aged 61.

This gentleman entered the Navy in 1781, as a midshipman on board the Royal George, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart. Commander-in-chief on the North Sea station; from which ship he removed to the Ocean of 90 guns, and in her was present at the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, 1782.

After the peace of 1783, Mr. Tom successively joined the Assistance 50, flag-ship of Sir Charles Douglas; Thisbe 28, Echo 16, Fly 16, Tisiphone 12, and Amphitrite 24; from which latter ship he was promoted into the Conflagration fire-vessel, at Toulon, in November, 1793.

During the operations against Calvi, Mr. Tom served on shore as a volunteer, the Conflagration having been burnt at the evacuation of Toulon. From Corsica he returned home passenger in the Aquilon frigate; and he subsequently served for upwards of five years as Second Lieutenant of the Polyphemus 64, bearing the flag of the late

Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. on the Irish station.

Lieutenant Tom's next appointment was to be first of the *Glatton* 54, in which ship he assisted at the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, April 2. 1801. The *Glatton*'s loss on that occasion amounted to eighteen killed and thirty-seven wounded. His promotion to the rank of commander took place on the 27th of the same month.

During the late war, Captain Tom successively commanded the Royalist defence-ship, stationed in the Downs; the *Gorgon* 44, employed as an hospital-ship in the Baltic; and the Castilian brig, of 18 guns, from which vessel he was posted, October 21. 1810.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

TURNER, John Frewen, Esq. of Cold Overton, in the County of Leicester; February 1. 1829; aged 73.

This gentleman was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Frewen, Rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire, the lineal descendant and representative of Stephen Frewen, Alderman of London, and brother of Dr. Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York. (See the pedigree of the family in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. II. p. 142.) The Rev. Thomas Frewen, who took the name of Turner in 1777, pursuant to the will of his cousin John Turner, Esq. of Cold Overton, and who had previously, in 1766, inherited large estates from his relative Thomas Frewen, Esq. of Brickwall, Northiam, Sussex, died in 1791, at the age of 83. His son, now deceased, who had been a member of Queen's College, Oxford, was in the same year Sheriff for Leicestershire. About 1807 he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Athlone, which he represented until the dissolution in 1812.

In Mr. Frewer Turner that admirable character, the *English gentleman*, was faithfully exhibited; his ample income was not appropriated to the unworthy purposes of ostentatious luxury; hospitality pervaded his establishment, and his dwelling was a temple of benevolence. His memory will be gratefully registered in the hearts of the unfortunate, the widow, and the fatherless; when the flimsy embellishments of fashion, and the boisterous usurpations of popularity, shall have faded into forgetfulness.

Mr. Turner married late in life; and has, we believe, left a family. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

TURNOR, Edmund, Esq. of Stoke Rochford and of Panton, in the County of Lincoln, F. R. S. and F. S. A.; maternal uncle to Sir William Foulis and Sir Thomas Whichcote, Baronets, and brother-in-law to Captain Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., K. C. B., to Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Broke Vere, K. C. B., and to Captain Sir Edward Tucker, K. C. B.; March 19. 1829; at Stoke Park, near Grantham; aged 74.

Mr. Turnor was descended from a younger branch of the Turnours of Haverhill in Suffolk, whose representative is the Earl of Wintertoun. His ancestor, Christopher Turnor, became seated at Milton Erneys in Bedfordshire, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Erneys. Their grandson Christopher had two sons, who rose to considerable eminence. Sir Christopher, the elder, was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1660; and at his death left as his widow a sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Warwick, a lady who lived to the age of 101. From that marriage the families of Byng and Pocock are descended. The younger brother, Edmund, was one of the Farmers of the Customs, and was likewise knighted in 1663\*. By marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, Knt. he became possessed of the manor of Stoke Rochford; and from that alliance the gentleman now deceased was fourth in descent. His great grandmother was Diana Cecil, a granddaughter of the second Earl of Salisbury.† His father was Edmund Turnor, Esq., who died in 1805; and his mother was Mary, only daughter of John Disney, of Lincoln, Esq., by Frances, daughter of George Cartwright, of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, Esq.

Mr Turnor early acquired a taste for topography and antiquities; and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1778. In 1779 he printed, in 4to, "Chronological Tables of the High Sheriffs of the County of Lincoln, and of the Knights of the Shire, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament within the same, from the earliest accounts to the present time. London, printed by Joseph

\* There is a portrait of Sir Edmund at Stoke Rochford, and an engraving of it in the "History of Grantham."

† In the house at Stoke Rochford is a fine painting, by Zuccherro, of Robert the first Earl, King James's Treasurer and Prime Minister.

White." In 1781, when Mr. Turnor had "just returned from his travels," he is thus mentioned in a letter of John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald\*, to Mr. Gough:—"By letter from young Mr. Turnor, of Lincolnshire, the editor of the Lincolnshire Sheriffs, &c. he desires to know whether your Camden for Lincolnshire is printed, as he will add to it." From a subsequent letter it appears that Mr. Turnor did furnish some contributions to Mr. Gough's Britannia.

In 1783 he compiled and printed a neat little pamphlet, entitled "London's Gratitude; or, an Account of such Pieces of Sculpture and Painting as have been placed in Guildhall at the Expense of the City of London. To which is added, a List of those distinguished Persons to whom the Freedom of the City has been presented since the year MDCCLVIII. With engravings of the Sculptures, &c."

Again, in 1783, Mr. Brooke writes, "Mr. Turnor called on me on his way to Lincolnshire from Normandy, but I did not see him; but have had a letter from him since, by which I find he has had some drawings made of antiquities in that country, which he will bring to town to show us next year. He is much delighted with his expedition."

In pursuance of this promise, Mr. Turnor communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the following spring, a "Description of an ancient Castle at Rouen in Normandy, called Le Château du Vieux Palais, built by Henry V. King of England." This was read before the Society, April 1. 1784, and, with a folding plate of two views and a plan of the castle, is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pp. 232-235. We find by the title that Mr. Turnor was elected a Fellow of the Royal Academy at Rouen.

In 1792 Mr. Turnor communicated to the Society, as a supplement to the volume of Household Accounts they had published, "Extracts from the Household-Book of Thomas Cony, of Bassingthorpe, co. Lincoln." These were read, January 19. 1792, and are printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xi. pp. 22-33.

\* Mr. Turnor was an intimate friend of Mr. Brooke, who alludes to him in other letters to Mr. Gough; and on Mr. Brooke's melancholy death in 1794, was one of the friends who, with the Duke of Norfolk, the Presidents of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, &c. attended his funeral.

In the Royal Society Mr. Turnor was associated in 1786; and in 1792 he communicated to that learned body "A Narrative of the Earthquake felt in Lincolnshire, and in the neighbouring Counties, on the 25th of February, 1792. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks." This was read May 10. 1792, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. LXXXII. pp. 283-288.

In 1793 Mr. Turnor communicated to Dr. Kippis, for his edition of the "Biographia Britannica" then in progress, a memoir of Sir Richard Fanshawe, the eminent statesman, negotiator, and poet, in the reign of Charles the First, who married the daughter of the Sir John Harrison before-mentioned. This article is printed in the fifth volume of that biographical collection, pp. 661-664.

In 1801 Mr. Turnor furnished the Society of Antiquaries with some "Remarks on the Military History of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century." These were read June 11. and 18. that year, and, with a plate giving a plan of the Outworks, were printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pp. 119-131. Of the garison of Bristol, Mr. Turnor's ancestor, afterwards Sir Edmund, was Treasurer for Charles the First.

At the close of the year 1802, Mr. Turnor was elected to Parliament for the borough of Midhurst; but he sat only until the dissolution in 1806. He served the office of High Sheriff for Lincolnshire in 1810.

Having for a considerable time made the topography of his neighbourhood his study, in 1806 Mr. Turnor published the result of his researches in a handsome quarto volume, under the title of "Collections for the History of the Town and Soke of Grantham; containing authentic Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton; new first published from the original MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth."

"A Declaration of the Diet and Particular Fare of King Charles the First, when Duke of York," was in 1802 communicated to the Antiquarian Society by Mr. Turnor, from a manuscript in vellum, in the possession of his brother-in-law Sir William Foulis, the descendant and representative of Sir David Foulis, the Prince's Cofferer. It is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pp. 1-12.

We believe Mr. Turnor to have been the editor of "A Short View of the Proceedings in the County of Lincoln, for

a limited Exportation of Wool," printed in 4to. 1824.

In 1825 Mr. Turnor furnished the Antiquaries with an "Account of the Remains of a Roman Bath near Stoke in Lincolnshire," printed, with three plates, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pp. 26-32; and immediately before his death, he sent an account of some further similar discoveries in the neighbourhood, which was noticed in the Report of the Society's proceedings.

Mr. Turnor acted in the commission of the peace for the county of Lincoln, but of late years had ceased to do so. As he was well versed in the laws of his country, and was cool, judicious, and accessible, his retirement from the duties of a magistrate was a matter of regret to his neighbourhood. He has been known to express his dislike of the character of an overzealous magistrate, but no one more exhibited in his own person the just and useful one.

Mr. Turnor was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Broke, Esq. of Nacton, Suffolk, and by her, who died Jan. 21. 1801, he had one daughter, Elizabeth-Edmunda, the wife of Frederick Manning, Esq.; and, secondly, March 22. 1803, to Dorothea, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker; by whom he had Mary-Henrietta, who died in 1815 at the age of eleven; Edmund, who died at Eton School in 1821, at the age of fourteen\*; Algernon and Sophia, who died infants in 1807 and 1818: besides five sons and two daughters, who survive; Christopher, Cecil, Algernon, Henry-Martin, Philip-Broke, Charlotte, and Harriet.

The remains of Mr. Turnor were interred in the family vault at Stoke Rochford, which was erected in 1801. He had also built for himself an altar-tomb in the wall of the chancel, decorated in front with angels, and divided by Gothic compartments; and over it a Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage, roses, &c.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

#### V.

VAUX, Jeremiah, Esq., formerly

\* His epitaph and character by his tutor the Rev. C. S. Hawtrey, were printed as a leaf to be inserted in the "History of Grantham," pp. 135\*—136\*. Another addition which Mr. Turnor made to the copies of the work in the libraries of his friends, was a plate of the tomb of Henry Rochford, Esq.

an eminent Surgeon at Birmingham; aged 82.

About eight-and-thirty years ago, Mr. Vaux and a party of friends, who generally met at a tavern to discuss the politics of the day, agreed to have their portraits taken (in one group,) for the encouragement of a young Prussian artist, then settling at Birmingham, of the name of Eckstein, who was famed for the excellence of his likenesses. The picture was accordingly done at the expense of twelve of the gentlemen, whose portraits were admirably executed, after the manner of Hogarth's celebrated group of the Modern Midnight Conversation, and hung up in the tavern, there to remain as a tontine, till claimed by the survivor of the twelve, whose property it is then to be. The house was kept by a very worthy tagger of rhymes, known by the name of "Poet Freeth:" no tavern in the town was held in higher repute or better frequented, and many thousands of visitors have been drawn to the room to see the painting; as the generality of the gentlemen whose portraits were drawn, were well known, being rather of eccentric habits, and all of them most excellent boon companions and most social friends, though composed of High Churchmen and inveterate Whigs, and differing in their religious creeds as much or perhaps more than any dozen of men that ever met in society.

Mr. Vaux (who was a Quaker) is the tenth of the group who are now dead. We believe the average of the ages of the gentlemen composing the group, when painted, was about 50; and the only survivors are Major Wilkes of Birmingham, and Mr. Bisset, formerly of the Museum there, but now of Leamington.

Poet Freeth was introduced as one of the twelve. The tavern is still kept by his daughter. The picture cost fifty guineas.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

#### W.

WADD, William, Esq. — Mr. Wadd's family had been settled for many generations at Hampstead, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and its most distinguished member was Sir William Wadd, Governor of the Tower in the time of James I. during the gunpowder-plot. The father of Mr. Wadd was a most respectable apothecary in the city, who died a few years since, at an advanced period of life: to him he served an ap-

prenticeship as an apothecary; and a subsequent one, as a surgeon, to the late eminent Sir James Earle, whose pupil and dresser he was at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of this noble institution Mr. Wadd was elected surgeon, after a severe contest, in opposition to the present Mr. Vincent, when the revival of an illiberal by-law, which precludes the appointment of any one to the situation who had been an apothecary, disannulled his election. Mr. Wadd then commenced business as a consulting surgeon at the West end of the town, where his practice was chiefly among the higher circles. For the last six or seven years he was one of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and, during the month of August, 1829, was appointed to succeed Mr. Abernethy as a Member of the Court of Examiners. Between 1807 and 1815, Mr. Wadd published several esteemed professional works of much practical utility, besides contributing largely to the *Medical Journal*; and during his leisure hours employed himself in etching numerous anatomical plates, which remain unpublished. Since 1815, various works of an anecdotal nature, connected with medicine and surgery, have appeared from his pen; the last of which was his *Essay on Corpulency*, at present, we believe, in the third edition. The quaint and pleasant style in which his latter productions were written, procured for Mr. Wadd generally the appellation of "the facetious," — a term which his manners and conversation in society were highly calculated to support. The most perfect good humour, with a certain drollery of expression, were his characteristics; but where difficulty or danger presented themselves, his professional career was marked by promptness and energy. Few medical men had so little of quackery about them as Mr. Wadd: with his patients he was candid; but his candour was that of a gentleman and a friend. Mr. Wadd was making a short tour in the South of Ireland, in company with Mr. Tegart, of Pall-Mall; and, after spending a few days at Killarney, was proceeding in a post-chaise to Michaelstown, the seat of the Earl of Kingston, about a mile and a half from Killarney. The horses, through some neglect of the driver, took head; when Mr. Wadd opened the chaise-door, and threw himself on the ground. Mr. Tegart remained in the carriage, and after being

carried two miles, got safely out of it, the horses having been checked by a park-wall. On Mr. Tegart's returning to the spot where Mr. Wadd had thrown himself out, he found him dead. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

WADDILOVE, the Very Rev. Robert Darley, D.D. F.S.A., Dean of Ripon, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Prebendary of York, Rector of Cherry Burton, and Vicar of Topcliffe in the same county; August 18. 1828; at the Deanery, Ripon; aged 91.

The long life of this very respectable divine was distinguished throughout its course by a steady attachment to the regular duties of his sacred profession, whilst his classical attainments, and taste in the polite arts, found many occasions of exertion in his progress.

He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762. In 1771 he became Chaplain to the late Lord Grantham, when Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. Here he appears to have formed an intimate friendship with the late Abbé Bayer, the preceptor to the Infant Don Gabriel of Spain; and a Spanish Translation of Sallust being made and published by the Prince in a very superior style of elegance, two copies of this work were in the late Dean's possession; having been presented to him by the friend above-mentioned.

Whilst thus engaged at Madrid, he was apprised of a remarkable MS. of Strabo in the library of the Escorial; and, the Oxford edition of that author being in preparation by Mr. Falconer, Mr. Waddilove, at the request of Archbishop Markham, undertook, with the assistance of a learned Spaniard, probably the Abbé Bayer, to collate the MS.

For his attention to this business, the delegates of the Clarendon Press presented to him, in 1808, a copy of their two magnificent folios of the Strabo. These volumes the late Dean has bequeathed in his will to the library of York Cathedral, together with another very curious and recondite work in two volumes folio—"Bibliotheca Arabica del Escorial."

Other notices occur of his willing exertions to promote the cause of literature. Dr. Robertson, in the Preface to his "History of America," acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Waddilove, for his services in that respect rendered during his chaplaincy.

Mr. Waddilove became chaplain to Archbishop Drummond; and after his death, in 1776, to Archbishop Markham. He was presented to Topcliffe in 1774, by the Dean and Chapter of York, and collated to Cherry Burton in 1775.

In 1775 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and at the beginning of 1779 we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough:—"Waddilove, Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid, has himself translated the 'Essay on Painting,' by Mengs, and seems to desire I should hold my hand. Without doubt I shall; he is too great a knight for me to enter the lists with. He promises great assistance if I will undertake Don Ulloa."\* And again, at the same period, Mr. Tyson writes—"Lort tells me that Waddilove has sent him a sheet of 'Remarks on Charles the First's Catalogue,' compared with the pictures at the Escorial. You remember the King of Spain is supposed to have purchased great part of the royal collection."†

In 1780 Mr. Waddilove was admitted to a Prebend in the collegiate church at Ripon; and in 1783 was presented by Archbishop Markham to the Prebend of Wistow, in the cathedral church of York. In 1786 the same patron advanced him to the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in 1791 he was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Ripon. He subsequently proceeded B. and D. D.

In 1808 Dr. Waddilove communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "A Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington in Yorkshire," which is printed in the "Archæologia," vol. xvi. pp. 341—345. with a plate of the font, which is remarkable for its heraldic ornaments. See also some additions to the communication in vol. xvii. of "Archæologia," p. 334.

In 1810 he sent to the same learned body "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Ripon Minister," which is printed in the "Archæologia," vol. xvii. pp. 128—137; and, revised and corrected, was reprinted at Ripon, in 8vo. 1827. And in 1825 he communicated a drawing representing four small figures of minstrels in the exercise of their profession in the church of St. Mary, Beverley, engraved and de-

scribed in the "Archæologia," vol. xvi. p. 554.

On the Dean's nomination to the church of Ripon, his active disposition showed itself in an undeviating attention to every circumstance that might promote its welfare. He regulated the public service, and enforced it by his own constant attendance; and much improved the fabric of the Minster by various alterations,—by ornamenting the west towers with a range of gothic battlements of coeval character; and by attention to the embellishment of the whole structure.

At the same time he was active in all public and private charities; and especially as President of the Society for the Relief of the North Riding Clergy, his kindness was shown in unremitting endeavours towards its prosperity. In the East Riding his humane and useful exertions as the Archdeacon were equally valued and esteemed. And few lives extended to so long a period can be shown, as exhibiting such a continued and valuable application of the best principles to the best objects of piety and religion.—*Gentleman's Magazine*

WEATHERBY, William, Esq. of Newmarket; at Torquay, Devon; 28th of May, 1829; aged 35: and leaving a widow and young family to lament their irreparable loss. But it is not in the bosom of his family only that his premature death is felt as a severe privation,—to his friends, and they were many, the brightest sun of their circle has set, and they may look hopelessly around for others to fill the void which has followed the loss of his inestimable society. He was highly gifted in those powers of the mind which distinguish an excellent judgment and refined taste; he had read extensively, and was an acute observer. In his relations with society, his high sense of honour was strikingly observable, and in domestic life he was all that was amiable and excellent. Few have died more sincerely lamented, and none have better deserved to be held in cherished remembrance. One who possessed his friendship, offers this tribute to his virtues and to his memory.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

WEBSTER, James, Esq.; August 1. 1828; at Grand Cairo; aged 25.

Mr. Webster was of the Inner Temple, and was fifth son of the late Rev. John Webster of Inverary. He was a young gentleman of the greatest pro-

\* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 683.

† *Ibid*.

mise. In every stage of his education he was noticed above all his compeers ; and at St. Andrew's his acquirements were prominently acknowledged by the professors. His character was a happy combination of great natural parts with unremitting industry — of a vivid imagination with powerful reason ; for he laboured with equal success in the departments of literature as he did in that of the exact sciences ; but above all, his unimpeachable moral character, his chivalrous warmth of heart, had secured him a place in the affections of all his friends. He was intended for the English bar, and accordingly entered himself of the Inner Temple, where he kept his terms ; but, before commencing the arduous duties of his profession, he resolved to devote a few years to the improvement of his mind, and the acquisition of a knowledge of the world, by visiting the principal countries of Europe which generally attract the enlightened traveller. He left England upwards of three years ago ; and, after accomplishing the object with which he set out, he was led into more extensive plans by his active and enthusiastic spirit. He traversed the Crimea ; and, after visiting Constantinople at the time the allied powers were pressing the treaty of the 6th of July on the Porte, he left it when the ambassadors departed, and proceeded to Egypt. There he ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and examined the ruins of Thebes and the other magnificent remains of antiquity in that interesting country. Returned to Cairo, he and his companion, Mr. Newnham, finding that the season for commencing their journey to Jerusalem would not open for a few weeks, resolved to fill up their time by an excursion to Mount Sinai. This they accomplished ; but the fatigues of the journey, and the pestilential and furnace-like winds of the desert, were too much for Mr. Webster. A fever ensued on his return to Cairo, and he expired in two days.

There are some interesting particulars of this deeply lamented young traveller in a late number of the "Foreign Review," in the article on "Ehrenberg's Travels," where some of Mr. Webster's letters are given. The following are extracts from an interesting communication of Mr. Newnham, his fellow-traveller in his excursion to Mount Sinai, whose kind attentions soothed his last hours. It is addressed

to his brother, George Webster, Esq. of the highly respectable house of Moncrieff and Webster, Palace Yard : —

"Cairo, Aug. 4. 1828.

"MY DEAR SIR, — The reception of a letter from this country, written by a till now unknown hand, must naturally fill your mind with anxiety ; and it is with the deepest regret I inform you that your feelings, on its perusal, will have but too true a foundation. I will not keep you in suspense, nor delay the communication by unnecessary comments. Be assured it is the worst that could be sent you. Would to Heaven I knew the means of palliating the shock it must give to your feelings ! I am unable, from the disturbed state of my own mind, to conceal the truth any longer from you. Your poor brother exists in this world no longer. You have lost one who, had he been spared, would have been an honour to his family ; and I, if I may be allowed the expression, a more than brother — one who has been my friend and companion, whose advice has been so often received with pleasure, and whose observations have so often pointed out objects which otherwise would have been passed by unthought-of and unnoticed.

"After remaining about a month in Cairo, he renewed the proposals he had formerly made for a journey to Mount Sinai, to which I again objected, not only because it did not come within the limits which we had marked out, but because I did not consider the objects to be gained worth the fatigue and expense of the journey. His answer was nearly in these words : — 'To you, perhaps, it may not be so interesting as it is to me ; but if I could stand on the top of Sinai — on the spot where the commandments were given, which are, as it were, the fountain of all law — it would be a day which I should remember with satisfaction all my life. Will you wait for me here ? I am almost inclined to go alone.' Seeing him bent on the excursion, I instantly assented. The chiefs of the three tribes of Arabs who occupy the parts through which we were to pass were treated with seven dromedaries, and four Bedouins were hired, and in a few days we were on our road over the desert. We followed the route taken by the Israelites on their quitting Egypt, visiting all the interesting spots mentioned in Scripture ; but the details must be passed over. But too happy should I be were the letter



merely to describe them. In eight days we arrived at the solitary convent which stands between Mounts Horeb and Sinai; and, resolving to remain there five days, we sent away the Arabs, desiring them to return at the expiration of that period. The first day was entirely given up to rest; the next we ascended the mountain, and descended on the other side, visiting all the sites mentioned in the Bible, and pointed out by the friar who accompanied us. The day after we resolved to take a general view of the mountain, and, after three o'clock, when it became cool, to ascend it, and sleep in a ruined Christian chapel, which stands by the side of a Turkish mosque on the summit, that we might see the sun rise, and make sketches of the interesting parts as we descended. This was done. He then complained of a slight indisposition, and left the mountain with the servant before me, saying he was afraid of the sun; while I remained behind, to finish a sketch I had begun. I reached the convent two hours after him, found he had already dined, was smoking his pipe on the divan, and seemed perfectly recovered. Attributing his indisposition to fatigue, he remained within the rest of the day. The day after we completed the rest of the sketches we had determined on, and the morning following left the convent. Two days after he complained of want of sleep. The third day we stopped to visit some Egyptian ruins on a mountain called Sarabeits el Khadam; the day after there was a change in the atmosphere, and the hot winds of the desert began to blow. We reached a valley called Wady Taibe. It is necessary to explain, that when these winds commence, the burning heat which they bring with them does not become oppressive till after the sun has passed the meridian. On the next day, having found the truth of this, we pitched our tents rather earlier than usual, at a spot called Amora, resolving to start at three o'clock in the morning. About the time agreed we left. As his dromedary was ready before mine, he took the bridle, and walked forward; on overtaking him, I found him still dismounted. I endeavoured to persuade him to ride fast in the cool of the morning, that he might go slowly towards the latter end of the ride, and by that means reach Agna Moota (the Springs of Moses) by mid-day. His answer was,

'Get on yourself; I warrant my dromedary will overtake you, and pass you too.' Upon which I trotted on. Our road lay along the shores of the Red Sea, clear and open over the sand, with the exception of a few small valleys. My dromedary being a very fleet one, I soon left them behind, and at mid-day arrived at the well.

"Concluding Mr. Webster's dromedary had fallen lame, as is often the case, from the feet being cut by the stones, I ordered the dinner to be cooked, that every thing might be ready when he came up, which was in about an hour afterwards. On his arrival he complained that a short time after I left him he had a return of a pain in his head, which induced him to send the servant forward with the tent while he remained behind, intending to come on slowly with the camels bringing the luggage. At four o'clock, the Arabs came to us to say that, if we would go to Suez in an hour and a half, it would be necessary to go there to arrive opposite the town before sunset, as we should have to ford the sea for about a mile, the water in most parts being up to the camels' bellies; that such a thing was impracticable by moonlight; and that if we went in the night it would be necessary to take another route, which, instead of an hour and a half, would require five. Upon this I proposed instantly starting myself, with an Arab, for the town, and, on my arrival, to send a boat with the servant to wait for Mr. Webster on the shore; that on his coming there in the evening he might leave his dromedary with the caravan, which would go on by the other route, and he would pass over direct in the boat. To this he objected, observing it would be so interesting to cross on the dromedary the spot on which the Egyptian army was overthrown, and that we would make the time going two hours, instead of an hour and a half.

"We accordingly ordered the things to be moved, and wrapping ourselves in our Bedouin cloaks, and tying handkerchiefs over our faces, and putting another over our mouths, we mounted and left the spot. This was the only way in which we could face the wind; it seemed to blow, as it were, from a furnace. In consequence of exposing our faces the day before, our eyes had become rather inflamed, our lips cracked, and our mouths completely parched. By clothing ourselves in this manner we

guarded against it in a great measure, and, by drinking much water, I kept up a profuse perspiration. I could not prevail on Mr. W. to do so, as the water had become so very bad and thick, that we were obliged to suck it out of the leathern bottles through our pocket handkerchiefs. To add to our misfortunes, on our arrival at Suez, we found our servant had received a *coup de soleil*, and was very ill. The next day we performed but half a day's journey, and obtained wholesome water. We went on slowly, and arrived in Cairo in two days and a half; the distance can be done by a dromedary with ease in 18 hours. On entering the house we sat down to lunch, and Mr. W. partook of a water melon and some bread and cheese with me. I cannot say he was ill; perhaps indisposed would better express his state, as, when I proposed to send for Dr. Dusapp, he said it was useless then—it would suffice if he came after dinner. I must here observe, that during the whole journey, but particularly towards the latter part, he ate and drank very sparingly, having always a great fear of fever. We arrived on Tuesday, the 29th of July. In the afternoon Dr. Dusapp called, but declined prescribing, thinking it probably arose from the heat and fatigue of the journey, and said he would call again in the morning. In the night Mr. W. complained of being feverish, and of sleeplessness. In the morning Dr. Dusapp put leeches on his stomach, and also on his head, which relieved him. At mid-day he had a violent attack of fever, upon which I instantly sent for the doctor; but before he arrived it had passed, and he felt himself perfectly well, complaining only of weakness. On Thursday evening, while sitting with him, so far from danger being apprehended on either his part or mine, we were then concerting to leave Cairo in about a week for the Pyramids. At a little after two o'clock, I came to dinner, leaving him without any alteration. At three next day, Dr. Dusapp said the patient was much the same. I then told him I thought he was kept on too low a diet, and that Dr. Bryce coincided in my opinion; that I had prepared some broth for him, which he had objected to take until he had seen him (Dr. Dusapp), who said he had no objection to his eating some, provided he first took some sulphate of quinine, which we had by us. He went up to administer it.

He descended the stairs shortly after, and then for the first time said there was danger, leaving the room to seek for Dr. Bryce. In an instant I was up stairs, and found him, poor fellow! senseless. I took his hand, begged he would speak to me, called to him, but received no answer; and tried to restore him by means of cold water on the temples. I then rushed out of the house in a state of despair to the door, to request the immediate return of Dr. Dusapp, with Dr. Bryce; and despatched messengers for another Italian physician, and also the physician of Abbas Pacha, Dr. Gong. Dr. Bryce came instantly. Every restorative was used, but it was too late. His reduced state was unable to resist the fever, which had on a sudden returned, and he sank under it!

"I have had the painful duty of following his remains to the tomb. He was interred at Old Cairo, in the Greek burial-ground, the English not having a burial-ground for private interments. An acacia tree overshadows his grave, over which I have given orders for a plain monument to be erected, with a marble tablet, containing his name, age, and day of death. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. William Cruser, who is stationed here by the Missionary Society; and be assured, my dear Sir, that every thing has and shall be done that the thoughts of friendship can suggest, or the necessity of the case require. Believe me to remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, W. H. NEWHAM, "G. Webster, Esq."

*Gentleman's Magazine.*

WHARTON, Mrs. Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Wharton, Esq. of Old Park; and sister to the late Thomas Wharton, Esq. F. R. S. and M. P. for Durham.

Mrs. Wharton was one of those persons whose excellent qualities are known only in the circle of their private friends, though they may possess talents and virtues of a higher order than many can boast of who have attracted to themselves the admiration of the public. We have a pleasure in noticing persons of this description, and may safely assert that Mrs. E. Wharton held an exalted station in the sphere in which she lived. She possessed a masculine understanding and a sound judgment. Whatever she knew she knew well. Every subject which came under her consideration was weighed in a fair balance, latent merits were ascertained, false preten-

sions discarded, and the standard of truth applied alike to persons and things with promptness and decision. No wonder, then, that, possessed of such acknowledged powers of discrimination, she was frequently consulted by her acquaintances, and that the knowledge which she had laid up in store for herself should have become highly profitable to her friends. The science to which she had devoted the most part of her time and attention was Botany, in which she was a very considerable proficient. Several folio volumes of British plants, drawn in water colours with great spirit and fidelity, and with close regard to the individual character of the subjects depicted, attest her skill and industry, and would prove a valuable acquisition to science if published to the world. Her religion was unaffected and pure; her conduct throughout life guided by the most steady and uncompromising principles of moral rectitude. Equally guarded against the misrepresentations of fraud and the aspersions of malice, her heart was ever tenderly alive to the impulses of charity. An injury arising from a severe fall in her youth, gradually, in its consequences, deprived her of many of the resources which might have been the ornament and solace of her maturer age. Her arms became paralysed and her sight impaired. In consequence of long-protracted illness she was chiefly confined to her couch, and rendered dependent upon others for some years previous to her death. Still, however, were her spirits unsubdued, her conversation animated, and her example truly edifying. The warm interest which she continued to take in passing events was devoid of that morbid curiosity which seeks for amusement from the retail of news. It was for the most part excited by circumstances which led her to think, and compare, and draw conclusions which often escaped the sagacity of less cool reasoners. It was delightful to observe how she sympathised, with a sort of youthful ardour, in the pains or pleasures of her friends, the satisfaction she evinced in their welfare, and the eagerness with which she would caution them against any project which might lead to their prejudice. Her resignation to the will of God was conspicuous; yet her sufferings and her patience under them were topics from which she herself always carefully abstained, but which it becomes therefore more incumbent in us

to notice in this brief sketch of her character and her virtues. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WILBRAHAM, Roger, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. in Stratton Street, Piccadilly; February, 1829; aged 86.

This gentleman, who has long been well known as a patron of literature and science, was the second and youngest surviving son of Roger Wilbraham, of Nantwich, Esq., and uncle to the present George Wilbraham, of Delamere Lodge, Cheshire, Esq. His own uncles, who were of some eminence, were Randle Wilbraham, Esq. LL.D. Deputy-Steward of the University of Oxford; Thomas Wilbraham, M.D. and F.R.S., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and of the College of Physicians; and the Rev. Henry William Wilbraham, Fellow of Brazenose, and Rector of Shelford, Oxfordshire. The family is descended from Richard Wilbraham, who died Common-Serjeant of London in 1601, and whose brother, Sir Roger\*, was Solicitor-general for Ireland. (See the pedigree in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 65). Mr. Wilbraham's mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Mollington, in Cheshire, Esq. by Mary-Vere Robartes, sister and heiress to Henry Earl of Radnor.

Mr. Wilbraham proceeded B.A. 1765, and M.A. 1768, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of that Society. He was elected F.R.S. in 1782, and F.S.A. in 17...

Being desirous of a seat in Parliament, Mr. Wilbraham, at the general election in 1784, was a candidate for the borough of St. Michael's, and in a double return was first named; but the other candidate, Sir Christopher Hawkins, was successful in his opposition. However, on a vacancy in 1786, Mr. Wilbraham was elected for the borough of Helston. At the general election in 1790 he was returned for Bodmin, for which he sat till the dissolution in 1796.

Mr. Wilbraham was an active member of the Horticultural Society. In the second volume of their Transactions, pp. 58—63, is a "Report of the Fruit Committee," in 1812, drawn up by him. In

\* Sir Roger's residence was in St. John's Gate, Clarkenwell, in the very rooms in which, at a subsequent period, the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" was first produced.

1819 he communicated "An Account of Two Mulberry trees, growing in the Garden of Mr. Coke at Holkham," printed *ibid.* vol. III. 394. The exhibitions of his fruit are frequently noticed in the same collection.

In 1817 Mr. Wilbraham communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire." This was published in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIX. pp. 13—42; and was afterwards reprinted in a separate duodecimo volume in 1826.

In the "Repertorium Bibliographicum," published by Mr. Clarke in 1819, it is remarked that "Mr. Wilbraham's fine collection of Italian and Spanish books includes an assemblage of all that is rare and curious in the classes of early poetry, novels, and romances: many of these were procured during his travels abroad, or at the sales of Crofts, Pinelli, and other celebrated collections. Mr. Wilbraham is also in possession of many of the works of the Italian dramatic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; *facetiæ*; numerous volumes of old English poetry and plays; and most of the ancient and modern lexicographers." Six pages of Mr. Clarke's work are occupied by an enumeration of Mr. Wilbraham's principal treasures.

"A valuable portion of the library of the late Roger Wilbraham, Esq., containing all his rare articles in Italian literature, and a selection from other classes," was sold by auction by Mr. Evans of Pall Mall, on the 10th of June, 1829, and five following days. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WILLIAMS, H. W., Esq.; June 23. 1829. — This ingenious and amiable artist, whose name has so long and so justly been associated with that ever glorious Greece, the unrivalled monuments of which the happiest efforts of his pencil were employed in illustrating, died of a cancer in the stomach, under the excruciating tortures of which he had suffered, for nearly eight months previous to his decease, with a degree of fortitude and resignation altogether extraordinary. Mr. Williams, we understand, was a native of Wales, as his name indeed seems to indicate; but he had been long domiciled in Scotland, his adopted country, where his name had been enrolled in the honourable catalogue of her native artists. — *Blackwood's Magazine*.

WOOD, Sir Mark, of Gatton Park,

in Surrey, Bart., F.R.S.; Feb. 6. 1829; at his house in Pall-Mall; aged 82.

Sir Mark was the eldest son of Alexander Wood, Esq. of Perth, descended from the Woods of Largo, to the honours and estates of whom Sir Mark succeeded on the death of John Wood, Esq. who had been Governor and Captain-general of the Isle of Man.

Sir Mark went to India with his next brother the late Sir George Wood, K.C.B., who attained the rank of Major-General in the East India Company's service, and died in 1824. Sir Mark entered, in 1770, into the Company's corps of Engineers on the Bengal establishment. He was made a Captain in 1778; Major and Surveyor-general in 1787; and in the latter year also obtained the highly lucrative appointment of Chief Engineer at Bengal. In 1790 he returned to England, and became proprietor by purchase of the beautiful residence and estate of Piercefield on the banks of the Wye.

Sir Mark first entered Parliament in 1794, as Member, on the retirement of Richard Johnson, Esq., for Milborne Port, being then styled a Colonel in the army of the East India Company. At the general election in 1796, he stood a severe contest for Newark, against the late Sir William Paxton, in conjunction with the present Lord Manners, who was returned with him. On the next occasion, in 1802, he was unsuccessful in a contest for Shaftesbury with Robert Hurst, Esq., and was in consequence returned for Gatton, the domain of which he had recently purchased, and disposed of Piercefield. He continued to represent this borough (as it must be owned he had every right to do) until the dissolution in 1818, when he retired altogether from public life; having given a uniform support to the measures of Mr. Pitt, and subsequently to those of the Earl of Liverpool.

Sir Mark was the author of "A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun, 1800," 4to.; also, of "The Importance of Malta considered, with Remarks during a Journey from England, through Egypt to India, in 1779," published in 4to. 1803.

Sir Mark was created a Baronet, Oct. 9. 1808. He married at Calcutta, May 17. 1786, Rachael, daughter of Robert Dashwood, Esq., and by her, who died in 1802, had issue: 1. Alexander, who

was a Cornet in the 11th Dragoons, but died at the age of fifteen in 1805: 2. Sir Mark, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and has sat in Parliament for Gatton: 3. Elisa-Georgiana, deceased; and, 4. Rachael, married June 13. 1816, to William Joseph Lockwood, Esq. of Dewa Hall, Essex.

The remains of the deceased Baronet were interred in Gatton church on the 13th of February.

His will has been proved in Doctors' Commons, his personal property being returned as under 60,000*l*. He has left Gatton and his other freehold estates, and the bulk of his fortune, to the present Baronet. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WOOD, Mr. George, for some years proprietor, editor, and publisher of the Kent Herald Newspaper, at Canterbury; August 5. 1829; of an attack of gout in the stomach. In private life he had many estimable qualities;—his charities were extensive without ostentation—his friendship was sincere—his hostility open and manly. In his death the poor man has lost a friend. That he was not free from faults must be admitted; but they were errors that his relatives may regret, yet not feel ashamed of. "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*." Be it not forgotten, that his life was eminently useful to his native place, and advantageous to the general cause of mankind. There is reason to fear that his decease was hastened by the embarrassed state of his affairs, but he had long been a martyr to the gout. Alas!

"He was but born to try  
The lot of man—to suffer and to die!"  
— *Monthly Magazine*.

## Z.

ZOUCHE, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baron of Haryngworth, by writ of summons to Parliament in 1308, eighth Baronet of Parham, D. C. L. and F. R. S.; at Parham, in Sussex; Nov. 11. 1829; aged nearly 75.

His Lordship was born Dec. 29. 1753; the eldest son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, the sixth Baronet, by Susanna, eldest daughter of John Hedges, of Finchley in Middlesex, Esq. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in September, 1779; and in 1782 married Harriot-Anne, only child and heiress of William Southwell, of Bampton in Gloucestershire, Esq. uncle to Lord de Clifford.

By this lady, who survives him, Lord Zouche had two sons and three daughters, who will be noticed hereafter.

At the general election in 1780 Sir Cecil was elected to Parliament as Member for Shoreham in Sussex, and he was also returned by that constituency on other occasions, in 1784, 1790, 1802.

Sir Cecil was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1791; and created D. C. L. at the Encœnia at Oxford in 1810.

At what time Sir Cecil first conceived the idea of advancing his claims to the ancient Barony of Zouche we are not exactly informed. His claim was in some degree strengthened in 1802. In that year, by the death of his maternal aunt the Hon. Mrs. William Bateman, without issue, he became (his mother having died before in 1796) the sole representative of his grandmother Catherine Tate, the elder coheiress of her great grandfather Zouche Tate, who again was son of the elder daughter and coheiress of Edward the eleventh Lord Zouche, the last who had sat in that Barony, and who died in 1625. Of that Baron's younger daughter no descendants could be traced after the time of the Commonwealth; and the claims of Mary, the younger sister of Catherine Tate, had subdivided into three portions, in the persons of her three granddaughters and coheiresses, the daughters of Robert Long, Esq., who died in 1772, and the wives respectively of John Oliver, Esq., Samuel Scudamore Heming, Esq., and Thomas Bayley Howell, Esq. After the proofs of the pedigree had been referred to a Committee of Privileges in the House of Peers, they came to a decision April 24. 1807; when it was resolved that the Barony was in abeyance between Sir Cecil Bishopp and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Howell and Samuel-George Heming, Esq., son of Mrs. Heming, as co-representatives of the eldest daughter of the last Lord Zouche; and the descendants, if any should be found to exist, of Mary Zouche, his youngest daughter. At length by writ of summons dated August 27. 1815, the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to terminate the abeyance, and Sir Cecil Bishopp was called to the House of Peers to sit in the place of the ancient Barons Zouche of Haryngworth. — It should be added that, by the same descent, Sir Cecil was equally entitled to the Baronies

of *St. Maur* and *Lovel of Kari*, of the respective dates of 1314 and 1348, and to one moiety of the Barony of Grey of Codnor, created by writ in 1299.

The children of Lord Zouche were as follows: — 1. Cecil, an officer in the 1st foot guards, who was slain at the Black Rock, in Upper Canada, in 1813. He married in 1805 Lady Charlotte Townshend, but she died without issue, in 1807: 2. Charles-Cecil, of the Royal Navy, who died unmarried in Jamaica, in 1808, of the yellow fever, brought on by the fatigue he had undergone on board the *Muros* frigate, which was wrecked whilst endeavouring to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havannah: 3. the Hon. Harriot-Anne, who was married in 1808 to the Hon. Robert Curzon, uncle to the present Earl Howe: 4. the Hon. Catharine-Annabella, married in 1826 to Captain George-Richard Pechell, R. N., brother to the present Sir S. J. Brooke-

Pechell, Captain R. N. and C.B.: 5. Caroline, who died an infant in 1798.

By Lord Zouche's death the Barony again fell into abeyance, between his two surviving daughters; but the King has already been graciously pleased to terminate the same in favour of the elder, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, to whom the title is confirmed by letters-patent, and who is consequently now Baroness Zouche. This was announced in the London Gazette of the 13th of January, 1829. Her Ladyship has two sons, born in 1810 and 1812.

His Lordship's Baronetcy, conferred on the family of Bisshopp in 1620, has devolved on his first cousin and heir male, the Rev. George Bisshopp, Archdeacon of Aghadoc in Ireland, the son of his Lordship's uncle, Edward Bisshopp, Esq. an army agent, who died, leaving a very large fortune, in 1792.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

#### ERRATUM IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX FOR 1828.

We understand that the Gentleman with whom Miss Helen Maria Williams is said to have lived was never a clergyman, or a minister of any denomination. He was a man of letters, but a layman; and while he lived in England a hearer of the late Dr. Price at Hackney. In the early part of the French Revolution he and his lady removed to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Miss

Williams. His lady, from whom he was separated, lived in a state of seclusion, and, it is remarkable, died in London since the decease of her rival. The name of this gentleman was *John Stone*. The clergyman, in Essex, who was deprived of his living was the Rev. Francis Stone, totally unconnected with the other.

END OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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